REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF

EAST BRIDGEWATER,

Presented April 5, 1847.

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REPORT.

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

YOUR Committee, in compliance with the law of the Commonwealth, now submit to the town their Annual Report.

From the survey we have made of our public schools, in the discharge of our duties, we are happily led to conclude there has been a general improvement, though much remains to be improved. The addition of a new district, and two new school houses, has added new interest to the cause of education among us, while it has enlarged the sphere of our efforts. These houses are, as we think, well built; suitably located; at a sufficient distance from the street; and, in their appearance and construction, pleasant and commodious. Much improvement has certainly been made, within a few years, in many of our school-houses; and much praise is due to those who have been active in making this important provision for the education of children. It is very desirable that improvement in this matter should not stop. Every school-house should have ample space between it and the public highway, that the children may have sufficient room for exercise, without being annoyed, or annoying others. It should be con-

structed in a neat, tasteful, attractive, as well as convenient style. It should be surrounded with shade and ornamental trees. Not only do such school-houses present a strong inducement to children to attend at school, and engage with interest in their studies, but they will help them to form a correct taste of what is elegant, beautiful and praiseworthy, not only in material but moral objects.

But whatever may be the excellence of school-houses and their appendages, they are subordinate to the living efficiency of a well qualified teacher. The teachers to whom your Committee have given their approval, and who have been employed in our schools the past year, have gone through their respective terms of service with a good degree of success; though some, as is usually to be expected, have succeeded better than others. The schools have generally, when visited, appeared well in respect to order and decorum, and the closing examinations have evinced commendable progress in study.

Every year's experience does but deepen the conviction in the minds of your Committee, that special care should be taken in the selection of teachers. Though much is depending on the fidelity of school committees in seeing that no instructors are approbated but such as, in qualification, conform to the proper standard, yet an important part in this matter devolves on the prudential agent. But responsible as this office is, has it not generally been considered a thankless one, and consequently conferred too much on the rotation principle, and not upon that involved in the question, who is best qualified as to intelligence, integrity, and a liberal regard to public interest, particularly to the education of children. We earnestly recommend that before employing teachers, care should be taken to ascertain, if possible, what success attended their labors in the place where they last taught; and that persons of known skill in managing, and in communicating

knowledge, be engaged in *preference* to strangers, or travelling school-masters from a distance. We believe that by timely care and effort on the part of agents, this may be done; and that much of the evil from inefficient teachers might thus often be spared.

Is it said that though the district committee *should* happen to hire a poor teacher, it is left to the school committee to reject him if they choose? But it should be remembered that two teachers may be found, on inquiry, to have not only an accurate knowledge of all the branches legally required to be taught, but may be equally faithful in efforts to instruct, and yet one of them be far more successful than the other, in consequence of superior aptness to teach, skill to manage, and power to infuse into the minds of scholars a love of study, and wholesome discipline.

That the teacher possess ability to govern his scholars, is indispensable to their advancement in literary or moral excellence. In the absence of order, which it is the object of government to maintain, not only no good, but much evil will be done. Influences preventive of studious habits and correct behaviour are sure to predominate.

The methods for maintaining proper discipline are various, and to be adopted according to circumstances. Moral power should be employed so long as it has the least avail. Appeals should be made to reason, conscience, self-respect, regard to character; but when other resources have failed to persuade to obedience, insubordination must be subdued by corporal punishment; or what, perhaps, is better, in the case of large children, exclusion of the offender from the school. Either is an evil, but the sacrifice of the interests of the whole school to the insolence and obstinacy of a few turbulent pupils, is a far *greater* evil. We do not believe that the most successful use even of moral power, in the management of schools

can be brought about, by denying to the teacher the right to employ the rod of correction, or expulsion, in the last resort. This authority is in all cases to be exercised with calmness and discretion, yet with firmness and energy.

The cases which require these extreme remedies, it is believed, would very rarely, if ever, occur, if parents were sufficiently careful to control their children at home, and to extend their co-operation to the teacher in maintaining wholesome discipline over them at school. But this co-operation is often withheld—and what is worse, obstacles are thrown in the teacher's way and his influence over the children greatly diminished if not destroyed, by the parents' speaking disparagingly of him in the presence of their children, and offering to take their part in every case of difficulty between them and the teacher. This is encouraging the children to do what mischief they please, and divests the teacher of all power to benefit them. We would respectfully suggest to parents the necessity of caution against expressing a single word of dissatisfaction with the teacher in the hearing of their children. If they have aught against him, let them, by all means, seek a settlement of the matter with him, in a private interview; but give their children to understand, that in case of their disobedience and punishment at school, they shall be frowned upon, and in some way punished at home, and the teacher's authority be sustained. By such a proceeding he would receive an encouragement and support that would greatly facilitate his labors, and render them far more profitable to the pupils. And the countenance, sympathy and cordial co-operation of his employers in his arduous and perplexing task, he not only needs, but on every principle of reason and justice, as well as parental interest, has a right to expect.

Your Committee are still of the opinion that parents may advance the interest of the schools by their occa-

sional visits at the school-room. The example exhibited in school No. 3, where about sixty of the parents and friends were present at the closing examination, we hope will be imitated by many others. If parents should attend more to this duty; if they would insure punctual attendance by sending their children seasonably and regularly to school; if they should often inquire into their studies and progress, furnish them with all necessary books, and encourage their exertions, it is believed that most of the present defects which exist in our schools would be remedied.

From the gratifying exercises in music with which the recitations in schools No. 3, and No. 8, were interspersed and enlivened, the Committee were but confirmed in the opinion that its introduction into all our schools is very desirable. It not only pleases the ear, and allays restlessness, and arouses the mind, but promotes elocution, or the power of correct utterance, and is therefore highly favorable to the cause of education.

We ought not, perhaps, to close this report, without referring you to the *moral* training of our scholars. We have endeavored to bring the importance of this subject before the teachers and the pupils, and some progress has been made in this respect, but much remains yet to be done. We cannot say that in this department, our advance has been equal to that in science. The Bible is indeed one of our school-books, and its principles of morality should be inculcated upon the minds of the children. By it, the conscience should be educated, the right and wrong in moral action explained, the manners moulded, and the moral affections directed to their proper objects. Every thing vulgar and profane, indecent and untruthful, unkind and uncourteous, either in language or demeanor, should be frowned upon and suppressed, and the opposite virtues assiduously taught and inculcated. Important as

is the acquisition of knowledge, a disposition to employ it for the good of society and the honor of God, we deem of still greater importance. Without this, intellectual education will be worse than in vain. To these objects we would specially direct the attention of teachers; and ask for them the continued and earnest co-operation of parents. For however wise and faithful in moral training a teacher may be, he can accomplish but little, if his efforts are counteracted by the example or the counsels of parents.

NATHANIEL WHITMAN,
BAALIS SANFORD,
School Committee.

Boyer H Washburn

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF

EAST BRIDGEWATER,

FOR THE YEAR 1849-50.

The School Committee of East Bridgewater, in compliance alike with the laws of the Commonwealth and with the just expectation of their fellow citizens, now present their *Annual Report*, for the year ending April 1, 1850.

We think that the evidence of the decided progress of the cause of education in our town for the last few years, is, on the whole, still increasing. Among the various signs of this are, the increased appropriation made for the support of teachers, and the lengthening of the schools; and the comparatively new, neat and commodious school-houses in nearly all the Districts, which present a striking contrast to the unsightly and uncomfortable structures in which, previously, the children were crowded and confined. It is to be hoped that improvement will proceed in this branch of our architecture, till nothing remains to be improved.

We find the School-House in No. 9, too small for the increased number of its occupants, though otherwise decent. We regret, also, having another annual occasion to state our belief that the ancient, mutilated, unpleasant edifice of No. 7, having only the highway for a play-ground, is unworthy a "local habitation and a name" for the education of children. We trust that the intelligence and interest of that District will speedily be directed to erecting a substitute on the best plan. In the location and structure of a school-house, special regard should be paid to taste, comfort, and pleasantness. The seats and desks should be adapted to the free, easy, and healthful position of the occupants. The room should be sufficiently large to allow of one desk for each scholar, or at most, one for every two. The building should be handsomely finished, and painted within and without, and removed so far from the street as to furnish ample play-ground,

and prevent temptation for trespassing on adjoining lands. The Committee are fully convinced that it is in vain to expect a good school in an inappropriate and uncomfortable house. In this case, education becomes associated with *pain* and *gloominess*. Other things being equal, the effect is the reverse of this, in a house well constructed and located. Besides, facts undeniably prove that expenditures for such houses are demanded on the score of economy; "for while a poorly-finished and ill-constructed house will almost *invite* the abuse of children, a good style of finish will be properly appreciated and preserved, and at the same time, will tend to incite and foster a corresponding appearance of neatness, in the persons and habits of the pupils."

In the ten School Districts of the town of East Bridgewater, there have been kept, during the last year, twenty free public schools. Of these, ten have been kept during the summer months, ten principally during the winter months. All of the summer schools, and three of the winter schools, were taught by females; the remainder by males. In two of the schools, there have also been female assistants, both summer and winter. The whole number of scholars in all the schools during the summer, was 494; the average attendance, 365. The whole number of scholars in all the schools during the winter, was 533; the average attendance, 428. The average attendance of scholars during summer and winter, was 396; or 85 per cent. of the whole number of children between the ages of 5 and 15. Length of summer schools was 40 1-4 months. The length of winter schools was 28 1-4 months. Making an aggregate of 68 1-2 months.

One of the duties devolved by law upon the superintending School Committee, is to prescribe the list of school-books to be used. In these, until the last year, there has been no material change since 1846. This resistance of innovation, however, has not been owing to the want of solicitations on the part of book agents, from year to year. Of making many books, and especially school-books, there seems to be no end; and each is loud in its avowed claims to superiority above any of its predecessors, or contemporaries. Amidst so many conflicting claims, it is frequently no easy task for Committees to decide where lies the palm of pre-eminence. Frequent change in school-books, is undoubtedly an evil to be avoided; but for an occasional change, there may be good and sufficient reasons. When, for instance, a reading-book becomes so familiar, as to excite disgust, it should be removed for another. When geograghies become so old, as to cease to be true; and arithmetics and grammars become, in the opinion of competent and impartial judges, inferior to others; and spelling-books fall below the approved standard of the times, in spelling and pronunciation;—the new and improved ones should be introduced. Yet some in the community, for fear of a little additional expense, are apt to object to such a change, when they would not hesitate to incur a far *greater* expenditure in introducing improved implements upon their farms, or in their workshops. As if *agri*-culture were more important than *mental* culture.

To render this additional expense as easy as possible, we have ordinarily adopted the policy of introducing a new book into all the schools by a gradual process. We have allowed the book on hand to be used

till a new one was wanted, and then furnished one of another kind. Thus in the course of two or three years, the old books have been excluded. The Committee have recommended, for the first classes, the American School Reader, by Goldsbury and Russell, to take the place of Porter's Rhetorical Reader, which has been read so many years as to become very trite. The use of the School Reader by two large classes in School No. 3, the last winter, under its excellent teacher, was attended with happy results. We trust it will ere long find its way into all the schools, and produce a new impulse in the important department of reading.

No service of the Superintending Committee is found to be more important than the examining candidates for the office of teaching, and approving those, and those only, who possess the qualifications required by law and the welfare of the schools. That the duty may be properly performed, it is necessary there should be a fixed time. Accordingly the statute expressly declares, "that it is the duty of prudential committees to cause the candidate for teaching to appear before the Superintending Committee, at such time and place as they may have appointed for examination; and that the person selected for teaching must be approved by the Superintending Committee before he can legally commence the school." At a proper time previous to both the summer and winter schools, the Committee made a specific appointment for the examination of teachers. At one of these appointments, no candidates appeared; at the other, three. Nearly all the others came singly, at times most convenient to themselves; at a late period, however, when the Committee were not together, and unwilling to wait till they could be convened,—and thus the responsibility of the examination was often made to rest with one of the Committee. One of the teachers commenced his school without the knowledge of the Committee, and did not appear before them till he had kept about a week. This neglect,—though not intentional,—on the part of prudential agents and teachers, to regard the time appointed by the Committee for giving certificates, must, it is evident, subject us to a great many unseasonable demands upon time we had designed for other business;—the more inconvenient, when it is borne in mind that we have never made any charge for this part of our services.

In these examinations, your Committee have endeavored to be faithful. But no examination beforehand, however thorough, can enable us to determine with certainty, whether an individual will succeed well as a teacher. He may be well acquainted with the *theory* of teaching, and yet, on trial, fail through inexperience, or a want of judgment to manage, or of skill to communicate knowledge, or inspire regard for study and order; or, through some *moral* defect.

Of the truth of this, your Committee have had, in one instance, painful experience, during the last winter. One of the teachers passed a decent examination, and commenced School No. 7 with considerable energy. This energy was found, however, not to be directed by experience or wisdom; and frequently to be at the control of an ungovernable temper. What is, if possible, still worse, in a few weeks he discovered an example, in language and manners, profane, vulgar and immoral,—highly injurious in moulding the characters and habits of the young, and palpably violating the statute which requires all

instructors of youth to impress on the minds committed to their care and instruction, the principles of piety and morality. The Committee, therefore, had no hesitation in dismissing him.

The School No. 5 was taught by the same female, both summer and winter terms. At the opening examination she exhibited some defects in government. These were kindly pointed out to her by the Committee. A decided improvement, in this respect, was afterward manifest at every examination of the school, highly satisfactory to the Committee. Near the close of the second term, however, disaffection with her as a teacher had so arisen in the minds of certain in the District, as that quite a number of children were taken from school; and she was induced to send a note to the Committee, with a request to examine her position, and to dismiss her if they saw cause; as she was unconscious of any sufficient reason for such a measure. On conversation had with various persons in the District, the disaffection was found to have arisen from ill-founded representations and prejudices; and we were unanimous in the conclusion, that the school ought to continue, and the teacher be sustained. The closing examination bore testimony, in the dignified conduct of the teacher, and the proficiency and deportment of the goodly number of scholars present, to the correctness of this conclusion.

Soon after the winter School in No. 8 had commenced by a young lady who had passed a good examination in the required branches, she sent a note to the Committee informing them of the refractory conduct of one of her scholars; and that her efforts for the whole school would probably be defeated, if he were continued in it. After deliberation, the Committee came to the conclusion that the scholar who had resisted the authority of the teacher, must either change his course of conduct, or be removed from the school. This was distinctly made known to him, without effecting the desired change; and he was consequently expelled. To have decided otherwise, in such a case,—even admitting that the capacity of a teacher for discipline is not all that could be wished,—would have been, we conceive, to favor insubordination, and to encourage future resistance to good order; it would have been to announce to all the schools, that the question whether a teacher shall be dismissed, and his school broken up, is to be left to the decision of any scholar who refuses to submit to wholesome discipline. Your Committee could not consent, for a moment, to do what would sanction such a principle; and, therefore, were unanimous in the conclusion, that as a general thing, the teacher, in such a case, ought to be sustained, even if *more* than one scholar has to be dismissed.

Another duty imposed on the Superintending Committee is the *visitation* and *supervision* of the schools. These visits have been, during the past year, in the aggregate, more numerous than heretofore. It is made by law the duty of the prudential agent "to give the Superintending Committee due notice of the time when the school will begin, and also of the time when it will close, so that they may visit it according to law." Yet the School No. 1, in its winter term, was commenced without the knowledge of the Committee; and though

the time was arranged with the teacher for the closing examination, he was induced, as he said, by some urgent business, to conclude his labors before the time appointed. So also we received no previous information of the close of the winter School in No. 2,—which we regretted the more, as that school, under the summer teacher, had been of a high order. In general the schools have appeared well; but few have fallen below the standard of former years, while a greater number, we think, have made an advance. Our practice, in visitations, has been to commend where we could; to censure where we must; and to reprove, only with a view to correct existing evils. We have deemed it very important, in remarks to the pupils, to avoid every thing calculated to impair confidence in the teacher, or to diminish his authority and influence. In cases where a teacher is found to be radically deficient and incompetent, the sooner he is peaceably removed, the better will it be for all concerned. But if wanting or negligent in some particular, he should receive proper hints and advice, in a private way. Reproof cannot be administered to him, directly or indirectly, by a Committee before a school, or by parents in presence of their children, without injurious effects.

Your Committee are thoroughly convinced that there is no one thing on which the success and prosperity of our educational affairs so much depends as on the selection of teachers. "As is the teacher, so will be the school." And we have no doubt that many of the evils existing in our common school system, arise from the injudicious selection of teachers which is so frequently made by prudential committees. Is it said that no teacher can enter a school without being examined and approved by the town committee? This is true. But if an individual, on examination, is found to be *barely* qualified in the required branches, we do not feel warranted in rejecting him—though had it been left to our choice, we should not have selected him. If there is no *prominent* deficiency, a certificate is usually given; though he may be a second or third rate teacher, and such an one as we should never have employed. A candidate, on the present system of selection, is very often offered at the eleventh hour, already contracted with, and a sort of claim presented both on his part and that of the prudential agent and their respective friends, for him to be accepted. To prevent ill-feeling that may lead to unhappy results in the district, if he pass an examination with any degree of decency, he is approved; though he may exhibit not a single *excellence* that gives promise of success in teaching. Moreover, such is the diversity in our common schools, in respect to progress in study, and facility in government, that the teacher who would fail wholly or partially in one school, would succeed *well* in another. But in the present mode of selection, a candidate is presented for a particular school, and for no other—no room being left for the application of the law of adaptation, so important to the successful operation of *any* system.

Your Committee wish to call particular attention to the fact, that one-half (or twelve pages) of the 13th Annual Report of the Secretary of the Board of Education, is devoted to an argument to show that, if the duty of selecting all the teachers were devolved on the general Committee, the chances would be decidedly in favor of better ones being employed, and on pecuniary terms, upon the whole, more

advantageous. We disclaim all ambition to add to responsibilities and services which are already numerous and weighty. Yet we can say, that no one is worthy of this office, who will object to any service in his power which the interest of the public schools may be found plainly to demand. Though a discussion on this point, would, for us, at this time, be out of place, yet it may not be amiss to state, that an argument in favor of this change in our present school system, coming from the distinguished Secretary, who from his position and mental acumen, is so peculiarly fitted to detect its evils, and discover the means most likely to give it better success, is fully entitled to the special attention of all well-wishers to the cause of popular education. A number of towns have already adopted this change, with satisfactory results.

It is, of course, for each town to decide in its own case, whether the general good does require that the Superintending School Committee appoint and employ the teachers. And we would respectfully submit this question for the consideration and action of the town, either at this, or at some future time.

In the graduated Table of 1848-9, in which the 303 towns in the State were arranged according to the *average attendance* of their children upon the Public Schools, this town stands 110 on the scale; the average attendance being only seventy per cent. of our children between the ages of four and sixteen. Of the eleven towns in the county, this town stands No. 4 in respect to attendance. But why should thirty in a hundred of our children lose the benefits of the free schools? Why will not parents and guardians, with whom the power lies, be more vigilant and earnest in their endeavors to correct this evil in all the schools?

In conclusion, let the duty of sustaining and improving our Common Schools, be commended to the attentive and warm regards of all in the community. These schools are indispensable, under the blessing of Heaven, to the support and welfare of our civil, social, academical and religious institutions. All persons, then, are alike concerned in them; not only the man who has children to share in their benefits, but those who have not. And our duty is not done when our annual tax is paid, or our Committees and teachers are chosen—but all should cheer the teacher in his high and arduous vocation, by their visits, their sympathy, and co-operation—all should, in every practicable way, help to bring our schools under a right moral influence; lead the pupils to value education, and correct principles of action; and aid and encourage them in their studies. Thus will every individual be efficiently contributing to raise and perpetuate a power to protect our freedom, our rights and the glory of our common country, far more mighty than all her forts and armies.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

BAALIS SANFORD,
DAVID HOWARD,

School Committee of East Bridgewater.

SELECTMEN'S REPORT

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE TOWN OF EAST BRIDGEWATER,

From April 1, 1849, to April 1, 1850.

Amount of Orders drawn by the Selectmen for the year commencing April 1st, 1849, and ending April 1st, 1850, for the following purposes, viz:

For	building roads laid out by the County Commissioners,	$449 12
"	" Joppa Bridge,	400 00
"	labor and gravel to cover Joppa Bridge,	171 06
"	repairing roads and bridges and for highway tax worked after 1st of July.	412 14
"	land purchased for gravel and paid individuals for gravel for roads,	60 38
"	lumber for bridges,	53 91
"	burying ground,	12 12
"	expense of the poor at the Almshouse, including Warden's services,	355 36
"	expense of the poor out of the Almshouse,	11 50
"	expense at Worcester Hospital.	182 67
"	stock for the Almshouse,	79 50
"	lumber, nails and labor for repairing barn at the Almshouse,	64 57
"	building pound and yard at the Almshouse,	43 00
"	collection of county and town tax for 1848,	86 10
"	abatement of taxes,	83 39
"	Sexton for services with the hearse for 1848 and 1849 and reporting deaths to Town Clerk,	71 93
"	Mr. Young for services and for insurance on the Townhouse,	10 09
"	Assessor's blanks, postage, paper, and cash paid by Selectmen,	16 82
"	accounts allowed by the town, April, 1849,	417 94
	Total,	$2,981 60

The Selectmen also report that they have settled with the Warden of the Almshouse, and submit the following statement.

Almshouse in Account,	Dr.	*Almshouse in Account,*	Cr.
To amount of stock as appraised April 1st, 1849,	$237 00	By amount of stock on hand as appraised April 1st, 1850,	$356 50
" amount of hay, as appraised, do.	119 50	" amount of hay, as appraised, do.	84 00
" Provisions, do. do.	165 21	" provisions, do. do.	142 38
" household furniture, do. do.	127 86	" household furniture, do. do.	127 86
" farming tools, do. do.	171 71	" farming tools, do. do.	171 71
" wood, do. do.	37 00	" wood, do. do.	40 00
" manure, do. do.	95 00	" manure, do. do.	95 00
" cash from the treasury for grain, goods and labor,	107 15	" due from the Commonwealth for support of State paupers,	55 20
" balance due from Lewis G. Coburn,	6 92	" due from Nathan Whitman for a cow,	30 00
" balance due from Samuel A. Young,	9 22	" due from Benj. R. Alden for teamwork done by warden,	17 71
" cash drawn for stock,	79 50	Balance against the House,	273 21
" Dr. Samuel A. Orr for medical service,	25 00		
" Warden's services at the Almshouse,	212 50		
	$1,393 57		$1,393 57

We have engaged Nathaniel Waterman and wife to take charge of the Almshouse for one year and agree to pay them $250.

The Selectmen further report that they have settled with the Treasurer, and find his account as follows.

Treasurer in Account,	Dr.	*Treasurer in Account,*	Cr.
To balance in his hands on settlement April 1st, 1849,	$1,599 30	By paid Selectmen's orders,	$3,102 28
" cash received for pedlar's licenses,	24 00	" " school orders due 1848,	217 20
" " " of State Treasurer for school fund,	87 68	" " school orders for 1849,	1,460 76
" cash received State Treasurer for paupers,	30 20	" " for pack boxes for weights and measures,	10 00
" cash received of Bridgewater for support of Calvin Washburn at Worcester,	39 00	" paid for freight of weights and measures,	2 00
" Commitment of town tax for 1844,	4,044 93	" paid for carting from depot and setting up,	1 12
		" paid Lewis Keith for errands,	33
		" recording and indexing births,	17 90
		" recording deaths,	2 65
		" recording marriages,	2 60
			$4,816 84
		Balance in the treasury and due from the Collector,	1,008 27
	$5,825 11		$5,825 11

We also find the town are indebted the following sums:

To Ward Richards for building Joppa Bridge,	$694 00	
" orders outstanding April 1st, 1850,	714 33	
" due the several school districts, 1850,	93 73	
" for collection of tax for 1849,	59 47	
" due Worcester Hospital up to April 1st, 1850,	55 92	
" City of Boston for support paupers,	6 00	
" interest on town orders outstanding,	22 56	—1,646 01

Available means of the town for paying the above amount.

By cash in the Treasurer's hands,	$158 80	
" due from the collector,	849 47	
" Joseph Chamberlain's note,	47 15	
" William Harris's do.	28 10	
" Melville Otis's do.	27 50	
" Marcena A. Whitman's do.	3 40	
" due from the Commonwealth for State paupers,	55 20	
" Nathan Whitman for cow,	30 00	
" Benj. R. Alden for team-work.	17 71	—1,217 33
Making the liabilities of the town to be		$428 68

All of which is respectfully submitted by

ISAAC PRATT,
SIMEON CURTIS,
SAMUEL G. ALDEN,

Selectmen of East Bridgewater.

THE

SELECTMEN'S REPORT

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE TOWN OF

EAST BRIDGEWATER,

FROM

APRIL 1, 1850, TO MARCH 1, 1851

ALSO, THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE'S ANNUAL REPORT,

FOR 1850–51.

PLYMOUTH ROCK PRESS,
1851.

REPORT

OF THE SELECTMEN OF THE TOWN

OF EAST BRIDGEWATER.

TO THE LEGAL VOTERS OF THE TOWN OF EAST BRIDGEWATER.

GENTLEMEN,

In complying with a vote of the town to make a Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the town for the past year, it was our intention to have made a specific Report of the Expenditures of Schooling. But owing to some of the Prudential Committee failing to make any return of their certificates; and others returning the whole amount paid for wages, board, and wood, collectively, and the orders drawn on the Treasurer, many of them do not state the specific purpose the money was drawn for: therefore we have made the Report from the best information we could obtain. There is a discrepancy in the certificates of some of the returns as they do not agree with the Treasurer's book.

We have in those cases charged the Prudential Committees with a balance in their hands, in order to effect a balance of their accounts.

EXPENSES FOR SCHOOLS FOR 1850-51.

DISTRICT No. 1.—Luke Worcester, Prudential Committe.

Their proportion for 1850,		$163 84
Balance due from last year's appropriation,		8 63
		$172 47
Paid for teacher's wages, board and fuel,		$172 47

DISTRICT No. 2.—Ezra Whitmarsh, Prudential Committee.

Their proportion for 1850,		$111 34
Balance due from last year's appropriation,		5 74
		$117 08
Paid Miss Rust for teaching 23 weeks at $3, per week,	$69 00	
" For board,	34 50	
" For fuel	1 80	
" Incidental expenses,	2 81	
" Balance due from Town Treasurer.	5 74	
" Balance due from Prudential Committee,	3 23	
" Also due from the School Fund,	18 06	
		117 08

DISTRICT No. 3.—John Reed, Prudential Committee.

Their proportion for 1850,	167 34
Excess of appropriation,	3 66
Paid for teacher's wages, board, and fuel,	$171 00

DISTRICT No. 4.—Charles Jordan, Prudential Committee.

Their proportion for 1850,		$188 36
Balance due from last year's appropriation,		38
		$188 74
Paid for teacher's wages, board and fuel,	$188 94	
Excess of appropriation,	20	
		$189 14
Due from the School Fund,		18 06

DISTRICT No. 5.—Isaac Brown, Jr., Prudential Committee.

Their proportion for 1850,		$139 35
Balance due from last year's appropriation,		15 61
		$154 96
Paid Miss Reed for teaching 16 weeks,	$48 00	
" Board,	20 00	
" N. Blanchard for teaching,	52 00	
" Board,	16 00	
" For wood.	8 62	
Due from Prudential Committee,	10 34	
		$154 96
Due from town Treasurer for School Fund,		9 30

DISTRICT No. 6.—Charles A. Latham, Prudential Committee.

Their proportion for 1850,	$144 59

Paid Miss Kingman for teaching 16 weeks,	$44 00	
" Board,	21 23	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
		$144 59

District No. 7.—George H. Bates, Prudential Committee.

Their proportion for 1850,		$132 36
Balance due from last year's appropriation,		12 60
		$144 96
Paid for teacher's wages, board and fuel,	$151 55	
" Excess of appropriation,	6 59	
		$151 55
Due from town Treasurer from School Fund,		2 71

District No. 8.—Jacob A. Rogers, Prudential Committee.

Their proportion for 1850,		$167 34
Paid Miss Whitman teaching at $3 per week,	$45 00	
" Board, $1 75 per week,	26 25	
" J. S. Barrell, for teaching and board,	79 84	
" Wood,	16 25	
		$167 34
Due from town Treasurer for School Fund,		9 30

District No. 9.—Nathaniel M. Davenport, Prudential Committee.

Their proportion for 1850,		$163 84
Paid Miss Gannett for teaching 16 weeks at $3 per week,	$48 00	
" Board,	24 00	
" Mr. Littlefield for teaching and Board,	84 90	
" For wood and cutting,	6 94	
		$163 84

District No. 10.—Otho Hayward, Prudential Committee.

Their proportion for 1850,		$5 40
Paid for teaching,	$5 40	5 40

District No. 11.—Charles H. Brown, Prudential Committee.

Their proportion for 1850,		$107 85
Balance due from last year's appropriation,		5 35
		$113 20
Paid for teacher's wages, board and wood,	$107 85	
Balance due from town Treasurer,	5 35	
		$113 20

Hercules Hatch's proportion for 1850,		$2 70
Paid for teaching,	$2 70	$2 70

Cyrus Munroe, Jr's, proportion for 1850,		$2 70
Paid for teaching,	$2 70	$2 70

EXPENSES AT THE ALMS-HOUSE FROM APRIL 1, 1850, TO MARCH 1, 1851, AS PER BILLS RENDERED BY WARDEN.

Provisions on hand April 1, 1850, as as appraised,	$142 38
Stock, as appraised, "	356 50
Hay, do "	84 00
Wood, do "	40 00
Household furniture. "	127 86
Farming tools, "	171 71
Manure "	95 00
	$1017 45
Paid for Grain and Meal at different times,	$60 40
" Fresh meat and tallow,	7 49
" Flour,	40 20
" Sugar,	12 42
" Molasses,	11 22
" Tea,	11 47
" Coffee,	1 60
" Fish,	9 51
" Saleratus and Cream Tartar,	1 49
" Cassia and Ginger,	1 03
" Nutmegs,	1 42
" Cheese,	81
" Salt,	3 41
" Mustard,	20
" Raisins,	1 31
" Turnips,	1 50
" Rice,	50
" Crackers,	5 16
" Oil,	70
" Quinces,	25
" Honey,	1 25
" Milk,	91
" Pepper,	10
" Cabbage,	50
" Hayseed,	2 40
" Plaster,	63
" Potash,	1 98
" Rosin,	12
" Essence of Lemon,	20
" Camphor,	21
" Starch,	07
" Garden Seeds,	65
" Paper,	06
" Shirting,	20
" Cotton thread,	12
" Bed ticking,	2 76
" Cambrick muslin,	1 08
" Crash for towels,	1 02
" Cheese cloth,	21
" Clothing.	2 88
" Table cloth,	83
" Brooms,	1 25
" Glass ware,	60
" Tin ware,	14
" Wooden ware,	3 08
" Washin fluid,	1 99
" Matches,	18
" Snuff,	30
" Rakes and pitchforks,	2 75
" Mending horse-rake,	75
" Scythe and rifles,	1 12
" Ox.yoke,	1 00
" Axe and handle,	1 25
" Stone drag,	1 50
" Brass balls for oxen,	22
" Blacksmith work,	7 93
" Hame strap,	33
" Stove funnel,	75
" Sand,	17
" Filing wood saw,	50
" Hard soap,	20
" Molasses hogshead and crockery crate,	1 20
" Labor on the farm,	39 87
" Labor in the house,	6 10
" For Stock,	110 50
" Crockery ware,	1 88
" 2 Coffins,	6 00
" Doctor Orr Medical attendance,	22 17
" Warden's service eleven months,	230 00
" Sundry small articles,	1 89
Sum total expended,	$1652 04

ALMS-HOUSE CREDIT.

Amount of Provisions, Hay, Stock, Wood, Household Furniture, Farming Tools, and Manure, appraised March 1, 1851:

Provisions,	$111 65
Stock,	330 00
Hay,	169 00
Wood,	26 50
Furniture,	127 86
Farming Tools,	171 71
Manure,	95 00
	$1031 72
By Potatoes and turnips sold,	$4 00
" Butter, "	12 65
" Lard, "	3 46
" Seed Corn, "	12
" Beans, "	10
" Eggs, "	4 03
" Fowl, "	7 17
" Milk, "	48
" Fresh hay,	26 61
" Horse and wagon let,	3 10
" Meat sold,	46 55
Use of Bull,	$10 00
Hides,	2 50
Calves,	25 45
Impounding cattle,	1 50
Keeping traveller,	75
Ox-yoke sold,	1 25
One Cow,	20 00
One yoke of Oxen,	95 00
Received for Teem work done by warden,	48 29
Cash of Bethuel Keith,	58 00
Martin Round's note,	9 83
Town order for 2 Coffins,	6 00
Due from individuals for teem work, &c,	13 59
Due from the Commonwealth for State paupers,	25 55
Received for boarding Melzar Waterman,	21 75
Balance against the house,	173 59
	$1652 04

No. of Paupers now in the Alms-House,	3
No. left the past year,	1
No. of deaths,	2
No. of Insane persons now at Worcester belonging to the town,	1

ORDERS DRAWN BY THE SELECTMEN FROM APRIL 1, 1850, TO MARCH 1, 1851; FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES:

For Accounts allowed by the town April 1, 1850, for services rendered the town in 1849 as reported by the Committee on Accounts, amounting to $268 38

For Building Roads per order of the County Commissioners.

John J. Howard, Building road near Charles A Latham's	$79 51	
Calvin Chamberlin, do.	79 51	
Newton Mitchell, do.	79 51	
Jonathan C. Keith, Building road near Lewis Delano's,	25 25	
Cyrus Munroe, Jr., Building road near his house,	15 70	
		$279 48

For Repairing Roads and Bridges.

Robert Orr, work on bridges,	25 25
Calvin Chamberlin, do.	5 00
Elijah Bird,	3 00
Peleg Thompson,	3 13
Samuel G. Alden,	7 00
Matfield Manufacturing Co., lumber,	15 26
Mark P. Hudson,	14 00
Ebenezer & Josiah Hathaway,	10 50
Eliab Latham,	55 50
Israel Hobart,	1 00
Charles A. Latham,	2 60
Galen Latham,	2 55
Wallace Rust,	2 00
Ebenezer Alger,	3 00
Martin Whiting,	3 91
Mark Phillips,	2 00
Isaac Hatch,	2 25
Isaac Nutter,	50
Zebina Allen,	5 17
Nathan Whitman,	5 45
John O. Hudson,	2 00
John Wade,	3 00
David Brown,	10 27
Edwin Brown,	2 00
Oliver G. Whitmarsh,	40
Jared Reed,	80
Asa T. Whitman,	40
Jacob Bates Guardian,	1 02
William Pratt,	1 00
Welcome Otis,	3 25
Simeon Richmond,	4 60

John A. Whiting,	1 62	
Otho Hayward,	2 05	
Henry Gurney,	13 48	
		$215 96

PAID FOR GRAVEL AND CINDER.

Charles Mitchell,	$12 00	
Thaxter Keith,	3 45	
David Brown,	3 51	
Martin Whiting,	1 35	
Joseph Morse,	1 00	
		$21 31

REPAIRS AT THE ALMS-HOUSE.

Samuel G. Alden, for enlarging the Barn at the Alms-House.	$158 72
J. R. Barnes, towards painting Town House,	$36 00

PAID FOR PRINTING REPORTS, ASSESSOR'S BLANKS, POSTAGE AND PAPER.

Theophilus R. Marvin, printing School Committee and Selectmen's Report for 1849,	$10 00	
Printing list of Voters, 100 copies,	7 12	
Eayers & Fairbanks, Assessor's blanks,	4 00	
James Thurber, Town order blanks,	2 50	
Postage and paper,	3 57	
		$27 19

EXPENSES OF THE POOR AT THE ALMS-HOUSE.

Nathaniel Waterman as warden,	$203 99	
Samuel Pool for 2 coffins,	6 00	
Samuel A. Orr for medical attendance,	22 17	
		$232 16

EXPENSES OF THE POOR OUT OF THE ALMS-HOUSE.

City of Boston for support of Poor in 1849,	$7 88	
" " " " 1850,	5 00	
City of New Bedford for support of Melissa Mitchell,	24 64	
		$37 52

EXPENSES AT WORCESTER HOSPITAL.

Lydia Whitmarsh,	$115 87	
Nahum Keith,	54 81	
Calvin Washburn,	35 08	
Sylvanus Hayward,	25 80	
Mary Harden,	34 75	
		$266 31

PAID TOWN OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE.

Zebina Johnson, services as Constable,	$3 45
William Harris, School Committee,	18 75

Baalis Sanford, " "	32 73	
David Howard, " "	17 00	
Ezra Kingman, Recording births, deaths, and marriages,	17 65	
Ezra Kingman, services as Treasurer,	15 00	
Ezra Kingman, for service before Commissioners,	1 25	
Martin Whiting, Committee on Roads,	6 08	
Charles A. Latham, " "	4 00	
Samuel G. Alden, Committee on Roads and cash paid out,	9 81	
Judah B. Keene, services as Sexton,	43 10	
		$168 82

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ABATEMENT OF TAXES AND FEES TO COLLECTOR.

Paid Martin Whiting for abatement 1846,		90	
" Martin Whiting " " 1847,		1 01	
" Martin Whiting " " 1848,		8 54	
" Nathaniel Vaughan " 1849,		35 85	
" Martin Whiting " " 1850,		42 52	
" Nathaniel Vaughan collector for collecting tax for 1849,		67 32	
			$156 25
Paid Interest on Town Orders		20 69	
" Barzilla F. Ellis for damages sustained by means of Bad Road		7 50	
Receipts and expenditures of the Town House from April 1st 1850 to February 21, 1851,			
Received from Societies and individuals	$122 55		

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PAID OUT FOR EXPENSES AS FOLLOWS:

To Zebina Johnson for taking charge of the house	44 50	
" " " for cleaning the house	4 87	
" 21 gallons Oil	18 48	
" To Wood and preparing it for the stove	4 00	
" Wicking and Furniture	1 70	
" J. R. Barnes towards painting the house	30 00	
" Ezra Kingman	19 00	
		$122 55.

The Selectmen further report that they have settled with the Treasurer and find his account as follows:

Dr.	
To Balance on hand at last settlement,	1008 27
Commitment of tax for 1850,	4224 93
Cash received of pedlars for license	20 00
For use of Town House 1849	23 88
For use of " " 1850	19 00
Cash of Commonwealth for support of State paupers	57 70
Rec'd for support of Silvanus Hayward at Worcester Hospital	25 80
Cash Commonwealth from School Fund	93 01
Cash received for notes collected	103 84
Balances of old accounts due school districts	13 84
	$5590 27

Cr.	
By paid amount of Selectmen's orders	2006 97
Paid for schools for 1850	1485 82
For schools for 1849	36 84
Paid school disirict No. 3 an order overdrawn	3 66
Paid School district No. 7 order overdrawn	6 59
Paid school district No. 5 share of school fund for 1849	8 76
Paid shool dsstirict No. 7 share of school fund for 1849	8 76
Paid school district No. 9 share school fund for 1850	9 30
Paid school district No. 3	9 30
Paid school district No. 11	9 30
Paid school district No. 1	9 30
Paid school district No. 6	9 30
Paid freight of books	1 93
Cash in Treasures hands and due from Collectors	1084 44
	$5590 27

We find that the town is indebted as follows :

Note and interest to Ward Richards	736	00	
Marton Whiting for collecting tax for 1850	70	00	
Nathan Whitmore for building road when accepted	200	00	
Worcester Hospital for Lydia Whitmarsh up to March 1st	29	25	
To the several school districts	62	78	
Orders outstanding	621	05	
			$1719 08.

We would here state that as the town have not chosen any committee or auditor to settle with the Selectmen, and as we conceive it to be establishing a wrong precedent for us to settle our own accounts, we prefer to lay them before the town for their acceptance ; there are also some other accounts which have been presented to us for allowance, a portion of which we conceive to be excessively charged, and have not allowed them, and request the town to take such measures to adjust the same as they deem proper.

Amount of the Selectmen's Accounts,	$190	87	
Amount of other accounts not allowed,	59	89	
Sum total of debts against the town,			$1969 77

Available means of the town for paying the above amount :

Cash in the Treasurer's hands,	$ 63	65	
Due from Collectors for 1849 and '50,	1920	79	
" from the town of Bridgewater for the support of Calvin Washburn at Worcester Hospital,	35	08	
" from the town of Hanson for the support of Mary Harden at Worcester Hospital,	34	75	
" Nathan Whitman's note and interest,	31	80	
" Melville Otis's note and interest,	30	80	
" Commonwealth for State Paupers,	25	55	
" Free Soil Caucus for use of Town House,	1	75	
			$2144 17
Amount of debts against the town,			1969 77
Balance in favor of the town,			$174 40

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VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE TOWN ON THE FIRST OF MAY, 1850.

True value of Estates.	$871540
Reduced value 10 per cent,	87154
Whole number of Polls, 669	
Tax on $100 true value, 55 cents 5 mills, or 5 cents 5 mills, the reduced value on the $100.	

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No. of Births from January 1850, to January 1851,	59
No. Marriages,	20
No. of Deaths from April 1, 1850, to Feb. 20, 1851	37
No. of Children from 5 to 15	472
No. of Children from 4 to 16	568

All of which is respectfully submitted by

ISAAC PRATT,
SIMEON CURTIS,
SAMUEL G. ALDEN,
Selectmen of East Bridgewater.

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COPY OF THE WARRANT FOR THE ANNUAL TOWN-MEETING, WHICH IS TO BE HELD MARCH 10, 1851.

ARTICLE 1. To choose a Moderator to preside at said meeting.
" 2. To choose all necessary town officers for the ensuing year.
" 3. To hear the report of the Selectmen and School Committee, also all other Committees that have been ordered to report at this meeting, and act thereon.
" 4. To determine the manner of repairing the highways, the ensuing year.
" 5. To raise such sums of money as may be necessary to defray all town charges the ensuing year, and make appropriation of the same.
" 6. To determine the mode the town will adopt to build the roads laid out by the County Commissioners.
" 7. To take such measures as the town deem proper to settle all the out-standing accounts against the town.
" 8. To choose some person to take charge of the Town House.
" 9. To bring in their votes for Register of Deeds.
" 10. To bring in their votes for County Treasurer.

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All the business of the town will be transacted at the March Meeting.—There will be no Town Meeting in April as heretofore.

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Fellow Citizens:—In their last annual Report the Committee were gratified in noticing signs of progress in regard to the cause of popular education in our town. They are now able to state that there has been no falling off from the preceding year, but, on the whole, a decided improvement. With scarcely an exception, a general satisfaction has been expressed in regard to the Schools. If any complaints have existed, they have not come to the ear of the Committee. Without intending the least disparagement to former teachers, we are strongly inclined to the opinion that the Schools have been blessed with a larger number of well-furnished instructors the present year, than any previous one.

In presenting some specifications of the condition of each School, we shall be as concise as justice will permit.

DISTRICT No. 1.

The Summer School in District No. 1, was taught by Miss Emily Damon. She performed her duties with a good degree of fidelity. The discipline was mild but firm. She has a good share of the qualities that are fitted to secure respect from the pupils. It appeared at the closing examination that they had made commendable proficiency in their studies, especially in spelling and writing words, in reading and in learning geography by sketching maps. The deportment of the School was good.

The Winter term was under the direction of Mr. Thomas Cushman, a veteran in School-keeping, and of good reputation in the business. He has shown himself not unmindful of the counsel that "days should speak, and the multitude of years should teach wisdom," and has, we believe, exemplified it thus far in this school with a good degree of success. The School has not yet closed.

DISTRICT No. 2.

The Summer and Winter Schools were taught by Miss Mary H. Rust.—She gave good satisfaction, and evinced that her reputation as a teacher is well sustained. The fact that she has taught that School two Summers and one Winter term consecutively, together with the good order, respectful demeanor, and general proficiency of her scholars, affords ample evidence that her qualifications for instruction and discipline, have been understood and appreciated.

DISTRICT No. 3.

This District being a Union District, containing families from West Bridgewater, has been, the present year, under the superintendence of the Committee of that town.

DISTRICT No. 4.

The Summer School was taught by Miss Hasadiah Chipman, Principal, and Miss Isabella Chipman, Assistant—whole number of scholars, 83. Under the diligent labors of these experienced teachers, considerable improvement was noticed in reading and spelling, especially by the smaller pupils. The method of teaching was exact and thorough—the government quite satisfactory—the progress of the numerous classes, good, and their general deportment, excellent.

The Winter term was kept by Mr. Francis P. Chase, a member of Union College. It is much to be regretted that the School under him, did not sustain the characteristics of excellence which it exhibited in the Summer term. This was his first effort in teaching, and it was unfortunate for him that it was allotted to so large a School, and even without an assistant. Though well qualified in the literary and scientific departments, in amiableness of temper, patience, and the disposition to do what he could, he was deficient in subjecting a large School to good discipline and order. At the second visit of the Committee the School showed signs of improvement on the beginning, and excited hopes of something still better—but at the closing examination, though some of the parents and other visitors were present, there was, with some of the scholars, a singular propeusity to confusion, in the midst of which half that was recited was unintelligible.

The District deserves much credit for the neat and spacious house they have erected for the education of their children. The Committee, however, would suggest an improvement. If they would divide this numerous school into higher and lower departments, to be kept by the proper teachers, in rooms separately furnished, there is nothing to prevent it from reaching the highest rank. If Mr. Chase had had but one such division in charge, he would probably have succeeded well. By having an Assistant in such circumstances, the evil, in ordinary cases, would be but partially remedied. It is impossible for two teachers to succeed as well, with their scholars inter-mingled and one the responsible head of the whole.

DISTRICT No. 5.

The Summer School was kept by Miss Abi T. Reed. She labored to perform her duties as teacher with perseverance and fidelity. Her methods of instruction and discipline were quite satisfactory; and the results, as exhibited in the closing examination of her scholars, furnished evidence of their improvement in reading and recitation.

The Winter School was under the care of Mr. Nathaniel B. Blanchard, a member of Amherst College. Though this was his commencement in school-keeping, he evinced a good degree of capacity for the work, which with due attention and practice, will doubtless secure him eminence as a teacher. His government was, in the main, good and effective. The fault of many in this School, of low and indistinct utterance, of a want of promptness in recitation, was but partially corrected in Mr. B's. short term of 8 1-2

weeks. We were glad to learn, however, that many in the District practically appreciated his diligent efforts to overcome these and other defects, by contributing for his continuance three weeks more. The Committee were also glad to see at the closing examination a few gentlemen, and a considerable number of ladies present.

DISTRICT No. 6.

The Summer School was taught by Miss Susan Kingman. She exhibited in an unusual degree the characteristics of an efficient and interesting teacher. In dignity, affability, suavity of manner, and pains-taking effort, she exerted an influence, not without some pleasing success, to encourage the backward, correct the delinquent, amend the unmannerly, and impart intellectual and moral elevation to all. Her School appeared remarkably well at the last examination, in orderly deportment, and in general proficiency.

The Winter School, kept for the second time, by Mr. Seth Littlefield, is entitled to scarcely less praise. There was energy in discipline, aptness to teach, and zeal in instruction, infusing a corresponding animation and interest into the minds of the scholars, securing their progress, and doing much credit to their teacher. At the final visit of the Committee, the recitations were conducted in a lively and interesting manner, showing thoroughness in teaching, and unusually distinct and prompt enunciation on the part of the scholars. The discipline and improvement were highly satisfactory. Notwithstanding the storm, nearly all the scholars were present with a portion of the parents. We were gratified to learn that measures had been taken to continue the School another month.

DISTRICT No. 7.

The Summer School was taught by Miss Mary V. Washburn. Without any comparison with former teachers, we think this School never appeared better in the Summer term. The government was mild, but efficient—the order was exact and pleasing—the enunciation of the children unusually distinct; and it was seen that they had made good improvement when the School closed. Several parents were present at the final examination, and the prudential agent, Mr. L. Smith, made some appropriate and instructive remarks—an example which we should like to see followed.

The Winter School was kept by Mr. Perkins Bass, a member of Dartmouth College. At the visits of the Committee there were indications of diligence in the teacher, and of his performing his work in a profitable manner. The general appearance and improvement of his School were respectable.

We much regret, however, having occasion to note his culpable negligence in not duly returning the register or report of his School, even though he had been repeatedly requested to do so. Until this duty is performed, an Act of the Legislature, passed in 1849, declares, "no teacher is entitled to receive any payment for his or her services."

The Committee are glad to learn that the measures of this District for a new school-house are in fair process, and that this demand of their educational interest is soon to be supplied.

DISTRICT No. 8.

The Summer School was taught by Miss Joanna Whitman. This School, composed mostly of small children, received much mild and judicious management; and the improvement and demeanor, were, with a few exceptions, commendable.

The Winter School was kept by Mr. James S. Barrell. He succeeded admirably. This is the first time Mr. Barrell has taught in this town, but we hope it will not be the last. His faculty of ruling in dignity and love, securing the respect and good will of his pupils—and his aptness to impart knowledge, are alike remarkable. And the results in respect both to the order and proficiency of his school were alike satisfactory.

DISTRICT No. 9.

The Summer term was under the charge of Miss Olive W. Gannett. She proved herself an interesting and able teacher. If she was imperfect in any thing, it was in promptness and force in government. But she appeared to command the respect and kind wishes of her scholars, and their improvement particularly in reading and spelling was quite noticeable, and the order in general was good.

The Winter School was taught by Mr. Rufus A. Littlefield. He has taught this School before; and is a good disciplinarian, thorough, systematic and efficient in his efforts to advance his scholars in intellectual and moral excellence. At the closing examination the Committee witnessed a good degree of improvement, and left chiefly regretting that this term of only nine weeks could not have been longer.

We would repeat the suggestion of last year to this District that the education and comfort of their increased number of children would be promoted by an enlarged house, giving healthier and pleasanter accommodations; and space for a more convenient entry, and the removal of the teacher's desk from its odd position in the corner.

DISTRICT No. 10.

According to the numbering of the Selectmen, contains but 2 school children. Why this District should have a name, number or existence longer; and why District No. 11 should not receive the appellation of No. 10, are questions to which the Committee would respectfully call the attention of the town.

DISTRICT No. 11.

The Summer School was taught by Miss Mary Leonard. At the first examination there were 14 scholars and 19 at the last. To a good education Miss Leonard unites fidelity and appropriateness in imparting instruction—and deserves commendation for elevating the charactor of this School. It may be reported as having made good improvement during the Summer, though the average attendance was too low.

The pleasure of keeping this School during the Winter term of eleven weeks was committed to Mr. E. Warren Sanford, a member of Phillips Academy. Though this was his first experiment in teaching, it seemed to be quite a successful one, and the hopes excited at the close of the Summer term in respect to the continued advance of the School, were realized.

Pursuant to the generous Resolve of the General Court to give to each of the Public Schools, on application of the Committee, a copy of Noah Webster's unabridged Dictionary, we obtained this distinguished work before most of the Winter Schools had begun. This may well be considered a choice accession to the means of good scholarship in our town—as it has been pronounced by great numbers of eminent philologists, "the most complete, accurate and reliable Dictionary of the language."

The Introduction to the American School Reader, has been adopted, and is in general use.

A new Geography the Committee have had under consideration—but concluded that its introduction had better be deferred till the new United States census should be completed, and inserted therein.

Having given a brief account of the condition of each School; we shall close with a few suggestions which we think involve their future welfare.

In respect to the qualifications of a teacher, it should be well and practically understood that it is not sufficient for him to possess an accurate acquaintance with the branches to be taught; he must have aptness to teach, and to infuse into the hearts of scholars a regard for order and the lessons of good behavior; and to train them to habits of thought. To keep them con

ning their books, cramming their memories with the subjects of which they understand nothing, is profitless business. To lead them to think and reason for themselves, to exercise, and thus expand their own minds, is the principal work of the teacher. And to accomplish it, he must have practically appreciated its importance, and trained his own mind and heart in much previous preparation.

Let such teachers be sought for; and the main questions be, whether candidates possess these qualities, rather than whether they are related to some in the District, or will labor cheap, or can be had with little trouble, and the success of those employed can be reckoned upon with great confidence.

We again invite the attention of parents to the importance of personal visits to the school-room, at the closing examination, and at other times. The prudential agent has, in almost every instance, been present. But with regret we have to say, that in but few Districts have MANY parents crossed the threshold of the school-room. And how frequently is it the case that many criticise and censure a School which they have never been to see. Doubtless the welfare of our Schools might be greatly furthered by a change in this respect. In all laudable undertakings, children are specially stimulated by the encouragement and presence of parents. And should our scholars see evidence that their parents had "resolved themselves into a Committee of the Whole," to express, by frequently visiting the School themselves, their sympathy with the teacher, and their deep interest in the welfare of the children, they would receive a new and strong impulse onward and upward.

We would ask the attention of parents to the importance of promptly furnishing their children with all the needful books; and of securing their daily and punctual attendance by sending them seasonably and regularly to School.

The school-houses should also be furnished with the necessary apparatus. Geography to be studied well should be accompanied with outline maps of all parts of the world. These are the best ornaments to be placed upon the walls of our school-rooms, and none should be without them. A GLOBE also should be considered one of the essential articles of school-furniture. And as Physiology and Anatomy are soon to be made one of the studies required by law, the accompanying anatomical diagrams will be needed. Districts are authorized to raise money for such purposes. And is not money well laid out in providing useful apparatus for Schools?

And as good teachers now command higher wages than they did a few years ago, and the Schools are consequently made much too short, we respectfully propose to the town to increase their pecuniary appropriation, that good teachers may be employed, and yet the Schools be lengthened. Important as the increase of annual outlays may be for the improvement of roads and bridges, or any similar external conveniences to meet the wants of a growing population, do they bear any comparison to the importance of adequate expenditure for the education and virtue of the youth of our town.

In fine, we suggest to parents the necessity of a right home influence in order to secure the great ends of the School. If parents were sufficiently careful to control their children at home, how little difficulty would the teacher ever have in maintaining wholesome discipline over them at School. But if the home is not a place of salutary control, and a good School of moral training, evils will grow upon them which the rod of the teacher and even the regulations of the Police will be powerless to correct. So if, when out of School, instead of being occupied in useful reading or labor, or in healthful and innocent recreations, they are allowed, as is often the case, to frequent the places of idle, frivolous, or profane resort, the impressions thus made upon them will counteract the very best influences of the school-room. As this point is essential to the successful operation of our invaluable Common

School system, we earnestly solicit for it the attention which its importance demands.

Respectfully submitted.

BAALIS SANFORD, DAVID HOWARD, WILLIAM HARRIS, } School Committee of East Bridgewater.

East Bridgewater, Feb. 22, 1851.

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF

EAST BRIDGEWATER,

FOR THE YEAR

1851-52.

BOSTON:
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 42 CONGRESS STREET.
1852.

REPORT.

The School Committee of East Bridgewater for the past year, submit the following Report of the department intrusted to their superintendence.

District No. 1. *Centre.*—Teacher for the summer term, Miss Hannah R. McLaughlin; for the winter, Mr. Nahum Bates.

Miss McLaughlin exhibited a commendable interest in the intellectual and moral improvement of her pupils. Her purposes of achievement seemed to be good and comprehensive, and more study and experience will probably increase her skill in executing. The progress of the scholars, under her instruction, was quite respectable.

The winter school, under Mr. Bates, was not attended with uninterrupted prosperity. At the commencement, hopes were entertained by the Committee of a successful issue. And it appears from the Register, that there was a fair average attendance. But difficulties, of which we were not apprised at the time, existed, including, to some extent, a want of subordination or respect to the teacher, and leading at length to the abrupt termination of the school, precluding a final examination.

It appears that one third of the pupils in this school are the children of foreigners; some of them mild, teachable and submissive, but not all of this character. That this class of children, increasing and growing up among us from year to year, should receive the best instruction our schools can furnish, must be evident to every reflecting mind. If they are not instructed there, few of them will be instructed any where else. And if left to ignorance and vice, who can calculate the cost they will occasion to the community? It is doubtless far the most economical and saving policy to provide liberally for their instruction, and to encourage them to receive the benefits of our free schools. And for the proper training and management of such subjects, it requires teachers of no ordinary grade. It is thought by some, that a backward school may be taught by almost any one. But the greater the backwardness and moral obliquities of the scholars, the more of knowledge and skill, and patience and self-control, is required in the teacher to discern and touch the hidden springs of mental action, to quicken the conscience, disarm prejudices, and awaken aspirations after learning and virtue.

District No. 2. *Conant.*—Teacher for the summer term, Miss Lucia Harris; for the winter, Mr. John W. Pratt.

Miss Harris had not previously taught; yet she met with fair success. Her school was a pleasant one, evincing, at the visits of the

Committee, much stillness and interest in the studies; and the closing examination gave evidence of commendable improvement.

The winter school, in the estimation of your Committee, suffered, to some extent, from a want of accuracy in teaching and energy in governing.

Union District No. 3. *Beaver.*—Teacher for the summer term, Miss Hazadiah Chipman, Principal; and Miss Isabella Chipman, Assistant. For the winter, Mr. Perkins Bass, of the Senior class in Dartmouth College, Principal; and Miss Emily B. Reed, Assistant.

The general appearance and improvement of this school in the summer, was respectable; giving evidence of industrious and faithful effort on the part of the teachers. The order was also good, with the exception of the confusion almost necessarily arising from the intermingling of classes under two teachers in the same room.

In the winter term of eleven weeks, the scholars appeared to advantage, as to good behavior and general progress in all the branches pursued. Out of 102 pupils, the average attendance was 82. Their interest in the teachers and the studies appeared to increase to the close. Hence good government, and its natural associate, good proficiency in study, were easily effected. The final examination, commencing in the morning, and extending near the shades of evening, gave interesting evidence to the Committee, both in the primary and higher departments, of a good and profitable school.

District No. 4. *Joppa.*—Teachers for the summer and winter terms, Miss Elizabeth Deanes, Principal; and Miss Hannah M. Keen, Assistant.

The aspect of this school, during both terms, was satisfactory to the Committee, and, we believe, also to the district, in all respects. Miss Deanes, we think, possesses the qualities, which entitle her to a place among teachers of the first grade. She has a rare talent for communicating and fixing knowledge; for making the pupil believe that he must be the principal agent in improving his own mind, while she is to be esteemed, obeyed and honored as a zealous assistant in the all-important work. It was truly delightful to behold the complete and cheerful order she preserved in so large a school. The reading and recitations in general evinced distinctness, spirit and good progress; and the specimens of improvement in penmanship, were numerous and beautiful.

It is due to the primary department under Miss Keen to state, that it gave proofs of her fidelity and ability, which, with the peculiar advantages of her connection with the Principal the past year, gives promise of her future success as a teacher.

District No. 5. *North Ville.*—Teacher for the summer term, Miss Harriet Blake; for the winter, Mr. Nathaniel B. Blanchard, of the Junior class in Amherst College.

Miss Blake deserves credit for well-meant and untiring efforts to advance her school. And though in some classes we noticed a lack of readiness and animation, the results, on the whole, were quite favorable.

Mr. Blanchard, in the winter school, well sustained the hopes entertained of his success, from his having taught the same a year since. We believe this school never appeared better than at the final visit of the Committee. There was excellent order, marked improvement,

and a manifestly deep interest in the studies, the methods of instruction, and the instructor.

District No. 6. *Setuckett.*—Teacher for the summer term, Miss Susan Kingman; for the winter, Mr. Seth Littlefield.

Miss Kingman kept this school, for the second time, with her usual good success. At the visits of the Committee, pleasing evidence was furnished of excellence in teaching, discipline and general progress; and her labors, we believe, were very acceptable to the district.

Mr. Littlefield's school, of seven weeks, appeared at the commencement in good order and under favorable auspices. Owing to some misapprehension on the part of the Committee in respect to the lengthening of the school, they were not present when it closed. It is understood to have appeared well as to deportment and progress.

District No. 7. *L. Smith.*—Teacher for the summer term, Miss Amelia Lincoln; for the winter, Miss Susan T. Howard.

Miss Lincoln gave evidence of patient industry, mildness and firmness; and of exciting in the pupils an earnest desire to improve in scholarship and good behavior. It was manifest on the closing visit, that her efforts to advance them had not been in vain.

Miss Howard, during the winter term, gave a very good specimen of aptness to teach; and deserves our cordial approbation. She has good natural and acquired talents, and is singularly effective in government, by inspiring her pupils with respect for themselves, and respect for their instructress. She obtains such a moral ascendency over them, that a single mild word or motion is more efficient with her in producing obedience, than harsh reproof with some others. Her school was a complete model of cheerful regard to order, and all the proprieties of the school-room. And as might be expected, the results were wholly satisfactory to all the parties concerned.

It cannot be doubted that these teachers derived much external aid in their work from the new, elegant and well-furnished school-house in which the scene of their efforts was placed. The building was dedicated to its appropriate uses, by a meeting and addresses, in July. The liberality and taste displayed in the construction and style of finish, are highly honorable to the district. And we earnestly hope that the judiciousness and good fortune in the selection of teachers which have marked the first year, and the interest which has been awakened here in the cause of education, will be permanent, and be followed with increasingly happy results.

District No. 8. *J. A. Rogers.*—Teacher for the summer term, Miss Frances Pope; for the winter, Mr. Rufus A. Littlefield.

Miss Pope is a young and inexperienced teacher; this being her first endeavor in the work. If she failed in any thing, it was in discipline. But this was made up in part by docility and perseverance. On our first visit, we had fears in respect to the issue; considering the large number of the scholars. But she availed herself readily of the suggestions of the Committee; and at subsequent visits, there were marks of decided improvement, in both the teacher and the scholars.

The winter school under Mr. Littlefield, who is known as an experienced and thorough teacher, always appeared in good condition. This is a large school, and needs much to be done for its elevation.

On account of the commodiousness of the house, the labors of instruction can be applied to much better advantage. The final examination spoke well for the fidelity and assiduous care of the teacher, and the proficiency and good deportment of the scholars.

District No. 9. *A. Barrell.*—Teacher for the summer term, Miss Elizabeth G. Leach; for the winter, Mr. Rufus A. Littlefield.

Miss Leach gave good satisfaction to the Commitee and the district. Her mode of ruling and teaching is winning, faithful and effective. Her school appeared neat, orderly and pleasant; and manifested interest and readiness in the branches pursued.

The general aspect of the winter school under Mr. Littlefield was good, and in all the studies there were signs of improvement, especially in grammar, reading and arithmetic. If the efforts of Mr. Littlefield did not tell *as* efficiently on the advancement of this school as on that of No. 8, it has not been, we think, from want of interest on his part, but is to be ascribed in great measure to the crowded state of the school-room.

District No. 11. *S. Curtis.*—Teacher for summer and winter terms, Miss Betsey M. Ellis.

We cannot speak very favorably of the success in this school. There were the forms of teaching without much of interest, system, energy or taste. The scholars are not so far advanced as, considering the convenient accommodations and that the small number allows to each a large proportion of the teacher's time, they ought to be.

The character of our schools as a whole, has, it is believed, exhibited during the past year, in an extraordinary number and degree, the marks of excellence. Still there are deficiencies; in regard to some of which, we shall offer a few suggestions, for the future benefit of teachers and scholars.

The importance of Good Reading, and its natural associate, Good Spelling, we have endeavored to urge upon teachers and pupils, as claiming their special attention. We believe it to constitute the basis of a good education—the key that introduces us to the rich stores of learning that have been accumulating for ages. It is gratifying to observe that, of late years, reading has been raised to the dignity of a *study*, and to a considerable extent, is considered a study in some respects more important than any other, because essential to the successful prosecution of every other. But there are comparatively few in our schools that approach to what may be called good readers. Many who have learned to call the words freely, seem to imagine that this is all, and read so hurriedly, or with such indistinctness and careless articulation, as to render it impossible to be heard. Or they pay as little regard to punctuation, as did Lord Timothy Dexter, who put all the stops at the end of his book, with the request that his readers would distribute them according to their own fancy. Another fault in many who read with sufficient voice and regard to pauses, is an *unintelligent* and *mechanical* manner, that is regardless of emphasis and inflections, and is the same whether the piece be grave or humorous, full of tender emotion, or of enthusiasm. They regard it as rather a matter of *form*, to be gone through with once or twice a day, as a kind of introduction

to other studies, deemed more useful and dignified. And for this, the readers are not always the only ones in fault. Parents, and sometimes teachers, are very apt to think that this exercise, because so common and simple, is the least important branch of the children's education—and would urge them along in the higher studies, to the neglect of this. It is a sad mistake. To every reflecting mind it must be obvious, that without good reading and correct spelling, there is no probability of good success in other departments of learning.

English Grammar, though a very important study to all the larger scholars, has been, we think, to much extent unprofitable, in the methods in which it is commonly taught. The exercise of *parsing*, by itself, aside from the practice of analyzing, forming and connecting sentences, must be a dry and perplexing task, and impart no practical knowledge of the proper use of language. The scholars, therefore, in this study, should be required to write frequent *compositions*. This will give them a practical use of the principles and rules of grammar; and lead them to a knowledge of the structure of language. Besides, it will, at the same time, test and increase their attainments in spelling, punctuation, and penmanship.

Arithmetic, it is needless to say, is a very useful study, exercising deeply the powers of reasoning, and fitting for the departments of business. It has received much attention in our schools, and with good success. But there is room for improvement. In some schools there is not sufficient use made of the black-board; in some, that instrument is not large enough, or is placed in an inconvenient position. The recitations sometimes evince a lack of thoroughness—showing that the scholars are satisfied with merely repeating the rules of the text-book, without understanding them—or without being able to give the principles and processes in their own words. It would be well if oral arithmetic were much more practiced in our schools than it is. It is important for the higher, as well as the lower classes. Nothing like this invigorates the mathematical faculty, and prepares scholars to become expert and accurate accountants, and solve difficult questions with almost intuitive rapidity.

Geography is a very instructive and interesting study, if rightly taught. And it is common, in the schools, to hear the questions in this branch answered with promptness and facility; but this correct reciting of words, we are satisfied, is, in many cases, attended with no correct knowledge of things. And it can be of no use to crowd the memory of a child with a multiplicity of objects on the surface of the earth, without his knowing anything of their appearance and history. The teacher should constantly explain and illustrate, by a set of outline maps, and a terrestrial globe, provided by the district; and the pupils should sketch maps and calculate the relative position and distances of places, and as far as possible describe them.

We think that Penmanship, with few exceptions, is not taught in our schools with that frequency, care and attention, which its great practical importance demands.

There is a defect in the schools arising from late or irregular attendance. It is unpleasant to see some of the Registers so spotted with the marks of tardiness or absence. For many of these, there is probably a just cause; but would not the number have been much

less, if no use had been made of trifling excuses. For scholars to practice tardiness, is helping to form a habit of looseness, in respect to punctuality, that may follow them through life. And it were well if the evil were confined to them. It is annoying to the teacher, and the pupils who are punctual. And if he lock the school door at the appointed minute, as some excellent teachers do, shutting out, for that half day, all lagging delinquents, he is not much to be blamed.

And as to frequent absence or irregular attendance, it will "neutralize the benefits to be derived from the best arrangements, and the labors of the best teachers." It does not follow, as some seem to suppose, that because a child has had his name enrolled in the school list, he will inevitably make progress; or that the teacher is to be held responsible for his improvement, though for half the time he is far from him, both in body and mind. So seriously does absence affect good advancement, that nothing but absolute necessity should be suffered to detain children at home, during any of the school days or hours.

Moral training must be combined by our teachers with intellectual. The intellect, to say the least, is not a more important part of man than the conscience and the heart. And the Common School System, notwithstanding all our efforts to maintain and improve it, will come far short of its object, if it fail to promote and improve public virtue. Hence it is made, by statute, the duty of teachers to inculcate upon their pupils the principles of morality and religion; that is, to teach them the counsels and spirit of the Bible, the infallible directory of Heaven; to show them what is right and what is wrong in human conduct; to enlighten and cultivate the conscience, to direct the affections to their proper objects; and to raise the aspirations above all that is low and sordid, vulgar and mean, foolish and wicked, to that which is noble, benevolent, patriotic and Christian. It is true that home is especially the place for such culture, but on account of negligence there, in very many cases, the school must give the instruction in these respects, or very little will be given. And even the children best taught elsewhere, need such an influence in the school-room, to strengthen and improve their moral principles and habits.

We will only add, that in presenting this Report of our doings, we cannot but feel afresh the vast importance of combined and persevering efforts for the advancement of our schools. Their influence upon the public weal, if properly regulated, it is indeed difficult if not impossible to estimate. It becomes all, then, to unite in putting them forward. Let liberal and adequate appropriations be made for their support. Let committees, agents, teachers, parents, scholars—every man, woman and child, contribute in their respective place, their best influence to this cause. Before such an interest, let all petty competitions vanish; let all mere party ends and rivalries be forgotten. Let us go forward as fellow-citizens, as lovers of order, of public education and virtue; and as those on whose enlightened, combined and faithful efforts, depends much of the destiny of the rising race.

BAALIS SANFORD,
DAVID HOWARD,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
} School Committee.

East Bridgewater, March 15, 1852.

REPORT OF THE SELECTMEN

OF THE TOWN OF

EAST BRIDGEWATER,

TOGETHER WITH THE

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

AND THE

Treasurer's Report,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1,

1853.

BOSTON:
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 42 CONGRESS STREET.
1853.

REPORT

OF THE

SELECTMEN OF THE TOWN OF EAST BRIDGEWATER,

1852---3.

The Selectmen of East Bridgewater, in compliance with that injunction of official duty, which requires an annual report of the financial condition of the town, respectfully submit the following Report:

Expenses for Schooling, for 1852-3.

District No. 1.—Scholars, 64.—Bartlett R. Alden, *Prud. Com.*

Their proportion of money for 1852,			$152 08
" " " school fund, for 1852,			11 52
Balance due from last year,			10 74
			$174 34
Paid Bartlett R. Alden,	$11 17		
" Deborah S. Thayer, for teaching,	106 50		
" Bartlett R. Alden, for board,	57 75		
	$175 42		
Overdrawn,	1 08		$174 34

District No. 2.—Scholars, 38.—John R. Thurston, *Prud. Com.*

Their proportion of money, for 1852,			$110 60
" " " school fund, for 1852,			8 44
Balance due from last year,			96
			$120 00
Paid Mary J. Eustis, for teaching,	$75 00		
" Cushing Otis, for board,	37 50		
" Joshua Sturtavant, for wood,	3 50		
Balance due from the treasury,	4 00		$120 00

District No. 3.—Scholars, 65.—FRANCIS HAYWARD, *Prud. Com.*

Their proportion of money, for 1852,		$153 67
" " " school fund, for 1852,		11 64
		$165 31
Paid Catharine Pratt for teaching,	$52 50	
" Lucy Richards, "	14 00	
" Francis Hayward, for teacher,	57 66	
" Waldo Hayward, Jr., for board,	26 25	
" Zina Hayward, for wood,	11 00	
" Patrick Payton, sawing wood,	3 40	
Overdrawn last year,	50	$165 31

District No. 4.—Scholars, 99.—LEVI W. NOYES, *Prud. Com.*

Their proportion of money, for 1852,		$207 90
" " " school fund, for 1852,		15 72
Balance due from last year,		5 24
		$228 86
Paid Elizabeth M. Deans, for teaching,	$42 20	
" Margaret Howard, "	12 00	
" Levi W. Noyes, for teacher,	71 25	
" Aruna T. Ford, for board,	22 50	
" Arvin Holbrook, "	55 00	
" Galen Latham, for wood,	8 86	
" Greenough Wood, "	4 50	
" William N. Soule, cutting wood,	4 40	
" Levi W. Noyes, for contingent expenses,	8 19	
	$228 90	
Overdrawn,	4	$228 86

District No. 5.—Scholars, 59.—EDWIN BROWN, *Prud. Com.*

Their proportion of money, for 1852,		$144 10
" " " school fund, for 1852,		10 92
		$155 02
Paid Isabella Chipman, for teaching,	$37 50	
" Alfred Brown, for board,	20 00	
" Nathaniel B. Blanchard, for teaching,	60 00	
" Isaac Brown, Jr., for board,	16 00	
" David Brown, for wood,	10 43	
" Edwin Brown, for contingent expenses,	2 63	
Balance due from the treasury,	8 46	$155 02

District No. 6.—Scholars, 51.—CLARK SWALLOW, *Prud. Com.*

Their proportion of money, for 1852,		$131 34
" " " school fund, for 1852,		9 96
Balance due from last year,		6 11
		$147 41
Paid Anne Keene, for teaching,	$60 00	
" Clark Swallow, for board,	20 00	
" " " for teacher, and contingent expenses,	67 41	$147 41

District No. 7.—Scholars, 50.—CHRISTOPHER B. SMITH, *Prud. Com.*

Their proportion of money, for 1852,		$129 75
" " " school fund, for 1852,		9 84
Balance due from last year,		5 09
		$144 68
Paid Olive Wentworth, for teaching,	$42 00	
" Christopher B. Smith, for board,	36 00	
" " " " teachers,	34 75	
Balance due from the treasury,	31 93	$144 68

District No. 8.—Scholars, 95.—SAMUEL W. BAKER, *Prud. Com.*

Their proportion of money, for 1852,		$201 52
" " " school fund, for 1852,		15 24
Balance due from last year,		19 08
		$235 84
Paid Jacob A. Rogers,	$7 65	
" Lucia Harris, for teaching,	45 00	
" Jacob A. Rogers, for board,	26 25	
" Samuel W. Baker,	18 29	
" Rufus A. Littlefield, for teaching,	135 00	
Balance due from the treasury,	3 65	$235 84

District No. 9.—Scholars, 61.—LUCIUS DICKERMAN, *Prud. Com.*

Their proportion of money, for 1852,	$147 29
" " " school fund, for 1852,	11 16
Balance due from last year,	2 78
	$161 23

Paid Matilda Record, for teaching,	$40 00		
" Elizabeth G. Leach and Emile Damon,	48 75		
" Lucius Dickerman, for board,	19 58		
" Huldah Brett, for board,	5 00		
" Thomas W. Barrell, "	31 50		
" Perez Keith, for wood,	8 88		
" Abel Barrell, for cutting wood,	3 00		
" Hiram Bean, for contingent expenses,	1 37		
" John A. Whiting, for " "	67		
Balance due from the treasury,	2 48	—	$161 23

District No. 11.—Scholars, 34.—Albert D. Wheeler, *Prud. Com.*

Their proportion of money, for 1852,			$104 23
" " " school fund, for 1852,			7 92
Balance due from last year,			1 22
			$113 37
Paid Mary E. Springer, for teaching,	$40 00		
" Mary J. Eustis, "	32 00		
" Albert D. Wheeler, for board,	33 57		
" John Wade, for wood,	6 00		
" John Chadwick, cutting wood,	1 80	—	$113 37

Otho Hayward.—Scholars, 1.

Proportion of money, for 1852,	$2 50		
" " school fund, for 1852,	12	—	$2 62
Due from the treasury,			$2 62

Hercules Hatch and Cyrus Munroe, Jr.—Scholars, 2.

Proportion of money, for 1852,		$5 00
" school fund, for 1852,		24
		$5 24
Paid James B. Brewster, for teaching in Hanson,		$5 24

Benjamin Bouldry and Eldridge Winsor.—Scholars, 4.

Proportion of money, for 1852,		$10 00
" " school fund, for 1852,		48
		$10 48
Paid Benjamin H. Price, for teaching in Bridgewater,		$10 48

Whole amount paid out for schooling the past year, . $1,611 88

Amount now due the several school districts, . . $53 14

The town raised for the support of Common Schools, the past year, the sum of $1,500, which, in addition to $113 25, received from the State School Fund, make $1,613 55, which was divided in the following manner, viz :—One third equally among the districts, and the remaining two-thirds according to the number of scholars from 4 to 16.

Expenses of the Almshouse from March 1, 1852, *to March* 1, 1853, *as per bills rendered by the Warden.*

Said Warden is charged with the amount of provisions, hay, stock, household furniture, farming tools, wood and manure on hand, March 1, 1852, as appraised.

Provisions, ...	$89 00	Calves 15,00, hide 2,74, .	17 74
Hay, ...	144 00	Stock, Oxen, and 2 Cows, .	190 75
Stock, ...	338 25	Pasturing, ...	10 00
Household Furniture, .	137 86	Use of Bull, . . .	11 00
Farming Tools, . . .	175 71	Parsnips and Onions, . .	95
Wood, ...	30 00	Pork and Shoats, . .	39 04
Manure, ...	100 00	Team-work done by Warden of the farm, . . .	107 91
	1,014 82	Notes collected, due the house last year, viz.	
He is also charged with the amount sold from the Produce of the farm.		Benjamin W. Harris, . .	34 00
		Cushing Otis, . . .	13 74
Butter sold, . . .	32 14	Estate of Charles Brown, .	4 50
Lard " . . .	3 93	Cash from the Town Treas.,	302 37
Eggs 0,56, Apples, 10,00, .	10 56		
Hay and Grass standing, .	81 35		$1,874 80

Said Warden charges the house with the following sums paid out :

Paid for Grain and Flour, .	$146 11	Boards 1,20, Soil for yard 7,00,	8 20
Sugar, Molasses, Tea and Coffee,	27 71	Two Stoves and Stove Pipe, .	23 65
Crackers, Cheese and Meat, .	31 68	Hard Coal for stove, . .	11 55
Potatoes and Turnips, . .	5 08	Wood standing, . . .	18 00
Fish and Salt, ...	5 45	Blacksmith work, . . .	22 67
Raisins, Spice and Saleratus, .	6 03	Labor on the farm, . . .	84 59
Vinegar 0,72, Rice 0,18, . .	90	Stock for the farm, . . .	75 00
Wicking and Matches, . .	38	Shoats " " . . .	14 20
Potash and Soap, . . .	4 30	Sam'l A. Orr, med. attendance,	25 00
Oil and Fluid 1,78, Paint 0,81,	2 59	Warden for eleven months, .	230 00
Snuff and Tobacco, . . .	66	Paid Nath'l Waterman, toward	
Groceries taken from bills, .	13 72	his services last year, . .	60 00
Grinding Corn, ...	1 63		
Grass Seed and Garden Seed, .	1 49		859 98
Crockery, Earthen and Tin Ware, ...	11 19	Amount of provisions, stock, hay, household furniture, farming tools, wood and manure now on hand, as appeared March 1, 1853, . .	994 68
Clothing and Cotton Cloth, .	8 17		
Wooden Ware, . . .	2 34		
Farm'g Tools,& repair'g Wheels,	10 30		
Plaster and Lime Mortar, .	2 25	Deficiency in stock now on hand	
Paper Hangings, . . .	1 00	from last year, ...	20 14
Repairing Pump, . . .	1 34		
Cider Casks and making Cider,	2 80		$1,874 80

Abstract of the foregoing Account.

The Warden has received from sales of the produce of the farm and stock sold,	$397 46
From labor of warden and team of the farm,	107 91
" notes and accounts due the town last year,	52 24
Cash from the town treasurer,	302 37
	$859 98

The Warden has paid out for grain, flour, groceries, furniture, farming tools, wood, coal, and labor on the farm,	$469 98
Stock,	75 00
Samuel A. Orr, medical attendance,	25 00
Warden, service eleven months,	230 00
Nathaniel Waterman, for his service last year,	60 00
	$859 98

Amount drawn from the treasurer, and notes collected,	$354 61
One month's wages of warden, to make up the year,	20 00
Deficiency in stock on hand from last year,	20 14
	$394 75

From the above deduct paid N. Waterman,	$60 00	
Also due from the Commonwealth for the support of State paupers,	25 55	85 55
		$309 20

Actual expense of the Almshouse the past year, exclusive of the use of the farm,	$309 20

Expense of the Poor out of the Almshouse the past year.

Paid widow Deborah Bates, for the support of two of her children,	$41 28
Paid town of Abington, for support of Jacob Thompson and family,	$78 56
Worcester Hospital, for support of Lydia Whitmarsh, Lydia Washburn and Mrs. Osbourn,	$124 63

Expense of building Roads, by order of the County Commissioners.

Paid Albert Reed, building road,	$174 60	
" Jona. C. Keith, "	35 00	
" Eliab Latham, "	10 00	
" Calvin Chamberlin, "	75 75	
" Jesse Reed, "	318 50	
" Nathan Whitman, "	284 59	$898 44

Repairing Roads and Bridges.

Paid Alvin Shaw and forty-three other persons, for work on roads and bridges, ... $300 08

Clearing the Roads of Snow.

Paid eighty-seven different persons, for shoveling snow, . $99 98

Paid for setting guide-posts and painting guide-boards, . $5 50

Lumber for Bridges.

Paid Matfield Manufacturing Company and others, for plank and timber, ... $132 64

Paid N. Bridgewater, half the expense of erecting stone monument, ... $3 00

Gravel for Roads.

Paid Waldo Hayward,	$2 62		
" Willard Whitman,	4 95		
" Charles Mitchell,	4 50		
" Charles Lincoln,	6 72		
" Simeon and Robert Curtis,	6 87		
" Alanson Estes,	1 60		
" E. Bridgewater Iron Company for Cinder,	1 26		
" Elijah Tolman,	45		
" William L. Mitchell,	1 80		
" David Brown,	3 48		
" Welcome Young,	1 80		
" Branch Byram,	3 03	—	$39 08

Paid the Proprietors of Beaver Cemetery, for land to widen the road, by contract, ... $10 00

Printing, Postage, Selectmen's and Assessors' Blanks, Paper and Stationery.

Paid T. R. Marvin, for printing School Committee's Report for 1852,	$13 50		
" Moses Bates, Jr. for selectmen's blanks,	6 00		
" Hector O. A. Orr, for postage,	1 25		
" Martin Whiting, for assessors' blanks, paper and stationery,	10 81	—	$31 56

Town Officers and Committees.

Paid Charles A. Latham, committee on road,	$ 0 62	
" Baalis Sanford, service as sch. committee,	31 80	
" David Howard, " "	19 50	
" B. W. Harris, service as school committee and committee on roads,	23 20	
" Zebina Johnson, service as constable,	14 50	
" Judah B. Keene, service as sexton,	51 40	
" Martin Whiting, collecting tax for 1851,	94 58	
" B. W. Harris, recording births, marriages and deaths,	20 75	
" B. W. Harris, service as treasurer,	25 00	
" Joseph Chamberlin, service as committee on roads and auditor of accounts,	10 25	
" Isaac Pratt, service as selectman, assessor, overseer of the poor, and cash paid out,	93 05	
" Simeon Curtis, service as selectman, assessor, overseer of poor, and cash paid out,	51 83	
" Martin Whiting, service as selectman, assessor, overseer of poor, and cash p'd out,	64 77	— $501 25
Paid Nathaniel Waterman, interest on town order,		$17 03
Abatement of taxes, as per assessors' books,		$13 09

Repairing and making alterations in the Town House.

Paid Samuel G. Alden,	$142 87

Muster-field.

Paid William Thomas, for service of his deputies on the muster-field,	$25 00
Paid Asa Millett and Hiram Bean, amount awarded them by a committee chosen by the town,	$48 50
Paid Mr. Smith and Welcome Young, for service as counsel on the Millett case,	$16 30
" James Brown, for service on the above case,	8 67

The Selectmen further report that they have settled with Benjamin W. Harris, Treasurer, and find his account as follows:

Benjamin W. Harris in account,	*Dr.*
March, 1852, cash on hand at last settlement,	$ 116 67
To balance due from Martin Whiting, collector for 1851,	2,516 76
" commitment of tax for 1852,	3,787 86
" cash of Sydney Humphrey, for pedler's license,	8 00
" cash of Commonwealth school fund,	113 25
" cash of Commonwealth, for support of State paupers,	25 48
" cash of Joshua Sturtevant, for balance due for land,	25 00
" cash of Seldon Washburn, for expense of Lydia Washburn at Worcester Hospital,	41 53
" cash of Zebina Johnson, for use of the Town-house,	2 03
	$6,636 58

Benjamin W. Harris in account,	*Cr.*
March, 1853.	
By paid selectmen's orders,	$4,653 79
" county tax for 1852,	691 72
Amount now due from Martin Whiting, collector for 1851,	226 69
" " " Bartlett R. Alden, " " 1852,	1,026 01
Cash in the treasury,	38 37
	$6,636 58

The town is indebted for the following sums:

Note and interest to Isaac Pratt,	$165 36
" " Simeon Curtis,	55 12
Bartlett R. Alden, for collecting tax for 1852,	55 30
Balances due the several school districts,	53 14
Orders outstanding,	564 49
	$893 41

Available means of the Treasurer to pay the foregoing.

Cash in the treasury,	$38 37
" due from the collectors,	1,252 70
" due from the Commonwealth, for support of State paupers,	41 51
	1,332 58
Amount of debts,	893 41
Balance in favor of the town,	$439 17

Respectfully submitted.

ISAAC PRATT,
SIMEON CURTIS,
MARTIN WHITING,
} Selectmen of East Bridgewater.

East Bridgewater, March 14, 1853.

Report of Liquor Agent.

Selectmen of East Bridgewater to John W. Jenkins, Dr.

Sept. 6, 1852. To bill made in favor of M. L. Hall & Co. for liquor casks, measures, &c.	$144 40
Bill of liquors, from Sept. 11, 1852, to Feb. 18, 1853,	84 84
Six months' interest on $144,40,	4 33
Agent's commissions six months,	25 00
	$258 57

Contra, Cr.

By stock of liquors, casks and measures on hand,	150 59
Cash received for sales,	111 17
	$261 76
Balance in favor of the town,	$3 19

J. W. JENKINS, Agent.

Marriages

In the Town of East Bridgewater, during the year ending Dec. 31, 1852.

No.	Date.	Names.	Place of Residence at the time of Marriage.	Ages.
	1852.			
1	Jan. 1,	Job L. Morse,	Abington,	28
		Mary Ann Daniels,	Bridgewater,	21
2	Jan. 1,	Benjamin B. Thrasher,	East Bridgewater,	34
		Abigail V. Bryant,	" "	22
3	Jan. 5,	John Gallagher,	" "	24
		Catherine McCloskey,	" "	20
4	Jan. 6,	Lucius D. Burbeck,	Port Norfolk—Dorchester,	27
		Angelina M. Rogers,	East Bridgewater,	24
5	Jan. 15,	Zenas W. Sturtevant,	" "	26
		Jane McCarter,	" "	22
6	Jan. 21,	Lorenzo M. D. Packard,	" "	21
		Hannah Burns,	" "	18
7	Jan. 29,	Samuel R. Pool,	" "	30
		Mary L. Whitmarsh,	" "	30
8	March 17,	Alpheus J. Sanford,	Taunton,	21
		Mary F. Waldron,	"	21
9	March 19,	Isaac T. Joyce,	Abington,	25
		Mary C. Maine,	"	16
10	March 23,	William White,	East Bridgewater,	29
		Lucia A. Grow,	" "	32
11	March 30,	Caleb H. Josselyn,	" "	22
		Harriet E. Fales,	Foxborough,	24
12	April 10,	Alonzo Thomas,	East Bridgewater,	30
		Sarah L. Bates,	" "	17
13	May 2,	Thomas Trask,	" "	21
		Ellen Howard,	Bridgewater,	18
14	June 14,	James H. Fullerton,	East Bridgewater,	24
		Orinda H. Whitman,	" "	24
15	June 24,	Thomas B. Sherman,	" "	21
		Jane S. Hull,	" "	20
16	July 11,	Horace W. Newhall,	" "	34
		Abigail B. Glass,	" "	33
17	Sept. 21,	Lewis Philip Morrison,	Eagle Harbor, Mich.	32
		Rebecca Thatcher,	East Bridgewater,	26
18	Nov. 8,	James McClintock,	" "	37
		Rachel Hersey,	" "	64
19	Nov. 25,	William D. Burtch,	Bridgewater,	24
		Abigail T. Bryant,	"	18
20	Nov. 25,	Nymphus M. Chandler,	East Bridgewater,	31
		Amelia Hicks,	" "	16
21	Dec. 1,	John H. Vosmos,	" "	26
		Melinda Wade,	" "	21
22	Dec. 18,	David Kingman,	" "	19
		Lydia A. Simpson,	York, Me.,	23

B. W. HARRIS, *Town Clerk.*

Births.

Number of Births in the town of East Bridgewater, during the year ending December 31st, 1852, eighty-four.

B. W. HARRIS, *Town Clerk.*

Deaths

In East Bridgewater, during the year ending December 31, 1852.

DATE OF DEATH.	NAME.	AGE. Y.	M.	D.	PLACE OF DEATH.	PLACE OF INTERMENT.	DISEASE.
1852.							
Jan. 19,	Charles Brown,	80			E. Bridgewater,	Abington,	Old age.
" 14,	Martha C. Gregg,	24			"	E Bridgewater,	Consumption.
" 16,	Alanson Forbes,	38			"	Bridgewater,	
" 28,	Mary Siddall,	19			"	E Bridgewater,	"
Feb. 6,	Richmond Nash,	38	6		"	Abington,	Typhus fever.
" 12,	Betsy Clark,	49			Wareham,	E. Bridgewater,	Fever.
" 13,	Ezra Kingman, Esq.,	62	7		E. Bridgewater,		Disease of the heart.
April 1,	Rebecca Wilcox,	21	6		"		
" 13,	Almira Shaw,	32	6		"	"	Consumption.
May 7,	Susan Kingman,	22			"	"	"
" 16,	George Angier,	40			"	Belfast, Me.	"
" 2,	Ida Brown, (infant,)		6		"	Abington,	"
" 17,	Clara C. Bonney, (infant,)		3		"	E. Bridgewater,	"
" 18,	Lucy Munroe,	20	6	20	"	"	"
" 28,	Caroline Tolman,	41			"	"	Drowned.
" 30,	Abby Kingman,	23			"	"	
June 8,	Celia Phillips,	87			"	"	Old age.
" 16,	Albert Edson,	63			"	"	Wound.
" 23,	Abby F. Keen, (infant,)		3		"	"	Consumption.
July 4,	Olivia Osborne,	7			"	"	"
" 6,	Rhoda Alden,	70			"	"	
" 19,	Kelbone Robinson,	65			Raynham,	"	
" 29,	—— Cevey,	33			E. Bridgewater,	"	
	Henry W. Dunbar, (infant,)				"	"	
Aug. 4,	William Harris,	58	5	11	"	"	"
" 6,	Sally Dalano,	77			"	Duxbury,	Cancer.
" 17,	Calvin S. Howard,	1	1		"	E. Bridgewater,	
" 24,	Lucia Holmes,	23			"	"	
" 28,	Lydia Washburn,	35			"	"	Insanity.
Sept. 29,	Edward A. Mullen,	3			"	"	Fever.
Oct. 17,	William Colwell,	30			"	"	"
" 30,	Elisabeth P. Thrasher, (inf.)			14	"	"	Disease of the heart.
Nov. 14,	Nicholas Wade,	60			"	"	Paralysis,
Dec. 21	Joseph C. Alden,	75			"	"	Rupture.
" 30,	Melville Otis,	74			"	"	Disease of the heart.

Whole number, thirty-five.

B. W. HARRIS, *Town Clerk.*

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

OF THE

TOWN OF EAST BRIDGEWATER,

1852—3.

In accordance with the law of the Commonwealth, and the purpose of their appointment by their fellow-citizens, the School Committee now present to the Town their Annual Report. That part of the law which relates to this subject is as follows:

"The School Committee shall annually make a detailed report of the condition of the public schools in their respective cities and towns; which report shall contain such statements and suggestions in relation to such schools, as the said Committee shall deem necessary or proper to promote the interests thereof; and a certified copy of said report shall be transmitted by said Committee to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the last day of April. Said report shall also be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the city or town, and shall either be read in open town meeting, in the month of February, March or April, or at the discretion of the School Committee, shall be printed for the use of the inhabitants."

In the estimation of the Legislature, then, it is evident, such a Report is a matter of some importance, and should be of such a character as to have a direct bearing upon the welfare of District Schools in the town, and indirectly, exert a favorable influence upon the interests of Common School education in the State.

The sum of fifteen hundred dollars has been expended upon the schools in the town the past year. Whether a larger amount was

necessary to our educational interests, we pretend not to decide. But this is certain,—the proper application of *this* sum so as to work out the best results, imposes upon the appointed agents a great weight of responsibility. And though the power of selecting teachers, upon the right exercise of which, more of the prosperity of schools depends than upon any thing or all things beside, was not delegated to us,—yet in having been entrusted for a season with the *superintendence* of the interests of education in this town, we feel that an invaluable treasure was committed to our keeping; that the work was of no ordinary importance, and to be met in no mere formal manner. We trust we have intended to do what we could; and that indications of an increased upward tendency in our schools, are manifest. But the schools are to be best forwarded, not by any one agency alone, but the conjoint influence of all the citizens. With confidence, therefore, in your appreciation of whatever may promote their welfare, we hesitate not to call your increased attention to the subject—confident that this is an interest that should be considered paramount to any that claims the public care. It lies at the foundation of our free institutions, and is essential to their existence. This the Pilgrims were well convinced of; who made it one of the principal objects of their concern, after their landing here, to furnish schools for the free education of their children. They regarded it as essential to the religious as well as political interests of man, that education should be extended to all classes in the community. Such convictions led to the establishment of the Common School system of New England. And as its benefits were designed for the public, and not for individuals merely, our ancestors made provision by law, that it should be supported at the public expense.

Some have objected to being taxed for the education of the children of others; but let ignorance, and vice its usual attendant, prevail among the citizens, and what safety or value could there be to any man's property or privileges? Let schools die out, and the institutions of religion could not long survive; vice unrestrained would prey upon the peace of the community, and occasion taxes burdensome indeed! So that every one is unquestionably far more than compensated for all he expends in promoting the institutions of education and religion. Worthy of particular and practical notice is the just and instructive reply made to President Monroe, while on his visit to New England; who, as he observed the flourishing villages, the well-cultivated fields, the crowds of intelligent, orderly people, and promising children, inquired, "What is the cause of all this?" The reply was, "Look yonder, sir, and see that spire of the village church, and see that building near it, erected for a school-house; and you see the causes of what have been the objects of your admiration."

But great and admirable as are the effects of the Common School system, in its operation only thus far, we believe they will be still greater as it goes on to a more perfect development. It is yet in its infancy, and, like everything human, has its imperfections and evils; but these will grow "beautifully less," as its excellences become better understood and appreciated, and its principles are carried into full execution.

In diminishing its defects and increasing its efficiency, your Com-

mittee have felt it important, in their interviews with teachers and scholars, to insist on an *exact and thorough course of teaching*. There is an ambition too prevalent, to be engaged in the higher branches, before a sufficiently thorough knowledge has been obtained of the elementary studies; as if the mere fact of being thus engaged imparts the reputation of being good scholars. This disposition has been often encouraged by parents, who are desirous of having their children in the advanced classes--not considering that the attempt to pursue higher branches, without a thorough understanding of the elementary principles, upon which those branches depend, must be futile, and involve much waste of time and labor. In this way, children may acquire a show of knowledge, and become wise in their own conceit, as they number the books with high-sounding titles, to which they have attended; but they will be left destitute of any solid attainments. The great object of the Common Schools is to train children to a complete knowledge of the elementary branches, such as Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, History, and English Grammar; and these should not be neglected for anything else. They lie at the foundation of the temple of knowledge. The maxim, that "What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," applies here emphatically. Better to learn a little well, than much, imperfectly. When pupils have learned the fundamental branches well, they are prepared to ascend and succeed in higher studies. If they are essentially defective in the former, they will probably be but smatterers in the latter. And this is not the worst: they will form a habit of looseness and faltering that will follow them in all the conduct and business of life. Teachers who adopt a thorough course of instruction, are doing very much to fix in pupils a habit by which they will, in future life, be determined and prepared to carry through every good enterprise they undertake.

But in order to this thorough instruction, teachers must receive a thorough elementary education themselves. In all cases where there is a want of thoroughness, teachers show that they are not aware of its importance, or are not accustomed to deal in practical principles and explanations, but confine themselves too much to the text-book; and instead of giving reasons, give dry abstract rules. Of course, they cannot be expected to lead their pupils in a course different from that themselves have pursued. Instruction, to be permanent and profitable, must be adapted to the capacity, and accompanied with familiar illustrations. But mere words and theoretical rules conveyed to the mind, immediately fly away; no interest is awakened, no real practical knowledge is acquired. A remedy for some of the chief defects in our schools, then, is to be sought in teachers well trained to elementary principles. It is thought by some, that teachers of superficial knowledge may do for backward schools; but never was a greater mistake. It is a situation, of all others, in which a man needs the assistance of something more than superficialness, to simplify truth, to make it visible to dim eyes, and intelligible to dull understandings.

Another point on which we have felt it important to insist, is, that the effort of the teacher, however thorough and faithful, does not supersede the necessity, on the part of the scholar, of *personal, laborious application* to the sources of knowledge. At most, the teacher can only tell the pupil what to learn, and give him principles for his guide

but if he refuse the patient effort to " take fast hold of instruction," it will be in vain. To patient and laborious thought, the mind is naturally disinclined ; but this aversion must be overcome, in order to the development of its energies. Bodily exercise is not more essential to physical strength and health, than is assiduous mental labor to the strong and healthful action of the powers of the mind. The difficulties in study are indeed real and numerous, but they are there to excite the indomitable purpose, and to nerve the mind to the expenditure of toil and painstaking. By such a process the mind gradually, but surely, acquires energy, and achieves the most precious victories. It is not only the means of acquiring knowledge for immediate use, but of a noble discipline, which is the best auxiliary in all great and good enterprises in after life. It is not well that the education of children should be conducted with the frequent use of labor-saving expedients. ' And this ingenious age, so famous for easy methods, and shortened routes, and swiftness of travel, has found in the result of all its cherished theories and experiments, no crowning improvement which divorces wisdom from work.'

Sometimes it is thought by the teacher and others, that he is benefiting his pupils, in proportion as he removes difficulties, and makes their work so easy as not to need their patient thought. But this is altogether a misplaced kindness. He should stimulate them to meet and put forth all their own strength, in surmounting obstacles, and making their way through difficulties. And by such a process, he is leading them in the only sure road to success. The consciousness of having vanquished, inspires them with hope and courage and animation for future conquests. It is preparing them to be strong and efficient, when they shall take their places as citizens—while those who shrunk and faltered at the spots of difficulty in their school-studies, will be likely to pursue the same timid and faltering course through life.

Another thing which your Committee have felt it important to commend to the earnest regards of teachers and scholars, is *order* and *decorum*. These manifestly constitute the greatest ornament of our schools—that which soonest attracts the notice and admiration of intelligent beholders. And what contributes more than this to the *utility* and *value* of the schools? Indeed, in its absence, we are not to expect much that is useful and good. On the contrary, the pupils who are reckless in relation to the wholesome discipline of the school-room, lose its benefits ; and are rapidly preparing for a like disregard to the rules of society, on which our free institutions depend. There must be maintained by the teacher, then, a thorough and systematic discipline of the pupil in respect to exact obedience, and decorum at school, and kindness, courtesy and moral probity in all his manner and conduct. It is true, this discipline must begin and be continued in the family ; and unless it is, the teacher can accomplish in the work but comparatively little. But when children are rightly trained at home, he has little difficulty in maintaining a wholesome discipline at school. Parental co-operation is to him a powerful auxiliary.

The appropriate expressions of sympathy, encouragement and support from parents and guardians, are needful, in order to the animated and successful prosecution of his work. As he is human, he cannot

be expected, more than other laborers, always to be zealous and laborious in the business, for which his employers manifest no concern. But many seem to feel that after they have paid their annual tax, and chosen their committees, their duty is done, and they are excused from any further attention to the subject. But as the Common School belongs to the people, the people must look after its welfare with constant watchfulness, or it will not prosper. They must co-operate with teachers in all the means and measures for rendering their instructions the most successful and efficient.

The number of families in the Town is now over five hundred. It is, therefore, required by law to establish and maintain a High School. This your Committee consider an important epoch in our educational affairs; and trust it will commend itself to the earnest attention of the citizens, as calling for prompt, deliberate, liberal, and united action.

What remains is, only to make some brief remarks on the condition of the various schools.

No. 1.—This School, during the Summer and Winter Terms, has been under the care of Miss Deborah S. Thayer. Her labors in each term were quite satisfactory to the Committee, and, so far as we learn, to the District. The school was conducted with ardor and firmness, general order maintained, and improvement made. The fault most manifest, was faintness of utterance in reading and recitations.

No. 2.—This School, for both Summer and Fall Terms, was committed to the care of Miss Mary J. Eustis. At each of the visits of the Committee, it appeared, in all respects, quite well. The scholars were respectful and obedient, apparently interested in their studies, and good in their deportment. The closing examination gave evidence of improvement in all the branches pursued.

No. 3.—This School, in the Summer Term, was kept by Miss M. C. Pratt, Principal, and Miss Lucy M. Richards, Assistant. Miss P. is an experienced and industrious teacher, and her school appeared well at the visits of the Committee. There was unusual distinctness of voice in the various exercises; with signs of continued improvement, and submission to wholesome discipline. The Primary department appeared with credit.

The Winter School was placed under the charge of Mr. Ira Copeland. This school, though too large for a single teacher, was conducted with fidelity and system; and the improvement of the pupils met all reasonable expectations. The discipline was mild, yet firm and successful; and the instruction thorough and effectual.

No. 4.—The Summer School was kept by Miss Elizabeth W. Deans, whose long experience and success have well qualified her for the duties of her station. Her acquired reputation was fully sustained. Your Committee would say that they were highly pleased with the good order and general conduct of the school; the practical and thorough teaching; the interest it awakened in the minds of the

pupils; and the high degree of success to which it led them in all their respective pursuits.

The Winter School has been taught by the same person.

It is matter of regret that, by reason of illness, Miss Deans was obliged to leave this school a little before the time appointed for its close, precluding a final examination by the Committee. But at previous visits, the Committee saw grounds of entire satisfaction in respect to order, instruction and progress.

The happy effects of continuing in the same school the services of a teacher, if a good one, are in this instance, we think, strongly evinced,—Miss D. having had this school in charge for two years.

No. 5.—The Summer School has been taught by Miss Isabella Chipman. She gave, it is believed, quite general satisfaction. The discipline was somewhat wanting in energy and efficiency; and in the teacher's mode of instruction, there appeared to your Committee, a degree of kindness, that would, if possible, do all the pupils' work, as well as her own. Scholars, to become strong, must not be helped too much. The school at the close, however, appeared to the Committee, and numerous visitors, quite respectable in recitations and manners. The teacher was also further employed in a private school.

The Winter Term was kept by Mr. Nathaniel B. Blanchard, member of the Senior Class in Amherst College. Mr. B. is fitted to command the respect and affection of children; and thus effectually to lead them forward in their studies, and to regulate their conduct. Though this term was quite short, we think something was done in diminishing the defects in this school, particularly those in relation to superficial study, and inaudibleness in reading and recitation.

No. 6.—The Summer School was taught by Miss Hannah M. Keen, who appeared sincere and assiduous in the work; and in respect to the manner of instruction and government, and the general improvement of her pupils, gave good satisfaction to the Committee, and, so far as we are informed, to the people of the District.

The Winter Term was kept by the same teacher, with equal success, we believe; the Committee were providentially prevented from being present at the close.

No. 7.—This School, in the Summer Term, was placed under the care of Miss Olive Wentworth. Under her instruction and discipline it appeared excellent throughout; and a lively interest and steady improvement were manifested from the beginning.

The Winter Term commenced under the care of Miss Mary J. Hunt, a young lady of superior education and moral taste. The Committee, at the opening examination, were highly pleased with the manner in which she conducted the business of her office, as giving high promise of an excellent school. In about a month, we learned, with much regret, that the teacher had voluntarily and suddenly departed. No definite reasons for this abrupt measure have come from her to the Committee. It is true, and it grieves us to state, that one or more of the larger boys had given her trouble. But it was supposed that this difficulty, by the help of one of the Committee, had been so

far adjusted, as not essentially to interrupt the progress of the school. As the teacher assigned no particular cause of her leaving, the Committee deem it prudent not to deal in conjecture.

The school was recommenced under the instruction of Miss Olive Wentworth, who continued about three weeks, and then, to the deep regret of all concerned, was compelled to close her labors, through failure of health.

No. 8.—The Summer School has been taught by Miss Lucia Harris. She was faithful and diligent in her endeavors to benefit this numerous school; and the results at the close, appeared quite fair and commendable.

The Winter School was kept by Mr. Rufus A. Littlefield, with his usual industry, energy and success. Good discipline, and respect for the teacher, were very apparent. The results of thorough training were especially manifest in Reading, English Grammar, and Arithmetic. On the whole, the Committee are confident, there was as good a degree of general improvement, considering the large number of the scholars and their attainments when the school begun, as could well be anticipated.

We learn that Mr. L. continues his labors in this District, in a flourishing private school.

No. 9.—This School, in the Summer Term, was taught by Miss Matilda Record, of Maine.

The Winter Term was kept by Miss Elizabeth G. Leach, Principal, and Miss Emilie P. Damon, Assistant. Miss L. was in many respects well prepared for the business of her station, and indefatigably devoted to her duty. Though a severe storm unhappily prevented a final examination, the Committee saw, in the school operations, promising tokens of good success.

The conduct and improvement of the Primary department, under Miss D., was in all respects satisfactory.

The number of children in this District has much increased within a few years, and is still increasing, so that the school-house has become altogether too strait for them. It is essentially incommodious, as well as out of repair; and the educational interests of the people of that District present an earnest call and claim upon them for a more convenient and attracting house.

No. 11.—This School, during the Summer Term, was taught by Miss Mary E. Springer. This school, as we believe, deserves to be ranked among our best. In no school has there been a better degree of order; in none a livelier interest in the studies or in the teacher; and in none, perhaps, a greater degree of improvement. The instructor showed much ability in planning, and skill in executing; and the results were highly satisfactory. It is proper to state, however, that on account of the small number in this school, more than usual is expected of them.

The Winter School was entrusted to the care of Miss Mary J. Eustis. This was a good and valuable school. The teacher deserves much credit for correctness and thoroughness in instruction and dis-

cipline. The various elementary branches were taught in a manner calculated to excite interest in the minds of the pupils, and to lead them to think and reason, to understand and love their books.

All which is respectfully submitted.

BAALIS SANFORD,
BENJ. W. HARRIS,
DAVID HOWARD,
} *School Committee.*

REPORT

OF

THE COMMITTEE

CHOSEN BY THE

TOWN OF EAST BRIDGEWATER,

TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBJECT OF A

HIGH SCHOOL.

WRIGHT & HASTY, PRINTERS.

NO. 3 WATER STREET, BOSTON.

1854.

REPORT.

GENTLEMEN :—

You have instructed your Committee to consider and report to you the best plan for the establishment and support of a High School. Permit us to say, that we undertake this task with extreme diffidence; knowing the many difficulties that attend it, and the great importance that every thing which is done in relation to education, should be done in the most thorough and judicious manner. We would beg you to carefully consider, not only the few suggestions we may make upon this subject, but all the various interests of public schools, that you may act with candor and discretion. We believe the inhabitants of East Bridgewater are not wanting in a just sense of the importance of education, or in a willingness to bear the burdens of a well-organized system of public schools, if they could be satisfied what a *well organized system is.*

In a table for the year 1852, showing the ratio of valuation to the appropriations for public schools in the State, Plymouth County ranks as the second county, while East Bridgewater, in the same table, ranks the 147th town. Again, in a table for the same year, showing the amount of appropriations by each town in the State, on each child between the ages of 5 and 15 years, East Bridgewater ranks as the 187th town, while in 1851, in a similar table, East Bridgewater ranked as the 151st town. These facts may give a stranger, or casual observer, an idea that there exists in this town a want of interest in public education; but such an

opinion we confidently believe, would be founded upon wrong premises, and unjust to the inhabitants of this place. No one at all acquainted with the interest felt in education, and the general dissatisfaction with the present system and present management of our schools, can doubt that the comparative low standing of this town, in the above-mentioned tables, is to be attributed to the latter and not to the former. In a table for the same year, showing the mean average attendance of the scholars in the State, East Bridgewater ranks as the 65th town,—which we believe a better index of the state of feeling towards public schools among us. And we hope the day is not far distant, when a better system will give the voters of East Bridgewater an opportunity to show their willingness to wipe off any appearance of stain that may rest upon their characters, as friends of public education. That the public good, the continued prosperity of our now rapidly increasing town, and the ardent wishes of a large portion of our inhabitants, alike demand a more thorough system of education in our public schools, we believe to be allowed by all.

In the first place, we would call your attention to some of the evils that exist in our present system.

Secondly, we will suggest the means for remedying those evils.

And lastly, we will submit the several plans that have been presented, as best adapted to the present wants of the town.

The evils that exist in our present system are so numerous, and of such a character, that we cannot be expected to mention them all, or speak plainly of those that we do mention, without wounding the feelings of some. We cannot, however, be expected to handle a subject like this with gloves on; nor do we mean to be personal in any thing we may say upon the subject.

The first evil we mention, is the great diversity in numbers of scholars in the different schools. District No. 2 having 38, and District No. 4 having 99; District No. 10 having 34, and District No. 8 having 95. Districts No. 2 and 10 having a smaller, and Districts No. 4 and 8 a much larger number than can be profitably and successfully taught by one person. And yet all of

these schools are supplied with school houses fitted only for one teacher, with absolutely no conveniences for assistants. It is true District No. 4 has a costly house, but it is by no means adapted to the wants of the district. It is too large and disproportioned for a comfortable school for one teacher, making it difficult for teacher or scholars to speak so as to be heard with distinctness across the room, at the same time it affords no facilities for classifying the scholars. And No. 4, when the time comes for them to have two schools, as it shortly will, must provide another house. The same diversity is seen if we look at the amount of money spent by each district—the number of months of schooling, or the school houses and other property of the districts. One district spends $104.00, another $110.00, another $202.00, and a fourth $208.00. One school has 2½ months schooling in the summer and 1½ in the winter; another has four weeks in the summer and three in the winter. One district has a house worth from one to two thousand dollars, and another has a house worth as many hundreds. One is large, almost to a fault, for one school, and another is not large enough for a respectable office for one man. Look inside of these houses, and another diversity will be manifest in the teachers employed to instruct the schools. Some naturally adapted to the task and improved by long experience, pass through all the various routine of school exercises with satisfaction to themselves, and profit to their pupils; others appear as if confined by necessity to the disagreeable task of staying in the school house six hours in the day. From whence arises all these differences? Simply because these different districts are managed by different persons, and no district system can be made that will afford equal advantages to all. The law establishing public schools is on the principle, that the public safety as well as the public good, requires that all the people should be educated. It does not stop to ask whether a man is to be directly benefited by the education of himself or family, but it lays its hand on every man's purse, and says your safety requires it. The law is universal, and the provisions for the education of the people, to be just should be equal. To the towns is given the execution of this law, and the towns can-

not justly give to one child one half the advantages of an education which it gives to another.

Another evil of our present system is, it puts together all ages, from the youngest child to the full grown masters and misses, to be taught by one person in all the various branches and degrees of advancement adapted to each. Thus situated, a teacher is compelled to drive through some fifteen or twenty recitations every half day. Does any one wonder that our scholars do not advance more rapidly! May we not rather wonder that they advance at all. Is it a matter of surprise or blame that the teacher, at an examination, only tries to make a display with one or two classes or studies? We are at no loss to understand why your Superintending School Committee of last year, are compelled to attribute almost all the wants and defects in our schools to the result of inefficient training in the elementary branches.

Another evil in our present system, is the want of convenient means to supply the school room with the common necessaries, and to provide for repairs of the school house and other buildings. The town provides no means for furnishing the school rooms, and the districts rather than resort to the cumbersome method of taxation, surreptitiously take annually small sums from the school money for repairs of their buildings, suffering them to go to decay till, by their general dilapidation, a thorough repair or rebuilding is necessary.

One other evil in our present method, and we will leave your own observations to supply the rest. Too many irresponsible individuals are employed in the management of the affairs of the schools. The money raised for the support of schools is divided by arbitrary rules, made in town meeting under the excitement of sectional feelings and interest, with no remedy for violations of rights, of judgment, or of justice. As well might we expect justice to be done should we bring all our civil actions into open town-meeting for decision, rather than submit them, as now, to the calm judgment of a court and jury.

The custom of employing Prudential Committees to hire teachers and provide for the school in its present operation, resolves

the Superintending School Committee into a committee of three, who may hardly do more than smile and approve when chance gives any district a good teacher and a good school. And when another state of things takes place, which too often happens, they may only gravely look on and see the money of the district wasted, and the time of the scholars worse than misspent.

Such, gentlemen, are some of the many evils that surround our present school system: evils which cannot, perhaps, be all remedied at once, by any system that it is in our power to adopt. But we hope to be able to present a few simple suggestions, which, if adopted by the town, shall greatly change the present state of affairs. This brings us to our second proposition,—The means of remedying those evils.

As a means of the first importance, we would say abolish your districts. The scholars of the whole town, when not separated by arbitrary lines, could be so classed as to bring together only the number that can be most profitably taught by one teacher. The amount of money spent in one school would not be measured by the number of scholars or the number of districts, but by the actual just proportion of advantages of education to all the scholars in town. All the property of the districts being the property of the town, there could be none of the diversity of houses, &c., which we now see; but soon all must conform to what shall be found to be the most approved plan. All the management of the property would be under the immediate superintendence of persons employed by the town, who would be liable to account for all their acts. In the thickly settled portions of the town, when it is practicable, the scholars could be classed so as to separate the small from the large, giving to both better advantages. Place the employment of the teachers in the hands of the Superintending School Committee, and you bring into our schools a better class of teachers, who could be employed year after year to teach the same schools, avoiding the unwise policy that gives to our schools a new teacher every quarter. And when any teacher should be found unadapted to the place assigned him, he is quietly removed, perhaps without even the interruption of the school, thereby avoiding

the disagreeable state of feeling that is now almost universally excited when any master or mistress is removed. Without going further into detail, we believe that if the town can be induced to adopt this plan, the immediately beneficial effects will be acknowledged by all.

Lastly, we call your attention to the plans for a High School. We have thought best to submit for your consideration two plans, as adapted to the wants of the town. Either of these plans are but parts of the system we propose, and not to be separated from the important suggestion to abolish the districts. Indeed, a High School is but a part of a system of education adapted to a town; the highest grade which the law requires shall be provided for the public education of the people. We need not go into an argument in relation to the necessity of establishing such a school in this town. The wants of the people and the laws of the Commonwealth alike demand it. The time of its establishment cannot be long delayed, and we cannot but hope you will meet this question without fear of expense or sectional prejudices.

Our first Plan is, That the districts be abolished, and that the town be divided into four sections for schools, under the law of 1850—which provides that more than one schooi may be kept, provided that the time of keeping such schools shall together amount to twelve months. That Districts No. 1, 4, and 6, be one section, with a house near Mr. Wm. Allen's, which sections now contain 214 scholars. That Districts No. 8 and 9, with the south part of No. 3, (divided by the road that leads from Mr. Richmond's to Zebina Allen's,) be the second section, containing 185 scholars, with a house near Mr. Martin Whiten's. That Districts No. 2, 5, 10, and parts of Districts No. 11 and 13, be section third, containing 131 scholars, with a house near Mr. Benj. Washburn's. That Districts 7, 11, and the North part of No. 3 be the fourth section, containing 90 scholars, with a house near Mr. Zacheus Hale's. The estimated expense of keeping these four schools, each five months, is twelve hundred dollars, which is sixty dollars a month. The expense of keeping primary schools in all the present school houses, would be twelve hundred dollars, pro-

vided the schools be kept six months in a year, (the average time that the schools are now taught,) at a cost of twenty dollars a month each. The whole expense to the town of keeping twenty months of high school and sixty months of primary school, would be twenty-four hundred dollars, or nine hundred more than is now appropriated by the town. But if we add to the amount raised by the town the money received from the State, (one hundred and thirteen dollars,) and also the amount paid by individuals for schooling the past year, (six hundred and twenty-two dollars,) we shall have twenty-two hundred and thirty-five dollars, only one hundred and sixty-three dollars less than the above estimate. And we shall have twenty months more of public schooling than at present, while, at the same time, we provide schools suitable for all the scholars, and no persons need send their children away or incur private expense for a thorough common English education. We commit a great error when we say we are willing persons should take their children from the public and educate them in the private schools. We need every man's influence and interest to make the public schools what they ought to be, and when there are private and public schools mixed together, there are always invidious distinctions that operate against the public schools.

The cost of building and furnishing four school houses adapted to the wants of such schools, would be about eight thousand dollars. But the whole of the houses need not be built immediately. Other places for keeping the schools may be obtained in nearly all the sections, till the town shall be satisfied of the utility of the plan. The inequality of scholars in the different sections cannot be avoided, owing to the scattered population of the eastern and northern portions of the town. Yet the facilities of classifying the scholars throughout the town, afforded by this plan, are of great importance. Such a classification of scholars only can secure a thorough training in all the branches taught in our schools. We cannot but believe that under this system there would be such an increased interest and exertion on the part of the scholars, as would result in an advancement that would well repay the town for any outlay that this plan may require. We beg you not to be frightened at the

expense. Remember a dollar spent for education is never lost, but is an increasing annual annuity to all time. A good house, built and furnished in a thorough manner, would need little or no repairs for twenty years. A good plan promptly adopted will save the town from years of discouraging and perplexing experiment.

The second plan which we propose is, That there be an High School in the centre of the town, that shall be kept nine months in the year as required by law. That there shall be classed as belonging to the high school one-fifth, or more, of the scholars in town; and that all of that class residing within one and one-half miles from the high school, shall be required to attend at that school. That all scholars of that class residing more than one and one-half miles from the high school, may, at the request of their parents, masters or guardians, be assigned to such other schools for a part, or the whole time, as their best interests require; and that the Superintending School Committee shall cause to be expended in the school to which such scholar or scholars shall be assigned, such an additional sum of money, to be taken from the amount raised for the support of the high school, as shall be equal to his or their just proportional part of all the monies raised for the support of said school. That the School Committee shall determine what shall be the age and qualifications of scholars to be admitted to the high school; and that in all cases said Committee shall be satisfied by proper evidence and personal examinations, that the scholars admitted to said school are of the age required, and possess the requisite qualifications. They shall prescribe a thorough course of studies, (for a time not less than three years,) in all the branches required by law to be taught in such schools, to be arranged in classes of different degrees of advancement, to which all the scholars shall be entitled to be admitted by examination.

The number of scholars in town reckoned as high school scholars would be about one hundred and twenty-five. The number that could not be withdrawn from the school, seventy-five. A school of seventy-five scholars would require a teacher and an assistant, and would cost about seventy dollars a month,—which for nine

months would be six hundred and thirty dollars. Add to this four hundred and twenty dollars, the same proportional amount for those scholars that may be assigned to other schools, and we have ten hundred and fifty dollars. If we add to this twelve hundred dollars, the sum estimated for keeping the primary schools in all the present locations, and we have twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars, or seven hundred and fifty more than we now raise for the support of schools, and only fifteen dollars more than is now spent for public and private schools. A house may be built for such a school for two thousand dollars; but that outlay may be saved for the present, till the town shall have tried this plan. The town house, at a trifling cost, may be fitted up to accommodate the school. This plan will furnish the people with a good High school, where a thorough common education may be acquired by every scholar in town. It will give to the smaller schools far greater advantages than they now enjoy, while at the same time it will relieve the crowded state of the schools in the centre. It will give to the remote scholars, if not the same advantages as those living in the centre, an equal share of the money to be spent for their benefit. It will give to the scholars a powerful stimulus to advancement, in the desire for promotion; and, in short, we believe it will well repay any outlay it may require of the town.

In conclusion, gentlemen, we would say, that we hope you will not pattern after your Committee in the dilatory manner in which they have treated this subject, but will act carefully, promptly and liberally. Your own and your children's interest impel you, and wise laws of the Commonwealth require you to do so. In a State that has cherished, with just pride, her system of education, for two hundred years, no law, upon education, at least, should be allowed to become inoperative. The inhabitants of every town should avail themselves of all the advantages given them by law. If the laws are wise, they will act unwisely who neglect or refuse to be governed by them. If the people of any town, state, or nation, provide well for the education of the whole, they will have before them a bright future: a future that is radiant of all that is good and great in the world. Wisdom, virtue, and happiness, will

be their portion, and they shall transmit to their posterity a legacy more valuable than all the gold of the Eastern and Western hemispheres.

WELCOME YOUNG,
NATHANIEL PORTER,
ISAAC BROWN, Jr.,
JACOB BATES, Jr.,
P. B. WILLCOX,
BAALIS SANFORD,
EZRA KINGMAN,
AZOR HARRIS,
ASA MILLET,
SIMEON CURTIS,
DAVID HOWARD,
RUFUS A. LITTLEFIELD.

East Bridgewater, Feb. 15, 1854.

THE SELECTMEN'S

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF THE

TOWN OF EAST BRIDGEWATER,

TOGETHER WITH THE

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE

AND THE

TREASURER'S REPORT,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1854.

WRIGHT & HASTY, PRINTERS,
NO. 3 WATER STREET, BOSTON.
1854.

REPORT OF THE SELECTMEN.

The Selectmen of the Town of East Bridgewater submit the following Report of the receipts and expenditures of said Town, for the year ending March 1, 1854:—

EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLS FOR 1853-4.

District No. 1.—*Scholars*, 69.—*Barzilla F. Ellis, Prudential Committee.*

Their proportion of money for 1853,	.	$152 12
" " School fund "	.	13 17
		$165 29
Overdrawn last year, ...	1 08	
Paid Mary J. Swift, for teaching, . .	35 00	
" Barzilla F. Ellis, for board, . .	15 00	
" William P. Duncan, for teaching, .	70 00	
Balance due from the Treasury, . .	44 21	
		$165 29

District No. 2.—*Scholars*, 47.—*Israel Hobart, Prudential Committee.*

Their proportion of money for 1853, . .		$119 56
" " School fund " . .		10 21
Balance from last year, ...		4 00
		$133 77

Paid Mary J. Eustes, for teaching, .	$78 00	
" Israel Hobart, for board, . .	46 50	
" Israel Hobart, for contingent expenses,	9 27	
		$133 77

District No. 3.—*Scholars*, 84.—*Sidney Allen, Prudential Committee.*

Their proportion of money for 1853, . .		$174 32
" " School fund, " . .		14 66
		$188 98
Paid Laurie M. Morton, for teaching, .	$48 00	
" Hannah Barrell, for teaching, .	24 00	
" Eli H. Richards, for board, . .	28 00	
" Ivory W. R. Marsh, for teaching, .	58 98	
" Waldo Hayward, for board, . .	30 00	
		$188 98

District No. 4.—*Scholars*, 98.—*Levi B. Parker, Prudential Committee.*

Their proportion of money for 1853, . .		$189 07
" " School fund, . . .		16 37
		$205 44
Paid Martha Delano, for teaching, .	$60 00	
" Bethiah M. Holbrook, " .	16 00	
" Seth Littlefield, " .	60 00	
" Eliab Latham, for wood, . .	12 62	
" Samuel B. Allen, for board, .	24 00	
" Abisha S. Churchill, " . .	20 00	
" William N. Soule, sawing wood, .	5 46	
Balance due from the Treasury, . .	7 36	
		$205 44

District No. 5.—Scholars, 58.—David Pratt, Prudential Committee.

Their proportion of money for 1853, . .		$135 84
" " School fund " . .		12 04
Balance due from last year, . . .		8 46
		$156 34
Paid Abby Hersey, for teaching, .	$60 00	
" Mark Davis, " . .	70 00	
" William Hersey, for board, . .	25 00	
" Moses Bates, for wood, . . .	5 50	
		$160 50
Overdrawn, ...		4 16
		$156 34

District No. 6.—Scholars, 53.—Robert C. Keith, Prudential Committee.

Their proportion of money for 1853, . .		$128 44
" " School fund " . .		11 36
		$139 80
Paid Jane B. Leavitt, for teaching, .	$45 00	
" Roena Bennett, for board, . .	28 00	
" Eliab Latham, for wood, . .	5 00	
Balance due from the Treasury, . .	61 80	
		$139 80

District No. 7.—Scholars, 49.—Daniel Reed, Prudential Committee.

Their proportion of money for 1853, . .	$122 52
" " School fund " . .	10 84
Balance due from last year, . . .	31 93
	$165 29

Paid Mary E. Bates, for teaching, .	$50 00	
" Rufus A. Littlefield, " . .	74 00	
" Daniel Reed, ...	40 46	
Balance due from the Treasury, . .	00 83	
		$165 29

District No. 8.—*Scholars*, 112.—*Jacob A. Rogers, Prudential Committee.*

Their proportion of money for 1853, . .		$215 76
" " School fund " . .		18 10
Balance due from last year, . . .		3 65
		$237 51
Paid Perez Keith, for wood, . .	$9 50	
" Rufus A Littlefield, for teaching, .	120 00	
" Lucia Harris, " .	71 25	
" Samuel G. Alden, for wood, . .	1 25	
" Jacob A. Rogers, contingent expenses,	11 47	
Balance due from the Treasury, . .	24 04	
		$237 51

District No. 9.—*Scholars*, 71.—*Ellis W. Holmes, Prudential Committee.*

Their proportion of money for 1853, . .		$155 08
" " School fund " . .		13 06
Balance due from last year, . . .		2 48
		$170 62
Paid Olive W. Gannett, for teaching, .	$45 62	
" John A. Whiting, for board, . .	27 50	
" John A. Whiting, contingent expenses,	00 81	
Balance due from the Treasury, . .	96 69	
		$170 62

District No. 10.—*Scholars*, 30.—*Ezra F. Sampson, Prudential Committee.*

Their proportion of money for 1853, . .		$94 40
" " School fund " . .		8 34
		$102 71
Paid Mary E. Springer, for teaching, .	$73 74	
" Albert D. Wheeler, for board, .	24 67	
Balance due from the Treasury, . .	4 30	
		$102 77

Otho Hayward.—Scholar, 1.

Proportion of money for 1853, . . .		$1 73
" School fund, " . . .		00 13
Balance due from last year, . . .		2 62
		$4 48
Paid for teaching, ...	$2 62	
Balance due from the Treasury, . .	1 86	
		$4 48

Cyrus Munroe, Jr., and Wid. Hatch.—Scholars, 3.

Their proportion of money for 1853, . .		$5 19
" " School fund " . .		00 37
		$5 56
Paid Alpheus Harden, teaching in Hanson, . .		$5 56

Jacob H. Crossman.

Proportion of money for 1853, . . .		$5 97
" School fund " . . .		00 60
		$6 57
Paid for teaching in West Bridgewater, . .		$6 57

EXPENSES OF THE ALMS-HOUSE,

From March 1, 1853, *to March* 1, 1854.

Said house is charged with the amount of provisions, hay, stock, household furniture, farming tools, wood and manure on hand, March 1, 1853, as appraised.

Provisions on hand,	$111 68
Hay, 174; stock, 262	436 00
Household furniture,	137 00
Farming tools,	175 00
Wood,	35 00
Manure,	100 00
	$994 68

Said house is also charged with the following sums, paid for provisions, &c.

Paid for grain and flour,	$212 34
" sugar, tea and molasses,	34 94
" crackers, cheese and rice,	14 88
" fish and meat,	7 24
" salt and saleratus,	5 15
" vinegar, raisins and spice,	5 15
" apples, 3 00; apple trees, 3 25	6 25
" potash and soap,	5 34
" fluid, oil and matches,	1 74
" hops,	1 37
" farming tools,	12 34
" bill for groceries,	6 77
" snuff and tobacco,	0 66
" earthen, tin and ironware,	5 08
" cotton, cloth and clothing,	4 23
" lumber and nails,	15 03
" painting and papering,	5 70

Paid for new windows for house,		8 27
"	grass and garden seed,	7 32
"	threshing grain,	8 37
"	labor on the farm,	90 56
"	blacksmith work,	15 86
"	stock and shoat,	89 00
"	sawing boards,	2 21
"	warden service, one year,	250 00
"	Dr. Orr, medical attendance,	25 00
		$1,835 48

The Alms-house is credited with the amount of provisions, hay, stock, furniture, farming tools, wood and manure, now on hand, as appraised March 1, 1854.

Provisions,	$92 00
Hay,	210 00
Stock,	394 00
Farming tools,	150 00
Furniture,	125 00
Wood,	41 00
Manure,	100 00
	$1,112 00

Said house is also credited with amount of produce sold off the farm, and labor of warden with the team done off the farm.

Cash for calves sold,		$9 00
"	beef and pork,	67 28
"	butter and eggs,	55 62
"	rye,	26 44
"	fowl,	1 73
"	potatoes and turnips,	2 00
"	hay, straw, and grass, standing,	192 98

Cash for team work done by warden off the farm,	95 78
" pasturing calf,	3 00
" lard,	4 19
" hide,	5 00
" stone,	5 00
" pine wood,	8 00
" use of the bull,	19 00
" stock and pigs sold,	61 00
	$1,668 02
Balance against the house,	167 46
	$1,835 48

The warden has paid out for grain, flour, groceries, farming tools, stock, and labor on the farm,		$840 80
He has received from sales of the produce of the farm, and labor of warden and team, for work done off the farm,	$556 02	
He has also received cash from treasury for expenses at alms-house,	259 78	
Add to the above paid Dr. Orr, for medical attendance,	25 00	
		$840 80
Amount of money drawn from the Treasury for the support of the Poor at the Alms-house,		$284 78
From the above deduct increase in value of stock now on hand, over last year,	$117 32	
Also amount due from the Commonwealth, for support of State Paupers at the Alms-house.	35 00	
		$152 32
Actual expense of supporting the Poor at the Alms-house the past year, exclusive of the income of the farm,		$132 46

EXPENSE OF SUPPORTING THE POOR OUT OF THE ALMS-HOUSE THE PAST YEAR.

Paid	Jeremiah O. Leary,	$2 80
"	Widow Deborah Bates, for support of two of her children,	52 00
"	Jacob Thompson and family,	6 00
"	Francis J. Goddard, for support of David Kingman,	8 70
"	William Tirrell, for Widow Allen,	2 00
		$71 50

BUILDING ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Paid	Almon Gurney, building road near William Tribou's,	$77 38
"	Seabury C. Hathaway, building bridge near Charles Brown's,	25 00
"	Elbridge G. Lyon, building road near Allen M. Porter's,	152 55
"	Aaron Hobart, Jr., building bridge on the turnpike,	11 67
"	Leonard Hill, building road and bridge near his house,	50 00
"	Marcus Robinson, building bridge near his house,	4 00
"	County Commissioners, building road on the plain,	669 17
		$989 77

AMOUNT EXPENDED ON ROADS AND BRIDGES,

By Surveyors of Highways.

District No.	1,	Josiah Tilson, Surveyor,	$62 41
" "	2,	Daniel Tribou, "	94 30
" "	3,	Martin Whitney, "	61 31

District No. 4, Francis Packard, Surveyor,		6 86
" " 5, Nathan Whitman, " . . .		45 74
" " 6, Charles Bates, " . . .		64 99
" " 7, Alvin Porter, " . . .		43 85
" " 8, Isaac Pratt, " . . .		58 75
" 9 Allen M. Porter, " . . .		49 53
" " 10, Simeon Curtis, " . . .		39 68
" " 11, Alden Washburn, " . . .		59 00
" " 12, Greenough Wood, " . . .		147 00
" " 13, Elijah Bird, " . . .		87 11
" " 14, Eliab Latham, " . . .		49 58
" " 15, John Wade, " . . .		27 10
" " 16, Lot Whitmarsh, " . . .		28 57
" " 17, Elijah Tolman, " . . .		62 83
" " 18, Simeon Richman, " . . .		42 67
" " 19, William H. Bates, " . . .		56 33
		$1,157 61
Amount expended for graveling and repairing roads and bridges, by order of the Selectmen,		430 02
		$1,587 63

Gravel and Stone for Roads and Bridges.

Paid Charles Brown, stone for bridge, . . .	2 00
" Isaac Keith, " " . . .	4 00
" Azor Harris, " " . . .	1 00
" Perez Keith, " " . . .	50
" John R. Thurston, for gravel, . . .	4 92
" Isaac Hatch, " . . .	8 00
" Charles Mitchell, " . . .	6 75
" Charles Lincoln, " . . .	2 73
" Lewis Chamberlin, " . . .	8 21
" Aaron Hobart, Jr., " . . .	6 90
" Moses Bates, " . . .	1 00
" Samuel B. Allen, stone for bridge, . .	1 00

Paid	William Hersey, for gravel, . . .	2 00
"	Waldo Hayward, "	1 60
"	Ezra Alden, "	3 05
"	East Bridgewater Iron Company for cinder,	2 10
"	William L. Mitchell, for gravel, . . .	90
"	Levi Keith, " . . .	1 65
"	Nathan Whitman, stone for Rolling-mill dam,	15 00
		$73 31

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Paid	Theophilus R. Marvin, printing Selectmen's and School Committee's Report for 1853,	$37 78
"	George Finney, Selectmen's blanks, . .	3 50
"	Hector O. A. Orr, for postage, . . .	64
"	Eayrs & Fairbanks, Assessor's blanks, .	6 40
"	Wright & Hasty, printing Report in relation to the establishment of a High school, .	15 25
		$63 57

Clearing the Road of Snow.

Paid	one hundred and sixty-seven persons for shoveling snow, ...	$294 42

Land taken for Location of Town Way.

Paid	Jacob A. Rogers, for land and fencing on the town way, over the forge pond, . .	$25 00
"	Marcus Robinson, do. do. . .	2 00
		$27 00

TOWN OFFICERS AND TOWN COMMITTEES.

Paid	John Reed, services on Committee on Dr. Millitt's road, ...	$1 00
"	Waldo Hayward, services on Committee on Dr. Millitt's road, ...	1 00
"	Welcome Young, Committee in relation to High School, ...	5 00
"	Asa Millitt, Committee in relation to High School, ...	9 80
"	Nathan Whitman, Committee in relation to High School, ...	2 00
"	Rufus A. Littlefield, Committee in relation to High School, ...	1 50
"	Simeon Curtis, Committee in relation to High School, ...	1 50
"	Baalis Sanford, services as School Committee, and in relation to High School, . .	35 29
"	Rufus A. Littlefield, services as School Committee, ...	28 00
"	David Howard, services as School Committee, ...	20 75
"	Joseph Chamberlin, Committee on Roads and Surveying, ...	10 00
"	Judah B. Keene, services as Sexton, . .	58 00
"	Martin Whiting, cash paid on Dr. Millitt's case, ...	12 66
"	Benjamin W. Harris, recording births and deaths, ...	23 40
	Benjamin W. Harris, services as Treasurer,	25 00
"	Zebina Johnson, services as Constable, .	9 80
		$244 70

ABATEMENT OF TAXES AND FEES TO COLLECTOR.

Paid Bartlett R. Alden, for Abatement on Taxes for 1852,	$46 05
" Martin Whiting, for Abatement on Taxes for 1850,	8 94
" Martin Whiting, for Abatement on Taxes for 1851,	73 25
" Bartlett R. Alden, for Collecting Tax for 1852,	55 30
	$183 54

The Town is indebted as follows:—

Note and Interest to Isaac Pratt,	$175 28
Note and Interest to Simeon Curtis,	58 42
Due the School Districts,	241 05
" Martin Whiting, Collecting Tax for 1853,	83 91
" Francis Cary, for Road Scraper,	25 00
" Nathan Whitman, for building Road and Bridge, when the same are completed,	168 00
Orders outstanding,	816 60
Unsettled Accounts of the Selectmen,	216 00
	$1,784 26

Available Means of the Town to pay the above:—

Cash in the hands of the Treasurer,	$54 90
Due from the Collectors,	2,168 27
" from the Commonwealth, for support of State Paupers,	50 00
	$2,273 17
Amount of Debt,	1,784 26
Balance in favor of the Town,	$488 91

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Paid for Schooling,		$1,445 47
" for Support of the Poor at the Alms-house,		284 78
" for Support of the Poor out of the House,	.	71 50
" for Building new Roads,		989 77
" for Repairing Roads, by Surveyors of High-ways,		1,157 61
" for Repairing and Graveling Roads, by order of Selectmen,		430 02
" for Gravel and Stone for Roads and Bridges,		73 31
" for Incidental Expenses,		63 57
" for Abatement of Taxes and Fees to Collector,		183 54
" for Removing Snow,		294 42
" for Town Officers and Town Committees,	.	244 70
" for Land Damages for Town Way,	. .	27 00
		$5,265 69

Respectfully submitted,

ISAAC PRATT,
SIMEON CURTIS,
MARTIN WHITING,
} Selectmen of East Bridgewater.

March 10*th*, 1854.

Dr. B. W. HARRIS, TREASURER OF THE TOWN OF EAST BRIDGEWATER. Cr.

1853			1854		
Mar. 10	To balance in favor of the Town on Settlement, March 10th, 1853, - - -	$1,291 07	Mar. 9	By payment of State Tax, - - -	$ 456 00
				" " " Selectmen's Orders, - -	5,019 80
* Aug. 5	To Commitment of Taxes, for 1853–54, -	6,217 10		" Cash paid for a Book of Records, -	4 00
	To proportion of State School Fund, for 1853, - - - - - - - - -	129 22		" " " Express man for services, -	22
					$5,480 02
	To State Pauper money, - - - - -	25 25			
	" Cash of Eli Blanchard, Pedlar's License,	8 00			
	" " received of Selectmen, - - -	5 00			
1854					
Feb. 10	To Dividend from Estate of Melville Otis,	8 55			
	" Additions to Assessments, for 1853–54,	9 00			
	" Cash received of George W. Bryant, for fine recovered of James McGuire, for violation of the Liquor Law, - -	10 00		Balance in favor of the Town, March 9th, 1854, - - - - - - - - -	2,223 17
		$7,703 19			$7,703 19

Assets in the hands of Treasurer.

Balance of Assessments due from B. R. Alden, - - - -	$591 98
" " " " " Martin Whiting, - - - -	1,577 19
Cash on hand, as per Cash Book, - - - - - - - -	54 90
	$2,223 17

March 9, 1854.

B. W. HARRIS, *Treasurer.*

TOWN OF EAST BRIDGEWATER,

To J. W. Jenkins,

Dr.

1854.			
March 1.	To Cash paid for Mdse. for 6 mos. - -	188 30	
"	" Commission for 6 mos.	25 00	
"	" Cash on hand as Mdse.	23 37	
			$236 67

Cr.

" 1.	By Cash received for Sales of Mdse. for 6 mos. -	236 67	
			$236 67
" 6.	Amount of Stock on hand in Spirits, - -	77 00	
	" Bills, - -	13 10	
	" Casks, - -	5 50	
	" Faucetts and Measures, -	4 00	
	" Cash, - -	29 55	
			$129 15
	Town owe for Stock, -	91 80	
	Balance in favor of the Town, - - -	37 35	
			$129 15

J. W. JENKINS, Agent.

MARRIAGES IN EAST BRIDGEWATER,

During the Year 1853.

No.	Date.	Names and Surnames of Groom and Bride.
1	Jan. 20.	John R Brown, Catherine H. Blake.
2	" 28.	Benjamin L. Hunt, Othelia K. Soule.
3	Feb. 6.	Edward Kinney, Elizabeth Casey.
4	" 7.	Timothy Sullivan, Ellen Sheridan.
5	March 3.	George L. Dunbar, Dorcas A. Churchill.
6	May 16.	Selden Washburn, Laura S. Whitman.
7	June 1.	Edmund Bird, Margaret Andrews.
8	" 2.	Luther W. Clarke, Mary C. Thacher.
9	" 4.	Elijah S. Bird, Sarah H. Cogshall.
10	" 7.	Thomas Drake, Mehitable P. Brown.
11	" 26.	Willard Johnson, Mary T. Keith.
12	" 28.	James G. Johnson, Sarah J. Stewart.
13	July 12.	Calvin Porter, Mary E. Cook.
14	" 17.	Adoniram J. Mason, Mary W. Heath.
15	Sept. 8.	Francis McLaughlin, Ellen L. Jordan.
16	" 13.	Lorenzo D. Munroe, Caroline M. Loring.
17	Oct. 20.	Morton D. Barrell, Ellen J. Clarke.
18	" 20.	Charles Griggs, Mehitable W. Gurney.
19	" 2.	Josephus L. Freeman, Finette E. Kimball.
20	Nov. 3.	Luther Hatch, Abby Bouldry.
21	" 24.	Tobias Ham, Hannah Randall.
22	" 27.	Melville F. Rice, Martha B. Graves.

The number of Births in East Bridgewater during the year 1853, was 92.

B. W. HARRIS, Town Clerk.

DEATHS IN EAST BRIDGEWATER,

During the Year 1853.

No.	Date.	Name and Surname of the Deceased.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	Feb.	3. Ruth J. Jenkins,	43	6	
2	"	14. Sarah Hatch,	88		
3	"	16. Jennette Whitman,	55		
4	"	18. Phidelma Otis,		6	14
5	"	28. Melinda Allen,	57		
6	March	4. Hercules Hatch,	47		
7	"	6. Joshua Reed,	60		
8	"	9. Hannah Litchfield,	30		
9	"	13. Sarah Delano,	61		
10	"	16. Alonzo T. Hathaway,	22		
11	"	18. Polly Richards,	62		
12	"	31. Frederick Keith,	1	4	4
13	April	16. Sam Alden,	2		
14	June	13. Samuel P. French,	80		
15	"	14. Charles Lyon,	1	2	
16	"	24. Betsy Leach,	48		
17	July	6. Jacob Bates,	65		
18	"	14. Mary Orr,	77		
19	"	15. Deborah Packard,	24		
20	"	20. Alvin Fisher,		1	23
21	"	22. Edwin Stilwell,	4	5	
22	"	29. Edward F. Whitmarsh,	2	3	
23	Aug.	1. Nahum Mitchell,	84	5	
24	"	4. Celia Pratt,	63		
25	"	8. Infant Son of S.C. Hathaway, Jr.,			
26	"	11. Hannah Douglass,	21		
27	"	13. Lucius Reed,	19		
28	"	14. Galen Orcutt,	68		
29	"	17. Susan M. Keith,		3	9
30	"	20. Jeremiah Lee,	50		
31	"	26. Betsy Sanford,	69		
32	Sept.	8. Bela B. Reynolds,		4	
33	"	8. Mercy Wade,	18	3	
34	"	8. Pauline F. A. Wiggin,	24		
35	"	9. Sidney Jackson,	2		
36	"	15. Cyrus W. Thrasher,	3		
37	"	19. Sarah J. Griffin,	25		
38	"	19. Sarah E. Griffin,		11	25
39	"	20. Mary Forrest,	61		
40	"	24. A. C. Foster,		3	
41	"	24. Horace C. Edson,		5	
42	"	24. Cyrus O. Miller,		4	

43	Sept.	21.	Joseph Thacher, . . .	26			
44	"	29.	Calvin T. Hatch, . . .		8		
45	"	30.	Abigail Whiting, . . .	86			
46	Oct.	8.	Lewis F. Trow, . . .				7
47	"	29.	Lourana Whitmarsh, . .	41			
48	Nov.	7.	Abigail Turner, . . .	79			
49	Dec.	19.	Josephus Pease, . . .	3	4		28

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

OF THE

TOWN OF EAST BRIDGEWATER,

FOR THE YEAR 1853—54.

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

As another school year is now closing, your Committee present the Annual Report, required both by custom and the Statutes of the Commonwealth.

Though the year was commenced under auspicious circumstances, the progress of the Winter schools was more or less seriously interrupted for a time, by an epidemic disease,* which prevailed to an extent, perhaps never before experienced in this town. But while hundreds of children were its subjects, we cannot but here record it as matter for general thanksgiving to Divine Providence, that in all, but one or two instances, it was prevented from proving fatal.

That success might characterize existing means of public instruction so far as the evils of our present school system would allow, your Committee have endeavored to apply themselves to the duties assigned them, according to their best judgment and ability.

In our detailed account which the law requires, of the actual state of each school under our care, we shall aim to give a concise view, as it appeared to us from personal examination.

* Measles.

DISTRICT No. 1. Centre.

Teachers, in the Summer Term, Miss Mary A. Swift — in the Winter, Mr. William P. Duncan. This was Miss Swift's first effort in a public school. The few scholars who regularly attended her instruction, exhibited decent improvement and order. But more experience and sober study will probably give her more accuracy in teaching, and prepare her for more well-directed effort in training the youthful mind. It is an occasion of regret that the attendance in this school is extremely irregular. The whole number this term was fifty-two, at the closing examination, only nineteen.

The features of the school in Winter, under Mr. Duncan, the Committee hoped would assume a brighter aspect. And at the opening examination, his apparent energy and procedure, gave promise that he would bring the school up to a better condition. But his efforts were rather unsuccessful. The school seemed to have but a feeble existence. It dwindled, till on the day appointed by the instructor for the final examination, it was found by the Committee to be already extinct. The fire in the stove had not entirely gone out, but neither the teacher nor any of his pupils were present. One reason of this state of things, perhaps a principal one, was, temporary sickness of a portion of the scholars. Another was inclement weather. But how much of the want of success is owing to these causes, it is difficult for us precisely to determine. It is evident that either influences in school, or want of sufficient interest and co-operation among parents without, or both combined, had at least something to do, with the irregular attendance, or rather, non-attendance and falling away of this school.

DISTRICT No. 2. Black Brook.

This school was taught, Summer and Winter terms, by Miss Mary J. Eustis, under whose faithful supervision it made such good improvement the previous year. If with some of

the scholars, she has not been equally successful the present year, we are not aware that it is owing to any lack of effort or fidelity on her part. Her schools were marked with quiet order, and general improvement in reading, recitations, and writings.

DISTRICT No. 3. BEAVER.

This school, in Summer, was taught by Miss LOUISA M. MORTON, assisted by Miss HANNAH S. BARRELL. The discipline of the school, for which Miss MORTON was chiefly responsible, was quite effective and satisfactory. And in the department of instruction, her efforts have been as thorough and successful as could have been expected in so large a school. Specimens in the various branches were exhibited, with unusual distinctness of articulation.

The Winter term was taught by Mr. IVORY W. R. MARSH, of Dartmouth college, assisted by Miss MARY SHEPHERD WHITMAN. Good improvement was manifest in all the studies pursued. The First Class in Arithmetic wrought out examples with accuracy and precision, evincing a correct knowledge of the principles of the science. They exhibited also, in reading and spelling, a high degree of excellence, and in English Grammar, sustained a good examination. Mr. MARSH is thorough and exact in his system of instruction — mild, yet firm in his mode of government, possessing a happy faculty of gaining the confidence and love of his pupils.

The assistants for the year, in the instruction of the smaller children, exhibited each a good degree of zeal and industry, and also success, considering the small dimensions of the entry or closet into which their classes were gathered. This house has no accommodations for two teachers. The present plan necessarily produces friction and confusion. The comfort, success and improvement of all concerned, would dubtless be far greater under an arrangement adapted to the end.

DISTRICT No. 4. Joppa.

This large school in Summer was placed under the charge of Miss Martha J. Delano, assisted by Miss Bethiah Holbrook. This school, when she entered it, had been for two years under excellent tuition, and was in good condition. This, in one sense, offered a great advantage, and in another respect, presented to an ordinary teacher a disadvantage. It required considerable talent to sustain its advanced condition, or even to prevent its falling back. The kindness, industry, and well meant efforts of the teacher were noticed with satisfaction by the Committee; and there was some improvement and order; but a more efficient discipline and mode of teaching were desirable, and would have made the results of the school more commendable.

The Winter Term was taught by Mr. Seth Littlefield, who labored industriously to improve the state of the school, and with as good a degree of success, as could have been expected with an average attendance of sixty-eight scholars. The order was fair for so large a number, and recitations evinced an interested attention. The District generously contributed to lengthen the school one month, but owing to the illness of the teacher, and that of many of the scholars, it was suspended for five weeks, after which it exhibited a great diminution in number, but not, so far as we are aware, on account of any disaffection toward the teacher. The twenty-three pupils present at the closing examination, appeared with credit.

What we said of the school-house in No. 3, is equally applicable to that in No. 4. The school when together, is amply large for two teachers; but the house is furnished for only one department, and it is impossible for two teachers to succeed near as well with their scholars intermingled, and one responsible for the discipline of the whole.

DISTRICT No. 5. Northville.

Teachers in the Summer Term, Miss Abby W. Hersey, in the Winter, Mr. Mark Davis, of Dartmouth college.

Miss Hersey appeared to labor assiduously for the advancement of her pupils, but her success did not seem commensurate with her efforts. Though some recited in a manner that entitled them to credit, we believe the school as a whole did not make much progress; we fear, that, in spelling, it made none.

Mr. Davis in the Winter school, engaged in his work with an enthusiasm and efficiency that made dullness itself wake up, and keep awake. He is a strict disciplinarian, reducing chaotic elements to exact order, and leaving a pungent impression on all truant minds, that they *must* learn their lessons. At the same time, his manner of teaching is quite thorough. As the result, there appeared at the closing examination, among the classes in general, animated recitations, and good improvement — notwithstanding the prejudice which one or two individuals in the District had endeavored to excite against the teacher.

If the teachers selected by the Prudential Committees, and approbated by the Superintending Committees, are not supported in their station by the parents, we had better disband our schools at once.

Under the present system, it is difficult to obtain the most competent teachers. But such as they are, when properly introduced, let them be sustained by the courtesy and co-operation of the District; above all, let them be protected from the intrigues of seditious individuals. Without such aids, the best teacher may fail in his work, and with them an ordinary one may have good success.

DISTRICT No. 6. Satuckett.

This school in the Summer was taught by Miss Jane B. Leavitt. Though possessed of respectable literary qualifications, yet a marked want of efficiency in discipline, was fatal to good order and decorum. As one of the consequences, little interest and progress in study were manifest. Owing to a mistake somewhere, the Committee were not notified of the close of the school.

The Winter Term was taught, for the third time, by Mr. Seth Littlefield, with prosperity and profit. The good attendance during the term evinced commendable interest on the part of the scholars and their parents; and the results at the closing examination, in respect to progress and order, were satisfactory to the Committee, and as we believe, to the goodly number of visitors present.

DISTRICT No. 7. West Crook.

This school in Summer was taught by Miss Mary E. Bates, and with very commendable success. The order was almost perfect; and all the classes exhibited a marked degree of improvement. Rarely has a first effort in a public school been so successful and satisfactory.

Of the Winter school under Mr. Rufus A. Littlefield, one of the Committee, it does not become us, perhaps, here, to state all the excellences that truth might warrant.

We simply refer to the judgment of the Districts in town in which Mr. L. has taught, (in some of them repeatedly) and where his experience and success, as a teacher, are well known.

DISTRICT No. 8. J. A. Rogers.

The Summer Term was kept by Miss Lucia Harris, who in many respects succeeded well. The school at the beginning was quite large, and good order with difficulty maintained, but the general appearance and advancement of the school, nevertheless, deserves to be reported favorably.

The Winter Term was taught by Mr. Rufus A. Littlefield, a member of the Committee, to whose services in No. 7, allusion was made above.

DISTRICT No. 9. A. Barrell.

This school in the Summer was under the tuition of Miss Olive W. Gannett, who was not wanting in qualifications, experience, or patient attention to her work. She found it

difficult to secure as good a degree of order as was desirable, owing chiefly perhaps, to the crowded state of the school, and the inconveniences of the room. On visiting this school at the close, it was found, that, while the higher classes appeared quite well, those in the elementary branches, had made but little advance.

The Winter Term in this school was entrusted to Miss Elizabeth G. Leach — this being the third time of her teaching it. At the opening examination there were sixty-five scholars crowded together, three at a desk that was not fit for one, and where to have guided a pen right was next to impossible. The school has met with impediments from various quarters. It was suspended for weeks, by sickness of the teacher, and the illness of many of the scholars rendered their attendance inconstant. She is zealous, faithful, persevering, well qualified by long experience, and has kept the school as well and successfully, perhaps, as would any other female in present circumstances. The exercises at the close appeared with credit; but a large school in an unsightly, dilapidated building for which it has not the least reverence, is not easily governed or improved.

Until this school shall receive the benefits of the graded system and of better accommodations, the Committee recommend that a male teacher, the best that can be obtained, be employed, in the winter term.

DISTRICT NO. 10.—Wheeler.

Teacher for Summer and Winter Terms, Miss Mary E. Springer. This District did well in employing and sustaining a teacher who was well tried and highly approved. She has much zeal, aptness to teach, and perseverance, aiming at thoroughness and accuracy in all the branches, in preference to superficial display. The exercises at the close were marked with great promptness and interest, and showed a decided improvement on the previous year. The average attendance was remarkable, being a fraction over twenty-two, out of

twenty-four. We can readily recommend Miss Springer as a teacher of the first class, and should be glad to see her employed again in this District, or in some other in town, having a larger number of children.

With this account of the present state of our public schools, allow us to submit to your consideration a few suggestions in regard to their higher efficiency and progress in the future.

We feel convinced that one of the radical evils in our present school system, (if system it may be called that is of a very mixed character,) arises from its grouping together for instruction, children of all ages. Careful consideration, as well as every visit to the schools, has shown us that a GRADED SYSTEM, based on the ages and qualifications of the scholars, would be an incalculable advantage, especially in the more densely populated sections of the town. In many of our schools the elementary branches of study are too much neglected. And as a thorough knowledge of these is necessary to success in higher studies—as the little learners are of an age when the springs of the mind, being properly touched, will aid its growth in all the future, the evils of such neglect are not easily measured. But under the present system there is no remedy for it. Is it strange that the teacher in our large and commingled schools, finding that he has to divide his time between scholars of all ages from five to twenty, and has but a moment or two to devote to each, is naturally tempted to give the chief of his attention to a few of the advanced classes, who may most readily show to the Committee that he has done a little something? Or if now and then one resists the temptation, and resolves to be thorough with the smaller children, then the older ones are idle, or regard the school as worthless, on account of the little time the teacher can devote to *them.* What we most and immediately need, is a graduating system that shall provide schools for each of these classes of children. This would produce that classification among those of similar ages and acquirements, that would allow of a teacher's bestowing the effort upon each, which would ensure a far greater

progress, in a less length of time. This system has been adopted in all our large towns within a few years with most satisfactory success. And every year it is receiving increased patronage, and exhibiting more largely its superior benefits.

But what is to be done to bring about this change? It appears to us that the establishment and support of a *High School* would go far towards effecting the end the graded system has in view. Especially would this be true, if the plan should be adopted which proposes to locate a High School in four different sections of the town; thus giving equal advantages to all the children for obtaining a thorough English education. This would materially relieve the schools, especially the larger ones, of the evil which has been mentioned arising from the great diversity of classes.

Our earnest conviction is, that the time is fully come for the establishment of such schools, to which all of suitable qualifications may have free access. And we have reason to believe that a large number of the citizens coincide with us in this opinion. But if a majority of the town shall decide against such a provision, we recommend to the Districts, whose situation and numbers most need, and will best admit of the graded system, to take measures for adopting it without delay. In Districts No. 8, No. 4, No. 3, and No. 9, separate and suitable apartments for two grades, with an appropriate teacher for each, are urgently called for; and every year the demand is increasing, with the increase of population.

Another thing in our judgment necessary to the highest efficiency of our schools, is such an alteration of the present District system as shall bring them under the immediate care of the town, to be administered by it in its corporate capacity. While then, by legal requirements, and, perhaps, moral obligations, still weightier, we are bound to take action, and do it *soon*, for the establishment and maintenance of a high school system, let us take into consideration the whole subject of public education, and see what alterations are necessary for the better management and profit of all the schools.

The duty of maintaining schools for the equal benefit of all

the children, devolves, primarily, on the town: and the more immediately the town is connected with its own schools, the more effectually can this duty be performed. The plan of taxing all the inhabitants for the support of schools, and then placing between the town and the schools a dozen corporations, having agents irresponsible to the town in those matters on which the prosperity of the schools most essentially depends, seems to us to be complex and essentially defective.

We know it is not easy to depart from old customs established by our forefathers. But it is no disrespect to their wisdom to suppose that they could not foresee what would be best for all the future; or to believe that a system is not to be continued under any change of circumstances, simply because it had fewer evils, and even worked well for a time, when the towns were but sparsely settled. Surely, in this age of improvements, the idea of arranging and sustaining our schools on an improved plan, is no disparagement to those who have gone before us. A considerable number of towns in the Commonwealth have made the experiment of arranging the schools without regard to territorial lines, under the immediate supervision of the town. And not one has gone back to the old method.

The advantages of the new system of gradation proposed, administered directly by the town, and which we submit for consideration, we believe to be such as these:—

1. It will secure teachers better qualified, and if successful, more permanent.

2. It will give a more equitable division of the school money and school advantages. Equal privileges cannot be enjoyed under the present system. The advantages of not a few children are often not half so great as those of others not far distant. This is palpable injustice in the use of funds sacredly designed for the equal benefit of all. The plan of graded schools under the direct administration of the town, would give the greatest equality in the amount of schooling to all the chil-

dren. It would equalize the expense of supporting the schools and of building suitable school-houses, and keeping them in repair. Every section of the town would claim an appropriate and well-furnished school-house, and the claim would be promptly met, without the delays and heated debates of numerous district meetings.

3. It would be a saving of expense, by producing more equality in the number of scholars in each school; and in some cases, diminishing the number of schools.

Longer, as well as better, schools, also, would be kept, with the same money that is now paid for instruction in the town. Much of the money now appropriated is wasted upon the promiscuous and heterogeneous masses that are brought together in our schools. The district system compels us to pay as much to support a school of twenty as of fifty; and as much to teach the youngest as the oldest scholars. Who can say that this is money prudently expended? Under the graded system it would be different. It would bring the schools in the lower department under the tuition of females, in winter as well as summer, with one half the expense of male teachers.

And the system that brings younger scholars under the charge of female instructors, confessedly better adapted to draw out their minds and mould their characters than the sterner sex, and which places the older and more advanced scholars under the requisite tuition and control of males, away from the confusion and noise ever attending a large group of small children, must evidently greatly promote the discipline of schools, and consequently their far higher progress and efficiency.

4. It would furnish a powerful stimulus, constantly operating upon scholars in a lower grade, to make that advance and proficiency that shall qualify them to enter the higher schools.

These suggestions, on which our limits forbid us to enlarge, we respectfully commend to the candid consideration of the citizens; confident that whatever may now be their opinion concerning them, a little reflection and inquiry will show to every intelligent mind so many superior advantages to be derived from carrying out the proposed measure, that it will be regarded as the surest pledge of making our schools what they ought to be—the *monument of highest honor to the town, and a blessing to all future generations.*

BAALIS SANFORD,
DAVID HOWARD,
RUFUS A. LITTLEFIELD,
School Committee.

REPORT OF THE SELECTMEN

OF THE

TOWN OF EAST BRIDGEWATER,

TOGETHER WITH THE

TREASURER'S REPORT,

AND THE

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

FOR THE YEAR

Ending March 1, 1855.

BOSTON:
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 42 CONGRESS STREET.
1855.

SELECTMEN'S REPORT.

THE Selectmen of the Town of EAST BRIDGEWATER submit the following Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of said town, for the year ending March 1, 1855.

EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLING, FOR 1854–5.

The town raised for Schools, $2,000; drawn from the State school fund, $139,—making the whole amount appropriated for schooling, $2,139; which sum, after paying out $24 45 for schooling in North Bridgewater and Hanson, was equally divided between ten districts, as follows:

District No. 1.—MARTIN SUMNER, *Prudential Committee.*

Proportion of money,		$211 45
Balance due from last year,		44 21
		$255 66
Paid B. F. Ellis, for board,	48 54	
" Lavinia Hatch, for teaching,	39 00	
" Asa Millet, for board,	22 75	
" Rufus A. Littlefield, for teaching,	130 00	
Balance due from the treasury,	15 37	
		$255 66

District No. 2.—ALDEN WASHBURN, *Prud. Com.*

Proportion of money, . . .		$211 45
Paid John R. Smith, for teaching, .	97 50	
" Abram Everson, for board, . .	26 00	
" Elbridge G. Lyon, for wood, .	4 50	
" Hannah Kingman, for teaching, .	60 00	
" Alden Washburn, for cutting wood, .	1 89	
Balance due from the treasury, . .	21 56	
		$211 45

District No. 3.—GEORGE W. BARRELL, *Prud. Com.*

Proportion of money, . . .		$211 45
Paid Harriet A. Blake, for teaching, .	45 50	
" Hannah S. Barrell, " .	32 50	
" Waldo Hayward, for board, . .	26 00	
Balance due from the treasury, .	107 45	
		$211 45

District No. 4.—SAMUEL LUZARDOR, *Prud. Com.*

Proportion of money, . . .		$211 45
Balance due from last year, . . .		7 32
		$218 77
Paid Levi B. Parker, for contingent expenses, ...	7 36	
" Louisa M. Morton, for teaching, .	88 00	
" Hannah M. Keene, " .	77 00	
" Samuel Luzardor, for board, . .	23 00	
" Francis Cary, " . .	26 00	
	221 36	
Overdrawn, ...	2 59	
		$218 77

District No. 5.—TIMOTHY L. DRAKE, *Prud. Com.*

Proportion of money, . . .		$211 45
Paid Maria L. Porter, for teaching, .	64 00	
" Timothy L. Drake, for board, .	12 50	
" Seth Littlefield, for teaching, .	82 50	
" Alfred Brown, for board, . .	27 50	
" Nahum Bates, for wood, . .	10 50	
" Timothy L. Drake, for incidental expenses, ...	5 00	
Overdrawn last year, . . .	4 16	
Balance due from the treasury, . .	5 29	
		$211 45

District No. 6.—ELIAB LATHAM, *Prud. Com.*

Proportion of money, . . .		$211 45
Balance due from last year, . . .		61 80
		$273 25
Paid Seth Littlefield, for teaching, .	58 20	
" Robert C. Keith, for incidental expenses, ...	3 60	
" Eliab Latham, for paid teachers, .	211 00	
Balance due from the treasury, . .	45	
		$273 25

District No. 7.—TOLMAN FRENCH, *Prud. Com.*

Proportion of money, . . .		$211 45
Balance due from last year, . . .		83
		$212 28
Paid Mary Goddard, for teaching, .	57 00	
" Tolman French, for board, . .	39 16	
Balance due from the treasury, . .	116 12	
		$212 28

District No. 8.—John Eustes, *Prud. Com.*

Proportion of money,		$211 45
Balance due from last year,		22 04
		$235 49
Paid Mary J. Eustes, for teaching,	99 00	
" William B. Woodruff, incidentals,	6 26	
Balance due from the treasury,	130 23	
		$235 49

District No. 9.—William R. Hathaway, *Prud. Com.*

Proportion of money,		$211 45
Balance due from last year,		96 69
		$308 14
Paid Elizabeth Leach, for teaching,	52 80	
" Lewis Rider, for board,	2 50	
" Lucia Harris, for teaching,	65 00	
Balance due from the treasury,	187 84	
		$308 14

District No. 10.—Wadsworth Phillips, *Prud. Com.*

Proportion of money,		$211 45
Balance due from last year,		4 30
		$215 75
Paid Abigail Hearsey, for teaching,	88 00	
" Wadsworth Phillips, for wood,	8 25	
Balance due from the treasury,	119 50	
		$215 75

Cyrus Munroe, Jr. and William Hatch.

Proportion of money,	$16 30
Paid for teaching in Hanson,	16 30

Otho Hayward and Others.

Proportion of money, . . .		$8 15
Balance due from last year, . . .		1 86
		$10 01
Paid for teaching in North Bridgewater, .	1 86	
Balance due from the treasury, . .	8 15	
		$10 01

EXPENSES OF THE ALMS-HOUSE,

From March 1st, 1854, to March 1st, 1855.

Said house is charged with the amount of provisions, hay, stock, household furniture, farming tools, wood and manure on hand, as appraised, March 1st, 1854.

Provisions, ...	92 00
Hay, ...	210 00
Stock, ...	394 00
Furniture, ...	125 00
Farming tools, ...	150 00
Wood, ...	41 00
Manure, ...	100 00
	$1,112 00

Said house is also charged with the following sums paid by the Warden for provisions, &c.

Paid for grain and flour, . . .	205 95
" sugar, tea and molasses, . .	37 20
" crackers, cheese and milk, . .	15 48
" fish and meat, . . .	7 29
" salt and saleratus, . , .	5 86
" raisins and spice, . . .	4 23
" soap, fluid and matches, . .	4 11
" earthen, tin and glass ware, . .	1 50
" wooden ware, . . .	1 84

Paid for farming tools and new cart,		47 51
" clothing and cloth,		5 74
" one cask of plaster,		1 80
" grinding corn,		63
" salt hay,		10 09
" grate for stove,		50
" garden seeds,		25
" making cider,		1 11
" snuff,		24
" calf,		1 00
" potatoes,		1 28
" pepper,		12
" paper and ink,		33
" labor on the farm,		96 69
" blacksmith work,		17 33
" warden, service one year,		250 00
" Dr. Orr, medical attendance,		25 00
		$1,854 99

Said house is credited with the amount of produce sold off the farm, and for labor of warden with the team for work done off the farm.

Cash for calf sold,	4 00
" pork and beef,	56 77
" butter and eggs,	16 27
" fowl,	1 82
" hay and grass standing,	91 40
" pasturing cattle,	8 83
" lard,	8 00
" hide,	3 30
" in exchange of cow,	10 00
" cheese,	1 63
" apples,	4 00
" boards,	7 36
" pine wood,	4 50
" old iron,	1 06
" team work,	111 76

Cash for horse and wagon, . . .	10 17
" use of bull, ...	20 25
Cash of S. C. Hathaway, . . .	5 60
	$366 72

Said house is also credited with the amount of provisions, hay, stock, furniture, farming tools, wood and manure now on hand, as appraised, March 1st, 1855.

Provisions, ...	109 70
Stock, ...	399 00
Hay, ...	128 00
Furniture and farming tools, . . .	285 00
Wood, ...	20 00
Manure, ...	100 00
	$1,041 70
	366 72
	$1,408 42
Balance against the house, . . .	446 57
	$1,854 99

The warden has paid out for grain, flour, groceries, farming tools, furniture, clothing, &c., ...		$747 61
He has received from sales of produce of the farm, and labor of warden with team for work done off the farm, . .	$366 72	
He has also received cash from the treasurer for expense of the house, including warden's services and Dr. Orr's bill, . .	380 89	
		$747 61
There are also bills uncollected in favor of the town, returned by warden, amounting to		27 72
He is also credited for work on road with team, ...		15 00
		$42 72

EXPENSE OF THE POOR OUT OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

Paid	Edward W. Irish,	for support of	Timothy Raidan,	$7 00
"	Lyman Osgood,	"	Albert Knight,	82 25
"	Zenas Harden,	"	Caroline Gannett,	18 00
"	Town of Danvers,	"	Mary Keene,	10 00
"	Timothy Mitchell,	"	Susannah Mitchell,	10 25
"	Deborah Bates,	"	her children,	52 00
				$179 50

BUILDING ROADS BY ORDER OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Paid	Calvin Chamberlain,	building road near	Mr. Curtin's,	$143 58
"	Elbridge G. Lyon,	"	"	60 03
"	Cobin S. Whitman,	"	"	86 43
				$290 04

BUILDING ROAD AND BRIDGE FROM THE VILLAGE TO JOPPA ROAD.

Paid	Almon and Henry Gurney, for building road and stone work for bridge, . .	$645 98
"	James Brown, in part pay for building road, .	124 20
"	Samuel G. Alden, timber for bridge, .	195 50
"	George B. Standish, plank " . .	83 93
"	Bartlett R. Alden, labor, and bolts and spikes for bridge, ...	89 21
"	Samuel G. Alden, labor on the bridge, .	6 25
		$1,145 07

LUMBER FOR BRIDGES.

Paid	George B. Standish & Co. for plank for bridge at the rolling-mill dam, ...	$41 90
"	George B. Standish & Co., plank for bridge near Simeon Curtis's, ...	49 28
		$91 18

REPAIRING JOPPA HILL.

Paid Leonard Hill,	for labor,	$79 63
" Bela Hill,	"	25 26
" Greenough Wood,	"	7 25
" Aruna T. Ford,	"	2 00
" Nathan T. Snell,	"	1 25
" Seth Bryant,	"	3 98
		$119 37

AMOUNT EXPENDED IN REPAIRING THE DAM AT THE ROLLING-MILL.

For labor and stone,	$197 97

AMOUNT EXPENDED IN REPAIRING ALL OTHER ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Paid one hundred and thirteen persons for work on roads and bridges,	$1,040 31

GRAVEL AND STONE FOR ROADS.

Paid Abner L. Alden,	for gravel,	$2 00
" Aaron Hobart, Jr.,	"	3 15
" Seth Bryant,	"	1 38
" Asa Millet,	for clay,	1 40
" Zenas Sturtevant,	for gravel,	1 00
" Samuel G. Alden,	"	4 29
" Bartlett R. Alden,	for stone,	19 00
" Levi Keith,	for gravel,	9 84
" East Bridgewater Iron Company,	for cinders,	34 10
		$76 16

CLEARING THE ROADS OF SNOW.

Paid for shoveling snow in 1854,	36 07
" for shoveling snow in 1855,	26 46
	$62 53

EXPENSE OF BUILDING ROAD SCRAPER.

Paid Francis Cary and others,		37 03

EXPENSE OF BUILDING LOCK-UP.

Paid George B. Standish & Co., for lumber and lime,	33	34
" Bartlett R. Alden, for labor,	80	85
" Mitchell Hooper, for brick,	41	40
	$155	59

EXPENSE OF ENFORCING THE LIQUOR LAW.

Paid Benjamin R. Robinson,	24	50

TOWN OFFICERS AND TOWN COMMITTEES.

Paid Selectmen, services for 1853–4, and cash paid,	228	15
" Azor Harris, Committee in relation to High School,	2	00
" Isaac Brown, Jr., " " "	2	00
" Rufus A. Littlefield, service on School Committee,	4	00
" Asa Millet, " " "	14	75
" Baalis Sanford, " " "	33	66
" Philo B. Wilcox, " " "	34	50
" Benjamin W. Harris, recording births and deaths,	25	30
" Benjamin W. Harris, service as Treasurer,	25	00
" Joseph Chamberlain, service as Committee on roads,	9	75
" Zebina Johnson, service as Constable,	7	00
" Bartlett R. Alden, " "	1	50
" Isaac Pratt, service as Selectman, Assessor, and Overseer of Poor,	98	64
" Martin Whitney, " " " "	75	79
" Samuel G. Alden, " " " "	44	25
" Auditors of Accounts,	2	25
" Nathaniel Porter, Committee in relation to High School,	2	25
	$610	79

ABATEMENT OF TAXES, AND COLLECTOR'S FEES.

Martin Whiting, abatement for 1851,	12 92
Bartlett R. Alden, " 1852,	2 26
Martin Whiting, " 1853,	107 00
Martin Whiting, for collecting tax for 1850,	83 91
	$206 09

EXPENSE IN THE SUIT OF LORING GOLDTHWAIT *vs.* THE TOWN OF EAST BRIDGEWATER.

Paid Welcome Young and B. W. Harris, as counsel,	60 00
" witnesses, and making plan of road and bridge,	64 47
	$124 47

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Paid Wright & Hasty, printing Selectmen and School Committee's report for 1854,	46 52
" Wright & Hasty, printing list of voters,	13 50
" Satucket Loan Association, for the use of safe,	5 00
" Hector O. A. Orr, for postage,	85
Barzillai F. Ellis, for express,	50
	$66 37

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Paid for schooling,	1,670 61
" support of the poor,	560 39
" building roads,	1,435 11
" lumber for bridges,	91 18
" repairing roads and bridges,	1,357 65
" gravel and stone,	76 16
" removing snow,	62 53
" road scraper,	37 03
" lock-up,	155 59
" town officers and committees,	610 79
" remittance of taxes and fees to collector,	206 09

Paid for expense of the suit in the horse case,	124 47
" enforcing the liquor law,	24 50
" incidental expenses,	66 37
	$6,478 47

The Town is indebted as follows:

Note and interest to Isaac Pratt,	185 79
" " to Simeon Curtis,	61 92
To Nathan Whitman, for building road and bridge, when the same are completed,	168 00
" James Brown, for building road, when completed,	144 20
" Martin Whiting, for collecting taxes for 1854,	106 13
" due the several school districts,	709 37
" orders outstanding,	2,978 05
	$4,353 46

Available means of the Town to pay the above:

Cash in the hands of the Treasurer,	40 60
" due from the Collectors,	4,266 51
	$4,307 11
Balance against the town,	46 35
	$4,353 46

Respectfully submitted,

ISAAC PRATT,
MARTIN WHITING,
SAMUEL G. ALDEN,
Selectmen of E. Bridgewater.

March 1, 1855.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Benjamin W. Harris, Treasurer of East Bridgewater.

DR.

1854.			
March 9,	To balance in favor of the town, March 9, 1854, ...	$2,223	17
" 23,	" Cash received as fines for violations of liquor law, . . .	90	00
" "	" Cash received of Clerk of courts, as fines recovered against S. Wormwell and others for gaming on the muster-field, . . .	30	00
" "	" Cash of Mr. Harden for pedlar's license,	8	00
April 28,	" State pauper money, . .	71	33
Aug. 11,	" Proportion of State School Fund for 1854, ...	139	00
" 12,	" Commitment of taxes for 1854–5, .	6,295	23
1855.			
Feb. 19,	" Additions to assessments for 1854–5,	11	32
" "	" Cash received from the County, for new road, . . .	200	00
		$9,068	05

CR.

1854.			
Dec. 1,	By payment of State tax for 1854, .	$456	00
1855.			
Feb. 20,	" " " Selectmen's orders, .	4,304	94
		$4,760	94
" "	Balance in favor of the town this day, .	4,307	11
		$9,068	05

1855.

Feb. 20, Assets in the hands of the Treasurer:

Bal. of assessments due from B. R. Alden,	$ 281	02
" " Martin Whiting,	3,985	49
Cash on hand as per Cash Book, . .	40	60
	$4,307	11

B. W. HARRIS, TREASURER.

February 20, 1855.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Town of East Bridgewater to J. W. Jenkins,

DR.

1855.			
Feb. 20.	To Cash paid for Mdse. for one year, .	319 05	
	" Expense of sales per contract, . .	50 00	
	" Cash received, not expended, . .	17 94	
			$386 99

CR.

"	By Cash remaining from last year's account,	23 37	
	" Cash received for sales of Mdse. for one year, . .	363 62	
			$386 99

"	Amount of Stock on hand in spirits, .	101 99	
	" bills, . .	16 76	
	" casks, .	5 75	
	" faucets and measures,.	2 00	
	" cash, . .	17 94	
			$144 44

"	Town owe for stock, .	97 30	
	Balance in favor of the Town, . . .	47 14	
			$144 44

J. W. JENKINS, AGENT.

PUBLISHMENTS OF INTENTION OF MARRIAGE,

During the year 1854.

No.	Date.	Names of Parties.
1,	Feb. 9,	Howard Willis and Eliza A. Chapin.
2,	" 17,	Horace M. Peck and Susan E. Gurney.
3,	March 4,	George E. Dorathy and Matilda Gay.
4,	" 25,	George Sprague and Olive F. Osborne.
5,	" 29,	William Bird and Lydia C. Baker.
6,	" 30,	Nahum Harden and Sarah Bryant.
7,	April 6,	Charles S. Morey and Mary E. Kingman.
8,	" 15,	Philo B. Wilcox and Sophrona S. Fisher.
9,	" 24,	Lewis Ryder, Jr. and Catharine Copeland.
10,	" 26,	Leander Bell and Louisa R. Munroe.
11,	" 28,	Orrin Parris and Lucy B. Standish.
12,	May 5,	William B. Lincoln and Elizabeth A. Bebee.
13,	" 10,	James Hickey and Margaret Timmens.
14,	" 23,	George H. Taft and Mary J. Bryant.
15,	" 27,	James Morey and Mary Quinlan.
16,	June 6,	Francis C. Bryant and Margaret Cornwall.
17,	" 15,	Melzar J. Litchfield and Nancy S. Keen.
18,	" 15,	Cushing Bird and Sarah J. Harlow.
19,	July 15,	Albert E. Marston and Frances A. White.
20,	" 19,	James Rollins and Hannah F. Orr.
21,	August 2,	Samuel Phillips and Elizabeth Watson.
22,	" 15,	John Lane and Maria Hobart.
23,	Sept. 2,	Nicholas Vella and Emily Richardson.
24,	" 7,	Prince E. Penniman and Aroline B. Bradford.
25,	" 8,	Seth Edson and Mary A. Dunlop.
26,	" 8,	John McGennis and Roxa Gay.
27,	" 18,	Francis R. Flagg and Mary L. Hatch.
28,	" 30,	Patrick Quinlan and Ellen Kennedy.
29,	" 30,	George A. Morse and Jane A. Tribou.
30,	Oct. 2,	Isaac A. Phillips and Martha M. Carter.
31,	" 15,	Michael Noon and Catharine McCarty.
32,	" 21,	Theodore Marston and Mary J. Eustis.
33,	" 23,	James T. Reed and Mary A. Severance.
34,	Nov. 1,	William A. Dyson and Hannah S. Perkins.
35,	" 5,	Reuben Healy and Susannah Hill.
36,	" 24,	George T. Mitchell and Caroline M. Hathaway.
37,	" 28,	Isaac N. Keith and Frances Torrey.
38,	Dec. 29,	Oliver Pratt and Lydia A. Whitmarsh.
39,	" 29,	John Edson and Mary E. Savage.

The number of Births in East Bridgewater during the year 1854, was 94.

B. W. HARRIS, Town Clerk.

REGISTRATION OF DEATHS, FOR THE YEAR 1854.

No.	Date.	Name and Surname.	Age.			Disease or Cause of Death.
			Years.	M'ths.	Days.	
1,	Jan. 7,	Allen M. Soule,	2	8		Scarlet fever.
2,	" 14,	Lyman Harlow,			1	(Unknown.)
3,	" 14,	William S. Reed,		2		"
4,	" 25,	Jane Hugins,	15			Consumption.
5,	" 26,	Alice Hickey,	38			"
6,	" 29,	James French,		1		(Unknown.)
7,	" 30,	Sarah J. Soule,	8		1	Liver complaint.
8,	Feb. 22,	Mehitable Drake,	64			Dropsy.
9,	March 2,	Abbott Swallow,			24	Measles.
10,	" 13,	Lord E. Kingman,	1	5		"
11,	" 14,	Charles Hooper,	30			Consumption.
12,	" 15,	J. C. Hatch,	1	1		"
13,	" 15,	Rebecca Clark,			4	(Unknown.)
14,	" 27,	Joshua Bennett,	59	6		Consumption.
15,	" 30,	Lucy Allen,	77	6		(Unknown.)
16,	April 7,	Martha W. Bonney,	2	2		Consumption.
17,	" 9,	Alonzo B. Holmes,	28			"
18,	" 14,	Bartholomew Brown,	82			Paralysis.
19,	" 27,	Abigail Newhall,	35			Consumption.
20,	May 4,	Sarah B. Reynolds,	61			"
21,	" 6,	Celia Whitman,	19			"
22,	" 8,	Frank Hickey,	4			Fever.
23,	June 11,	Sally French,	59			Disease of the heart.
24,	" 18,	Bethia Villa,	38			Consumption.
25,	July 12,	C. H. Chapin,			8	(Unknown.)
26,	" 22,	E. T. Dickerman,		1	1	"
27,	" 24,	F. Josselyn,		1		"
28,	Aug. 6,	David Shaw,	17			Fever and bleeding at the nose.
29,	" 10,	Charles W. Rogers,	32			Consumption.
30,	" 12,	Zaccheus Robinson,	61			(Unknown.)
31,	Sept. 14,	Lydia C. Thurston,	1	2		Dysentery.
32,	" 21,	Inf. son of Abram Everson,		11		"
33,	" 24,	Fanny Braman,		4		Consumption.
34,	Oct. 1,	Mary Sturtevant,	29			Fever.
35,	" 10,	Rebecca Chamberlain,	90			Old age and a broken limb.
36,	" 31,	Nathaniel French,	64	7		Jaundice and other diseases.
37,	Nov. 6,	Lucia Mitchell,	54			Paralysis.
38,	Dec. 8,	Frederick C. Eastman,	5			Dropsy on the brain.
39,	" 15,	Asseneth Brown,	58			Consumption.
40,	" 18,	Mary E. Thurlow,	6			Croup.

The disease or cause of death may not in all cases be correctly stated, as the information is often obtained from general rumor, rather than from reliable sources.

B. W. HARRIS, Town Clerk.

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

FOR THE

TOWN OF EAST BRIDGEWATER,

FOR THE YEAR 1854---55.

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Fellow Citizens:

In accordance with the law and your just expectations, the School Committee present you the following Report.

The schools of the town have not generally, during the past year, varied materially from their previous character. The greatest change for the better has been visible in the smaller districts, which, it will be remembered, have enjoyed the advantages of an unusually large appropriation from the school fund raised by the town. With respect to nearly all of the schools, however, it is a pleasure to the Committee to be able to say, that the efforts of the several Prudential Committees to secure able and faithful teachers, have been successful. As a natural consequence, the progress of the pupils has been, for the most part, very evident and encouraging.

The citizens at large will be solicitous to know whether the generous addition of one-third, as compared with the previous year, made to their annual appropriation of funds for the use of the schools, has told well upon their condition during the year. The Committee are able to gratify their reasonable curiosity by saying, that in their opinion, such has been the case beyond question; and they would add, that were it not for the fact that, in our school machinery, there is, here and there, a wheel out of order or a "screw loose," the good effects of the increase would have been more strikingly apparent. They do not hesitate, therefore, to assure those of their fellow citizens, who are so fortunate, in "these tight times," as to be in funds, that they *need not in the least fear any injurious consequences to the schools*, should they, the present year, disburse a little more freely, adding for their use, to old appropriation, another

five hundred of those potent influences, for good as well as evil, which have told so well upon their progress, and brightened so many of the children's faces the past year. Would they but do this, we verily believe that they would walk the streets with increased self-respect, and sleep sounder "o'nights," the whole year, as a result of it.

In regulating their inspection of the schools, we have aimed to be governed by the strict letter of the law. This has increased the number of times that each school has been visited, as compared with previous years. As the law, however, does not require but one of the Committee to be present at any visit or examination, they have taken advantage of that limitation to lessen the expense accruing to the town, by committing the whole supervision of each of the schools to individual members of the Committee, enjoining it upon each to furnish the statements and items for the report, so far as it relates to the schools under his charge.

In consequence of the resignation of one of the Committee appointed in the spring, a larger amount of labor, in inspecting the schools, than had been expected, devolved upon the remaining two, till the election, in November, of another member to fill his place. We can, therefore, truly say, inasmuch as we have endeavored to perform the duties of our office in the best manner we could, that it has not been a sinecure to us, and that we are very far from being anxious for a re-appointment.

The history of the schools during the year is, briefly, as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1.—CENTRE.

Visiting Committee.—Rev. B. SANFORD.

TEACHERS. { *Summer*, Miss Lavina A. Hatch.
Winter, Mr. Rufus A. Littlefield.

Whole number of scholars,—Summer, 54; Winter, 46. Average attendance,—Summer, 38; Winter, 34½. Length of school,—Summer, 3¼ months; Winter, 3¼ months. Wages of teacher per month,—Summer, $19; Winter, $40.

The teacher of the Summer school seemed assiduous in the work, endeavoring to do what she could; yet her efforts were not appreciated by the scholars, owing, probably, in a great measure, to a lack of authority and efficiency on her part. They were inspired with little reverence and submission. The usual consequences followed. There was with many,

careless deportment, little attention to study, disorder and confusion. Some, however, appeared with credit. One scholar, for misdemeanor, was excluded by the teacher from the school, until the Committee could be convened, who happily succeeded in so adjusting the difficulty that the scholar was re-admitted and the parties reconciled.

The teacher in the Winter Term was quite successful in reducing the disorderly elements to subjection to the rules of good discipline. The instruction was accurate, thorough and effectual. A new interest in study seemed to be awakened. There was an average attendance, quite unusual for this school, and the closing examination elicited a very fair progress in the several branches pursued.

DISTRICT No. 2.—Black Brook.

Visiting Committee.—Summer, Asa Millet; *Winter*, P. B. Wilcox.

Teachers. { *Summer*, Miss Hannah Kingman. *Winter*, Mr. J. R. Smith.

Whole number of scholars,—Summer, 39; Winter, 36. Average attendance,—Summer, 32; Winter, 28. Length of school,—Summer, 4 months; Winter, 3¼ months. Wages of teacher per month,—Summer, $18; Winter, $38.

The Summer Term was taught with a good degree of success. There was a very marked improvement in order, and a corresponding improvement in all the branches taught. Miss Kingman succeeded in gaining the confidence and esteem of her scholars, without impairing her government.

The district was also fortunate in securing the services of a well-qualified and experienced instructor for the Winter Term. Some of his methods of teaching were not those most approved, but he was unwearied in his efforts to promote the progress of his pupils. There did not appear to be any lack of necessary discipline. The scholars seemed evidently interested in their teacher, and disposed to be studious. Writing was too much neglected, and the improvement in reading and grammar was not striking; but in arithmetic, geography, history and spelling, there had evidently been great pains taken by the teacher, and unusual progress made by the pupils. As a whole, the examination was highly satisfactory, and the school must be regarded as one of the best taught in town during the Winter.

DISTRICT No. 3.—BEAVER.

Visiting Committee.—Summer, P. B. WILCOX; *Winter*, S. BATES.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

TEACHERS. { *Summer*, Miss Harriet A. Blake. *Winter*, Mr. I. W. R. Marsh.

Whole number of scholars,—Summer, 43; Winter, 50. Average attendance,—Summer, 30; Winter, 42½. Length of school,—Summer, 3¼ months; Winter, 3 months. Wages of teacher per month,—Summer, $22; Winter, $42.

The patrons of this school have, with praiseworthy zeal and interest in the welfare of the scholars, remodeled their house, adding another story to its height, and by that means enabling themselves to provide a room, fitted up in a modern and tasteful style, for the convenience of the Primary Department. They have also graded the school, thereby presenting an example worthy of imitation by some of the other large districts in town.

In regard to the Grammar Department, as taught in the Summer, we regret the necessity of saying that the results of the instruction and discipline did not appear to be such as were expected by the patrons of the school generally. The teacher was well qualified as regards knowledge, and did not appear deficient in energy or faithfulness, and there was much in her modes of teaching to commend. Besides, some scholars made noteworthy advances in their studies; but the teacher failed to awaken any great zeal or interest on the part of her pupils. This result is to be attributed, in a measure, probably, to an evident oversight, in not giving sufficient thought and attention, from the very first, to securing the affection of her pupils.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

TEACHERS. { *Summer*, Miss Hannah S. Barrell. *Winter*, Miss Mary Shepherd Whitman.

Whole number of scholars,—Summer, 49; Winter, 45. Average attendance,—Summer, 37; Winter, 34⅔. Length of school,—Summer, 3¼ months; Winter, 3 months. Wages of teacher per month,—Summer, $10; Winter, $10.

In the Primary Department of the Summer school, the teacher sustained and added to her well-earned reputation, gained as assistant the previous year, while the school was ungraded. She exhibited a happy faculty of winning the affections, and much tact in managing her young pupils suc-

cessfully; and justice requires that she should be appropriately commended.

The Winter schools, both Grammar and Primary Departments, have been under the charge of the same teachers, (Mr. I. W. R. Marsh of Dartmouth College, and Miss Mary S. Whitman,) who, a year ago, proved themselves to be efficient and successful, and with the same general results. For further particulars, see the West Bridgewater Committee's Report.

DISTRICT NO. 4.—Joppa.

Visiting Committee.—B. Sanford.

Teachers. { *Summer and Winter*, Miss Louisa M. Morton, assisted by Miss Hannah M. Keene.

Whole number of scholars, 92. Average attendance of scholars, 69. Length of school, Summer and Winter, being consecutive, 5½ months. Wages of teachers, per month, both $38.

This school, at all the visits of the Committee, appeared well. It consisted of about seventy pupils, but was uncommonly still and orderly in all the movements. Great carefulness and distinctness of articulation were manifest in all the exercises. Marked progress in the primary classes, and commendable proficiency in all.

DISTRICT NO. 5.—Northville.

Visiting Com.—Summer, Asa Millet; *Winter*, S. Bates and P. B. Wilcox.

Teachers. { *Summer*, Maria L. Porter. *Winter*, Seth Littlefield.

Whole number of scholars,—Summer, 63; Winter, 56. Average attendance of scholars,—Summer, 49¼; Winter, 51. Length of school,—Summer, 4½ months; Winter, 2¾ months. Wages of teacher per month,—Summer, $12; Winter, $40.

The Summer teacher was anxious, faithful and industrious, and labored very hard for the improvement of the scholars; and had her health not failed before the closing examination, we believe her school would have shown an uncommon improvement. Her school was large, and many of her scholars small, which made her task hard. And we are sorry to say, that her labors and anxiety were very much increased, by the disposition of some of the parents to interfere in the management of the school.

Mr. Littlefield, in the Winter Term, appeared to sustain his previous reputation as teacher, in this town. The Committee observed, with pleasure, that the exercises of the school were

conducted with unusual decision and efficiency, and that the teacher exhibited much patience in communicating instruction, impressing the ideas, clenching them, so to speak, in the minds of his pupils. He evidently enjoyed their confidence and esteem, and they were studious, attentive and orderly. The results of his instruction, as they were developed at the examination, indicated that he had taught an unusually good school.

DISTRICT NO. 6.—SATUCHET.

Visiting Committee.—B. SANFORD.

TEACHER.—*Summer and Winter*, Miss Rena Bullard.

Miss Bullard is a good instructress and disciplinarian, happily evinced by thoroughness, pleasantness and tact, on her part; by order, stillness, neatness, studiousness, good deportment and fair proficiency, on the part of the pupils.

The recitations in reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography, were rendered unusually interesting. The writings showed remarkable improvement. The Winter term closed, we regret to say, a little sooner than was expected, owing to the teacher's ill health. But the operations and results of the school were highly satisfactory to the Committee, and it is believed to all in the district. The Committee regret that, owing probably to Miss Bullard's illness, they have not received her School Register, and are in consequence unable to present any statistics relating to the district.

DISTRICT NO. 7.—WEST CROOK.

Visiting Committee.—*Summer*, B. SANFORD; *Winter*, S. BATES.

TEACHERS. { *Summer*, Miss Mary Goddard.
Winter, Miss Louisa M. Morton.

Whole number of scholars,—Summer, 37; Winter, 40. Average attendance,—Summer, 25; Winter, (not closed.) Length of School,—Summer, 4¾ months; Winter, 3½ months. Wages of teacher per month,—Summer, $20; Winter, (unknown.)

The instruction of the Summer Term of this school was Miss Goddard's first effort in teaching. She was quite faithful and systematic in giving instruction. The school generally appeared well as regards improvement and order. Some boys, however, evidently needed more severity of discipline than Miss Goddard administered.

The Winter Term was commenced by the same teacher, who taught about a week, and resigned her charge, on account

of the failure of her health. She was succeeded by Miss Louisa M. Morton, whose school is not yet closed. She is meeting with her usual success; and under her instruction, the school puts on a different appearance, and gives promise of an examination, at its close, satisfactory to all.

DISTRICT NO. 8.—ROGERS.

Visiting Committee.—P. B. WILCOX.

TEACHERS. { *Summer*, Miss Mary J. Eustis. *Winter*, Mr. Rufus A. Littlefield.

Whole number of scholars,—Summer, 80; Winter, (not closed.) Average attendance,—Summer, 51½; Winter, (not closed.) Length of school,—Summer, 4½ months; Winter, (not closed.) Wages of teacher per month,—Summer, $22; Winter, $40.

In the Summer Term of this school, the industry, energy, and mode of communicating instruction, exhibited by the teacher, were worthy of special commendation. The pupils, whenever the school was visited, evinced respect for their teacher, and appeared interested in their studies. The closing examination exhibited decided improvement in nearly all the branches taught. In history and writing this was less evident; but the classes in grammar, and geography, in connection with the outline maps, appeared to be unusually well drilled. Attention had also been given to map drawing with very good proficiency. We hope that other teachers will introduce that branch into their schools, it being a useful and important as well as interesting one.

The Winter Term in this school is not yet closed. Thus far, there has appeared to be a praiseworthy degree of interest and zeal, on the part of both teacher and pupils; and no doubt is entertained by the Committee, that Mr. Littlefield will meet with his usual success, in the further progress and closing examination in this school.

DISTRICT NO. 9.—BARRELL.

Visiting Committee.—P. B. WILCOX.

TEACHERS. { *Summer*, Miss Lucia Harris. *Winter*, Mr. C. E. Horne.

Whole number of scholars, Summer, 74; Winter, 70. Average attendance,—Summer, 54; Winter, 41½. Length of school,—Summer, 3¾ months; Winter, 3 months. Wages of teacher per mo.,—Summer, $20; Winter, $42.

At the first two or three visits made to this school, in the Summer Term, there appeared to be such indications,

on the part of the scholars, of confidence in their teacher, and of order and attention to study, and such excellences on the part of the teacher, that large expectations were formed in regard to the progress of the school. The health and energy and courage of the teacher did not, however, prove equal to the task of conducting successfully so large a school, in such a crowded house. The final result, therefore, did not equal their expectations, and the school as a whole, although there was evident improvement in some branches, did not prove to be a very profitable one.

The teacher of the Winter Term possessed ample literary qualifications, being a student from Dartmouth College, and will probably become, with more experience, a successful teacher. Under his instructions, some of the more advanced classes made good proficiency. This was especially the case in the reading, which was taught in a scientific manner, and with unprecedented success, in some instances. Indeed, we are not aware, that any better specimens of attainment in that branch have ever been furnished in the town, as the result of one term's instruction. In many of the lower classes, however, in other branches, there was little improvement visible. There was evidently not much interest or enthusiasm awakened in the school. We think that too little attention was bestowed upon the younger and more backward of the scholars, and that there was a want of constant endeavors to bring the instructions and explanations down to their comprehension. Too little use was made of the blackboard, and too much time was devoted to the simple commitment of the rules and definitions in arithmetic, and the acquaintance and co-operation of the parents did not appear to be sought by the teacher. It must be remembered, however, that this was Mr. Horne's first attempt at teaching, and that it was made under unfavorable circumstances as regards accommodaions, and made in a large school, without any assistance.

DISTRICT NO. 10.—WHEELER.

Visiting Committee.—Summer, A. MILLET; *Winter*, B. SANFORD.

TEACHERS, { *Summer*, Miss Abby W. Hersey. / *Winter*, Mr. Thomas Keith.

Whole number of scholars,—Summer, 27; Winter, 31. Average attendance,—Summer, 22½; Winter, 22⅝. Length of school,—Summer, 5½ months; Winter, 3 months. Wages of teacher per month,—Summer, $16; Winter, $32.

The teacher of the Summer Term was faithful in her efforts, and had the pleasure of gaining the good will of her scholars, and we believe of giving entire satisfaction to the district. Her examination was attended by many of the parents and friends, all of whom were pleased with the improvement the scholars had made. The singing was an addition to the exercises, well worthy of the imitation of all our schools.

At the several visits made to the Winter school in charge of Mr. Keith, it appeared to be in very successful operation, showing causes for entire satisfaction in respect to instruction, order, and progress. The evident aim of the teacher was to be accurate and thorough in his instructions. He labored with great zeal and constancy for the welfare of his pupils. They seemed generally much interested in study, and at the close of the school appeared to have made good proficiency.

REMARKS.

Having given a general and somewhat particular view of the progress and present state of the schools, the Committee propose, as prescribed by law, to make "such *statements and suggestions*, as the said Committee shall deem necessary or proper to promote the interests thereof." These "statements and suggestions" are based upon conclusions which have forced themselves upon us in our visits of inspection. We presume that those of our fellow citizens, who are much interested in, or conversant with the schools, have, at some time, formed similar opinions. As they may be, however, fresher in our minds, we venture to remind them of a few things, which may have been forgotten by some of them, amid the hurry and pressure of business.

Removals from School.—One of these suggestions refers to the *indiscreet or unnecessary* removal of children from school by their parents. There may be good and sufficient reasons on the part of parents, occasionally, for removing their children from school, aside from some urgent demand for their services at home. But something must be "rotten in Denmark," when the evils of which these parents complain, cannot be so recti-

fied, by application to one of the Committee of supervision, as to preclude the necessity of depriving their children of those important advantages, which are hourly slipping away from them, and which once passed out of their reach, can never be recovered. But we have noticed, with sentiments of deep regret, the course of some parents in taking their children from the schools, or in suffering them to leave them, evidently because they were not, in their opinion, equal in the advantages they presented, to some which had been previously taught in their districts. This procedure has grieved them the more, from its appearing that these parents had, in most instances, neither conferred with the teachers, complained to the Committee, nor visited the schools to see whether the teachers were capable or not, but, so far as we are informed, had relied upon the representations of disaffected pupils. Such a course, to say nothing of its injurious effects upon their children, as well as upon the schools, is about as economical and far-sighted, in an educational point of view, as it would be, in agriculture, for a farmer, whose crops had been essentially injured by a long drouth, to refuse to harvest what is left of them, because Providence had been less bountiful than usual.

Absences.—The Committee have incorporated some statistics, and would have added more, had the schools been all completed. They take this opportunity of calling the attention of parents and guardians to a *comparison* of the *average attendance* in the different schools. And they hope that the thoughts and resolutions of some of them, in view of the results of the comparison, will be right ones, and such as will gladden the hearts of the Teachers and Committee of the ensuing year. We regret not having at hand the means of determining the amount of time lost by absence the past year, as compared with previous years. It will, however, we think, equal one-fourth, or at least one-fifth of the whole attendance, saying nothing of the large number of scholars who have not entered the schools at all. The schools cost the same, whether the scholars are present or not. There is, therefore, a dead loss to the town, of about one-fourth, or one-fifth of the money voted to support the schools, because those for whose benefit it was raised do not avail themselves of its provisions. An extract from one of the Reports of the Secretaries of the State

Board of Education, will place this subject in a striking light. "If a young man were placed under the charge of a competent person, to be taught some mechanical art or trade, or qualified as a ready and skillful accountant, and he should be found wasting one-fifth of the time, which ought to be devoted to gaining a knowledge of his art or trade, in the pursuit of frivolous objects, or in absenting himself for unimportant engagements or amusements, or in any manner wasting his time, all would conclude at once, that he never would become very proficient in the employment for which he had undertaken to qualify himself; nor would the parent of such a young man be very likely to feel satisfied with such a state of things, or with the teacher or master who would allow them to exist."

Ventilation.—The subject of ventilation, we think, should receive more attention on the part of the Prudential Committees and Teachers. It may not be known to all, and we therefore state, that the laws of health require, that ten cubic feet of fresh air to each person, should be let into a room, every minute, to supply the place of that which is rendered poisonous, either by being once breathed, or by the exudations of the body, or the use of artificial light. An eminent authority upon this subject says, "The health and advancement of the children in all our public schools, depends very much on the atmosphere they are permitted to breathe while they are engaged in their studies. If the school air is surcharged with foul and poisonous gases, as it must be, where there is no ventilation, a deadening effect will be produced upon the bodily organs and mental powers of the pupils. There can be no progress intellectually, while there is physical stupefaction, as well-tried experiments show."

Selection of Teachers.—*Great care and caution should be made to secure good, experienced teachers.* To constitute a teacher of superior merit, requires a rare combination of faculties. There must be correct and sufficiently extended knowledge; there must be habits of observation; an imagination prompt to seize upon happy and striking illustrations of the principles which he is in the act of teaching; there must be a well-balanced judgment, a nice tact, a ready appreciation of differences in mental character, energy, enthusiasm, earnestness, desire to excel, and a variety of other traits,

prominent among which must be genuine sensibility and affection. Now it must be perfectly obvious that no individual, but least of all one not conversant with teachers or with teaching, can determine by outward inspection—a very common method of deciding upon the capabilities of a teacher—whether a man possesses such a combination of qualities as will fit him for being a successful teacher. One might even go on an exploring tour all over the county, and talk by the hour with all who aspire to be teachers in it, and return home again, with no more certainty of having fixed upon the right one, than there is as to who will be the next President. Who would think of judging of the skill of a mechanic, by merely looking at him, or by having a few minutes talk with him? Yet it would be quite as easy to determine mechanical skill by a man's looks or his conversation, as to hit upon a good teacher by the same method. The truth is, that the only practical test of a good teacher is *experience.* A watch-maker or dealer, on inspecting a watch, will be able to form a pretty shrewd guess as to its time-keeping qualities. So an Examining Committee, if they are or have been practical teachers, will be able in many, and perhaps in most cases, to guess right respecting a candidate for the post of teacher. But, as with those who know nothing in particular of watches, the only safe course in purchasing them, is to make sure that others have tried them, and found them to go, and go right, so in engaging teachers, who unhappily do not come warranted, the only course of *certainty* and *safety* is in making sure that they have been *tried by others, and found to go, and go right.*

It may be said, that somebody must test the capabilities of those who propose to become teachers; that is, that they must serve an apprenticeship *somewhere*, and why not in our district? It is indeed true, that they must serve an apprenticeship at teaching somewhere, and this should be done, both for ascertaining their natural fitness for teaching and to acquire the art. But it by no means follows, that they should therefore be permitted to leap over their apprenticeship entirely, and be put into your school to play the part of an experienced teacher. The proper place for serving their apprenticeship is, as assistant, under the direction and supervision of some experienced teacher. This being done, if they develop the qualities requi-

site to form a successful teacher, they may then, and not before, appropriately be put in sole charge of a school. What valid reason can be assigned for pursuing an essentially different course, in regard to the art of teaching, from what is adopted in respect to the other arts. Teaching is, in its very nature and essence, an art. Indeed it has been termed, by one of the first of living philosophers and writers, "The most difficult of all arts." As an art, it must be acquired, by pains-taking care; and those who propose to adopt it as a vocation, either for the time being, or permanently are to be treated, as we treat those acquiring, or having already acquired, any of the other arts of life. If we have some very complicated and difficult piece of mechanism to construct or to perfect, we do not employ a tyro to execute our purpose. Nor are we satisfied with an apprentice. We must have a master in his art. Even in the comparatively simple matter of constructing an ordinary house, no man's apprentice will suffice for us. If no experienced workman is to be had this year, our house goes unbuilt till the next year, or till such a man can be had. Why then should those who have never taught at all, that is, who have not as yet even entered upon an apprenticeship to that most difficult art of teaching, be suffered, even for a day, to assume that position in regard to children, which it needs a philosopher, rather than a tyro, to fill? Shall we sift the community or the communities about us for mechanics skillful in their art to build our houses, which, if built wrong, may be torn down and rebuilt, or sold and others put in their place, and yet when it comes to the minds of our children, who are destined to wear the intellectual impress put upon them in their early years, while eternity lasts, shall we employ to build them up in knowledge the first stranger that happens along, "hunting up a school," thinking that he will do well enough for such every-day, unimportant matters? Viewing this subject thus, the Committee submit, whether it is not in all respects more appropriate, that it be regarded as incumbent upon those immediately concerned in supplying our schools with teachers—instead of taking the first comer, known or unknown, or relying upon the recommendation of some candidate's cousin, who will very likely laud him to the skies, as a perfect paragon, one of Nature's master-pieces, able to *teach* by dint of intuition, and

bound to *govern* by force of circumstances, (as very probably he would, if at all,)—to exert the greatest care and pains to procure experienced teachers, and only such, if they can be had for all our schools, and that if need be, in order to this end, the Prudential Committee be paid for their services in securing them. In support of this suggestion, we add the following from the specifications of the duties of the Prudential Committee, as contained in that summary of the school laws and regulations, furnished for each district, and termed, The Massachusetts System of Common Schools. It is found on page 55. "The Prudential Committee is bound, 2d, to ascertain whatever, by diligent and careful inquiry, he can, respecting the moral character of the candidate he presents, his previous history, and his success as a teacher, if he has ever taught before, and what means he has taken to qualify himself for teaching."

Retaining superior Teachers.—We also suggest the importance *of retaining teachers of superior merit, when once secured.* If the combination of faculties which constitutes a teacher of superior excellence is so rare, and of consequence an adept in the art so difficult to be found, it surely is the part of wisdom, when once a district has hit upon such an acquisition as a teacher of this stamp, to keep fast hold of him, if good offers will hold him; and by no means to let any paltry difference of a few dollars and cents separate them and him. It is one of the maxims of wise educators, that a genuine good teacher is cheap at any price short of exorbitancy, while a poor one is dear at any price above zero. The difference of ten or fifteen dollars a month, additional pay, to hold the teacher tried and found to excel, should not, therefore, in the view of the Committee, cause a moment's hesitation on the part of a district. Suppose the school must be shortened to secure him—what then? Two months' instruction by a teacher of this character, would essentially benefit the children; while three months of pretended instruction by some tyro, would probably do them great and lasting injury.

Parental Interest.—The schools need *more active interest* on the part of parents. The more children are brought to feel that their parents are deeply interested in their progress, the more readily will they enter with ardent zeal upon the prosecution of their studies. The fact now is, that too many parents

leave the impression upon the minds of their children, that their chief aim in sending them to school is to *get them out of the way*, or *to rid themselves of the din and racket*, they are wont to make at home. Children, under such circumstances, will be sure to think that, so far as their parents' wishes are concerned, all they have to do is to *go* to school, and that when there they have free license to amuse themselves in the best way they can invent. Too many other parents seem to think their duty done, when they have *sent* their children to school. They never inquire after their progress—never examine them in their studies—never urge them onward with any particular zeal—never strive to excite them to emulation—never chide them when they have done ill, or commend them when they have done well. What can the children infer from this failure on the part of their parents to exhibit interest in their advancement in study, but that, in the view of these parents, education is a matter of very small moment, too insignificant to be mentioned the same day that dollars and cents are spoken of! They see their fathers and mothers, always "up and doing," driving at their business, in doors or out, with exemplary industry, month after month, and year after year, with an eye to what the children are to eat, drink, and wear; and if they do not even once in a year drop into the school, or devote now and then an hour or two to the serious aim of helping them on in their education, would not wiser heads than the children's be apt to reason much as they do, that it is all one with their parents, whether they grow up educated or in ignorance? But let the children once see, by their actions, that their parents attach an importance to their advancement in education, commensurate with their need of it, and they will wake up to the subject of learning at once, and pursue it with a zeal altogether new. Let parents act in this matter as they do in other things of less importance. How much time, and thought, and attention, do parents, who neglect the schools, often devote to matters connected with their children, of comparatively trifling importance, and yet think the time well spent. Here is a father, who engages an artist to paint the picture of his child. He wishes it well done, that it may serve as a memento and as an ornament for the parlor, and he pays the artist liberally. How many times is it probable, that

he will visit the artist's room to note the progress of the picture, and see whether it is painted according to his engagement? If he has leisure, he will happen in every day or two, and very likely, also, take one or more of his friends in to inspect the painting. If he is pressed with business, a dozen times may be the extent of his visits to the artist's studio. "Outsiders" would probably commend the interest which he took in his children. But would they do this, if they knew that he was one of those fathers, who, forgetful that cultivated intellects in their children are the highest and most enduring ornaments of parents, are never seen inside of the school-room, where not the faces of the children are being painted, but the more precious minds are being moulded into the characters which they are destined to wear through the unknown ages of their immortality? It is "passing strange," that parents, who love their dear ones with undoubted affection, can so neglect to exhibit an abiding interest in the culture of their minds, that live forever, and yet devote so much care and forethought to the welfare of the "muddy vesture of decay," which encases them!

There are other important suggestions which the Committee would make, did not their limits forbid. They cannot but hope, that those which have been presented will receive attention, and if regarded as adapted to promote the prosperity of the cause of education in our community, be heeded.

With the presentation of this Report we resign our "little brief authority" into the hands that gave it. It has been our aim to so use it as to accomplish most toward making the rising generation happier and better. Our hope is, that those who succeed us will be enabled to contribute more largely toward laying broad and deep the foundations of intelligence and virtue, and strengthening whatever of the true, the beautiful, and the good, remains among us.

All which is respectfully submitted.

BAALIS SANFORD,
SAMUEL BATES,
P. B. WILCOX,
School Committee.

East Bridgewater, March, 1855.

REPORT OF THE SELECTMEN

OF THE

TOWN OF EAST BRIDGEWATER,

TOGETHER WITH THE

TREASURER'S REPORT,

THE

LIST OF TAX PAYERS,

AND THE

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1856.

BOSTON:
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 42 CONGRESS STREET.
1856.

SELECTMEN'S REPORT.

THE Selectmen of the Town of EAST BRIDGEWATER submit the following Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of said Town, for the year ending March 1, 1856.

EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLING FOR 1855–6.

District No. 1.—CALVIN BUCK, *Prudential Committee.*

Proportion of money for 1855 including school fund,		$273 04
Balance due from last year,		15 37
		$288 41
Paid Martin Sumner, contingent expenses,	3 58	
" Mary McLauthlin, for teaching,	48 00	
" Calvin Buck, for board,	32 00	
" " " contingent expenses,	16 68	
Balance due from the treasury,	188 15	
		$288 41

District No. 2.—WILLIAM KEEN, *Prud. Com.*

Proportion of money for 1855, including school fund,	$195 36
Balance due from last year,	21 56
	$216 92

Paid Hannah Kingman, for teaching,	12 00	
" Jane H. Briggs, "	48 00	
" William Keen, for board,	24 00	
" A. H. Soule, for teaching,	77 00	
" Israel Hobart, for board,	24 00	
" William Keen, wood and cutting,	2 04	
Balance due from the treasury,	29 88	
		$216 92

District No. 3.—Jason French, *Prud. Com.*

Proportion of money for 1855, including school fund,		$308 66
Balance due from last year,		107 45
		$416 11
Paid Waldo Hayward, for board,	36 00	
" Galen Willis, for wood,	12 00	
" I. W. R. Marsh, for teaching,	40 00	
" George Barrell, contingent expenses,	16 00	
" E. B. Read, for teaching,	78 00	
" E. L. Toothacher, "	45 50	
" Nathan Whitman, for wood,	23 50	
" E. L. Toothacher, for teaching,	56 00	
" R. A. Littlefield, "	55 28	
Balance due from the treasury,	53 83	
		$416 11

District No. 4.—James W. Soule, *Prud. Com.*

Proportion of money for 1855, including school fund,		$328 05
Paid W. Johnson, for boarding teacher,	32 00	
" Bethiah M. Howland, for teaching,	48 00	
" E. Augusta Hart, "	64 00	
" James W. Soule, for wood,	18 00	
" " " contingent expenses,	11 73	
Overdrawn last year,	2 59	
Balance due from the treasury,	151 73	
		$328 05

District No. 5.—David H. Pratt, *Prud. Com.*

Proportion of money for 1855, including school fund, ...		$274 07
Balance due from last year, . .		5 29
		$279 36
Paid E. B. Howland, for teaching, .	42 00	
" Daniel Whitman, for wood, . .	10 00	
" Alfred Brown, for board, . .	15 00	
" David H. Pratt, for wood, . .	11 00	
" " " contingent expenses,	3 00	
Balance due from the treasury, . .	198 36	
		$279 36

District No. 6.—Judah B. Keen, *Prud. Com.*

Proportion of money for 1855, including school fund, ...		$218 59
Balance due from last year, . .		45
		$219 04
Paid Eliab Latham, contingent expenses, .	45	
" Hannah Kingman, for teaching, .	80 00	
" Judah B. Keen, contingent expenses,	19 50	
" W. B. Hall, for teaching, . .	102 00	
Balance due from the treasury, . .	17 09	
		$219 04

District No. 7.—Nahum B. Smith, *Prud. Com.*

Proportion of money for 1855, including school fund, ...		$204 54
Balance due from last year, . .		116 12
		$320 66
Overdrawn, ...		4 48
		$325 14
Paid Mary Goddard, for teaching, .	4 90	
" Tolman French, for wood, . .	4 00	
" L. M. Morton, for teaching, .	60 00	
" Tolman French, for board, . .	50 39	

Paid Mary A. Webster, for teaching,	54 00	
" Nahum B. Smith, for board,	36 00	
" Seth Littlefield, for teaching,	72 00	
" Lebbeus Smith, for wood,	9 50	
" " " board,	27 00	
" " " contingent expenses,	7 35	
		$325 14

District No. 8.—Charles Rogers, *Prud. Com.*

Proportion of money for 1855, including school fund,		$341 48
Balance due from last year,		130 23
		$471 71
Paid Theodore Marston, for board,	8 00	
" R. A. Littlefield, for teaching,	100 00	
" Perez Keith, for wood,	10 50	
" John Eustes, contingent expenses,	9 20	
" Lucy M. Richards, for teaching,	88 00	
" Charles Rogers, contingent expenses,	4 80	
" Lucy M. Richards, for teaching,	66 00	
" Charles Rogers, for wood, cutting and splitting,	20 31	
Balance due from the treasury,	164 90	
		$471 71

District No. 9.—Josiah P. Reynolds, *Prud. Com.*

Proportion of money for 1855, including school fund,		$291 08
Balance due from last year,		187 84
		$478 92
Paid G. E. Horne, for teaching,	90 00	
" William R. Hathaway, for board, &c.,	84 00	
" Ellis W. Holmes, contingent expenses,	6 65	
" Mary J. Marston, for teaching,	110 00	
" David Reynolds, for wood,	10 00	

Paid Abel Barrell, for cutting and splitting wood,	3 40	
" Josiah Reynolds, contingent expenses,	3 59	
Balance due from the treasury,	171 28	
		$478 92

District No. 10.—Charles H. Brown, *Prud. Com.*

Proportion of money for 1855, including school fund,		$178 19
Balance due from last year,		119 50
		$297 69
Paid Albert D. Wheeler, for board,	28 85	
" Thomas Keith, for teaching,	68 00	
" Simeon Curtis, for wood,	3 44	
" Frances L. Peters, for teaching,	51 00	
" Charles H. Brown, for board,	29 33	
" Mary E. Springer, for teaching,	70 04	
" Albert D. Wheeler, for board,	27 50	
" Charles H. Brown, contingent expenses,	12 94	
Balance due from the treasury,	6 59	
		$297 69

Cyrus Munroe, Jr. and William Hatch.

Proportion of school money for 1855,	$13 19
Balance due from the treasury,	$13 19

Otho Hayward and Others.

Proportion of school money for 1855,		$4 40
Balance due from last year,		8 15
		$12 55
Paid for teaching in North Bridgewater,	8 15	
Balance due from the treasury,	4 40	
		$12 55

Jacob H. Crossman.

Proportion of school money for 1855, .	$8 80
Balance due from the treasury, . .	$8 80

EXPENSES OF THE ALMS-HOUSE,

From March 1st, 1855, to March 1st, 1856.

Said House is charged with the amount of provisions, hay, stock, household furniture, farming tools, wood and manure on hand, as appraised March 1, 1855. . . $1,041 70
Bills uncollected, ... 27 72

$1,069 42

Said House is also charged with the following sums paid out by the Warden and Overseers.

For labor on the farm, . . .	93 76
" provisions, ...	388 04
L. Churchill, for his services, . .	33 00
Warden's salary, ...	222 23
	$737 03

Said House is credited with the amount of produce sold off the farm, and for labor of Warden with the team for work done off the farm.

Labor, ...	174 11
Produce, ...	388 46
	$562 57

Said House is also credited with the amount of provisions, hay, stock, furniture, farming tools, wood and manure now on hand, as appraised March 1, 1856, . . . 1,000 60
Bills uncollected, ... 76 90
Work done for town, . . . 10 25

$1,087 75
Balance against the House, . . . 156 13

Paid expenses of almshouse, including Warden's services, and Dr. Orr's bill, . . .	$252 27

EXPENSES OF POOR OUT OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

Paid Luther Glover, for taking care of Drayton,	2 00
" Town of Danvers, for support of Mary Keen,	7 00
" Deborah Bates, " " her children,	78 00
" Thomas Howard, " "	25 00
" Daniel French, " one coffin last year,	6 00
" Martin Whiting, " wood for J. Dunbar,	3 25
	$121 25

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Paid James Brown, for building new road, from J. O. Vinton's store, 1854, . . .	$191 80
" for work on new road, 1855, . .	224 85
" Hatch & Noyes, for Joppa road, . .	138 75
" for repairing dry bridge on turnpike, .	71 46
" Nathan Whitman, on Forge Pond road, 1854, .	165 80
" Paid on road from railroad crossing to J. Chamberlin's, ...	196 23
" for lumber, for repairs on bridges, . .	41 32
	$1,030 21
Amount expended in repairing other roads and bridges, ...	$797 95

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Expenses in Loring Goldthwait's Case.

Paid W. Young, as counsel, . . .	40 00
" B. W. Harris, " . . .	61 00
" Witnesses, and for making plans, . .	74 65
" on execution, ...	410 08
	$585 73

Clearing the Roads of Snow.

Paid for shoveling snow, 1855,	. . .	17 25
" " " 1556,	. . .	16 70
		$33 95

Abatement of Taxes

For 1850, '51, '52, '53, and '54,	. . .	$281 28
" 1855,		21 28
		$302 56

Sundries.

Paid for gravel, stone and cinders,	. . .	81 96
" for land for gravel,		28 00
		$109 96
Paid T. R. Marvin, for printing Reports of Selectmen and School Committee,	. . .	51 95
" for printing blanks, &c.	. . .	9 57
		$61 52
Paid interest on Town orders,	. . .	69 68
" damage to wagon on turnpike,	. .	10 00
" " to wagon on Matfield bridge,	. .	10 00
" for running line on Town farm,	. .	1 25
" for building fence at Town-house,	. .	2 00
		$92 93

Town Officers and Committees.

Paid Judah B. Keen, services as sexton, 1854,	.	46 00
" Isaac Pratt, " selectman, "	.	14 50
" Martin Whiting, " " "	.	10 50
" Jacob Bates, committee on schools, 1853,	.	2 00
" Samuel Bates, service on school committee,	.	10 50
" P. B. Wilcox, " " "	.	24 50
" Rufus A. Littlefield, " "	.	27 75
" T. F. Turner, " "	.	11 30
" Baalis Sandford, " "	.	5 25
" Joseph Chamberlain, committee on roads,	.	5 00

Paid Oliver Pratt, service as assessor,		136 50
" Wadsworth Phillips, "		43 25
" James Bates, "		51 25
" L. D. Burbeck, service as constable,		6 00
" John Ducher, " " 1854,		1 50
" B. W. Harris, recording births, marriages and deaths,		24 25
" Calvin Reed, services as selectman and overseer of the poor,		68 00
" John Reed, services as selectman and overseer of the poor,		37 75
" B. W. Keith, services as selectman and overseer of the poor,		19 50
" Welcome Young, treasurer and collector,		150 00
" Martin Whiting, collecting taxes, 1854,		106 13
		$801 43

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Paid for schooling,	2,363 33
" " "	307 69
" for support of the poor,	373 52
" for building and repairing roads and bridges,	1,828 16
" for incidentals,	1,988 12
	$6,860 82

DEBTS.

The Town is indebted as follows:

Note to Isaac Pratt, March 1, 1855,	185 79
" to Simeon Curtis, March 1, 1855,	61 92
" to Stafford Sturtevant, Feb. 13, 1856,	500 00
" to John Soule, Feb. 14, 1856,	200 00
Due the several school districts,	680 39
" John O. Hudson, on new road when completed,	105 00
" on general order,	387 51
" on outstanding orders,	425 08
	$2,545 69

CREDITS.

Available means of the Town to pay the above :

Cash in the hands of the Treasurer,		501 92
Bills in the hands of the Collector,		435 20
		$937 12
Balance against the Town,		$1,608 57

Respectfully submitted,

CALVIN REED,
JOHN REED,
B. W. KEITH,
Selectmen of E. Bridgewater.

March 1, 1856.

CORRECTION.

School District No. 2.—(See page 4.)

Israel Hobart, for board,	$24 75
William Keen, wood and cutting,	13 37
Balance due from the treasury,	17 80

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Welcome Young, Treasurer, of East Bridgewater.

1855.		DR.	
April	To	balance in favor of the town, .	$4,307 11
Aug. 20,	"	Commitment of tax for 1855, . .	8,819 69
Nov. 15,	"	Cash received of State School Fund, .	128 98
"	"	" " Charles Barstow, for high-way tax, . . .	6 52
1856.			
Feb. 13,	"	" Borrowed of Stafford Sturtevant on Town note, on demand, interest semi-annually, . . .	500 00
" 14,	"	" Borrowed of John Soule on Town note, on demand, and interest, .	200 00
"	"	" From the Town of Halifax, . .	13 80
			$13,976 10

1855.		CR.	
Nov. 14,	By	payment of State tax for 1855, .	684 00
Dec. 16,	"	" County tax for 1855, .	864 65
"	"	credit returned for work on highways,	1,304 91
"	"	discount on $4,871 80, at 10 per cent.	487 18
"	"	" $1,080 90, at 6 per cent.	64 84
"	"	payment of Selectmen's orders, .	9,633 40
			$13,038 98
1856.			
Feb.	"	balance in favor of the Town this day,	937 12
			$13,976 10

1856.		
Feb.	Assets in the hands of the Treasurer :	
	Balance due on tax bills for 1855, . .	435 20
	Cash on hand, ...	501 92
		$ 937 12

WELCOME YOUNG, Treasurer.

February, 1856.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Received from the Town Treasury, . .	$ 200 00
Received from J. W. Jenkins, liquors, cask measures, &c., ...	47 10
Received from J. W. Jenkins, uncollected bills, 1853,	15 22
	$ 262 32

Cash on hand, ...	$ 82 40
Stock on hand, ...	16 22
Uncollected bills, ...	15 22
Cash in Alfred Griffin's hand, . . .	52 81
Balance against the agency, . . .	45 67
	$ 262 32

February 20, 1856.

INTENTIONS OF MARRIAGE,

Recorded in East Bridgewater, from Jan. 1, 1855, *to Jan.* 1, 1856.

1855.

No.	Date.	Names of Groom and Bride.
1	Jan'y 1,	William H. Johnson and Susan Kingman.
2	" 2,	Homan T. Reed and Caroline A. Jenkins.
3	" 6,	Jesse E. Keith and Josephine Gutterson.
4	" 8,	John Fitzgibbon and Ellen Lemasue.
5	Feb. 31,	James Quinn and Bridget Noonan.
6	" 13,	Michael Winn and Mary O'Donnell.
7	Mar. 1,	James Soule and Elizabeth B. Bates.
8	" 7,	Charles H. Goss and Emily Holmes.
9	" 28,	Edward Y. Hayward and Auretta A. Morey.
10	" 30,	Charles M. Staples and Rhoda S. Tirrell.
11	April 5,	Thaddeus Bates and Sophia J. Keen.
12	" 7,	Dennis Reardon and Joanna Murphy.
13	" 14,	Elijah Howard and Anna M. J. Trask.
14	" 30,	Marcus Peirce and Eliza A. Ames.
15	May 1,	Lyman Allen and Jane G. Dunbar.
16	" 12,	Patrick Murphy and Ann Harris.
17	July 5,	Nahum P. Keith and Caroline Kingman.
18	" 6,	Amos W. Miller and Betsey N. Spooner.
19	" 17,	Isaac Keith, 3d, and Lucy T. Ingler.
20	" 18,	Oakes Angier Ames and Catharine Hobart.
21	" 18,	Silvanus Sturtevant and Mary Clark.
22	Sept. 10,	Charles F. Bourne and Mary A. Drake.
23	" 14,	Timothy Reardon and Mary Morey.
24	" 22,	Joseph W. Cushing and Mary C. Wade.
25	" 25,	Patrick Dreslau and Margaret Quinlan.
26	Oct'r 6,	Hardy F. Barber and Rebecca D. Bonney.
27	" 23,	Leonard Seaver and Lucy C. Byram.
28	" 25,	Edward P. Vinton and Betsey E. Bouldry.
29	Nov. 13,	Elijah Tolman and Catharine A. Lawton.
30	" 16,	Theodore C. Freeman and Sarah E. Damon.
31	" 17,	Samuel D. Keith and Mary C. Battelle.
32	" 20,	Jehial B. Harden and Ruth Trask.
33	Dec'r 3,	Charles Brown and Sarah S. Brown.
34	" 6,	Francis B. Chamberlain and Esther Thomas.
35	" 18,	Rufus E Packard and Elizabeth K. Otis.
36	" 22,	William B. Marston and Harriet A. Eustis.

The number of Births recorded in East Bridgewater, from January 1, 1855, to January 1, 1856, is 100.

B. W. HARRIS, Town Clerk.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN EAST BRIDGEWATER,

From January 1st, 1855, to January 1st, 1856.

No.	Date.	Name.	Age.		
			Years.	M'ths	Days.
1	Jan. 14,	Frank Pool,	3	1	16
2	" 15,	Amelia Jenkins,	24	8	16
3	" 27,	Fitz W. Worcester,	35		
4	Feb. 1,	Frederick Bush,	35		
5	" 26,	John Harden,	73		
6	March 9,	Exa Bell,	31		
7	" 10,	Catharine P. Reed,	18		
8	April 7,	Abigail Dunham,	72		
9	" 12,	Frank McGuire,	19		
10	" 29,	Hector Orr,	85		
11	May 3,	George Parker,	3		
12	" 16,	Susannah Mitchell,	58	5	
13	" 25,	Maria Sturtevant,	25		
14	June 15,	Seth Bean,	8	2	
15	" 23,	Charles Whitman,	21		
16	Aug. 25,	Infant daughter of George M. Keith,			
17	July 9,	Infant son of A. J. Fish,		9	
18	Aug. 18,	Elisabeth Thrasher,	21		
19	" 21,	Perez Howland, Jr.,	50		
20	" 29,	Henry Grover,	12		
21	Sept. 6,	Samuel Phillips,	74		
22	" 6,	Isaac Wade,	78		
23	Oct. 1,	Infant son of Mark P. Hudson,		2	
24	" 3,	Harriet Pratt,	28		
25	" 15,	Edward Burbeck,	67		
26	" 16,	Welcome Otis,	65		
27	" 16,	E F. Bancroft,	3		
28	" 21,	Maria Hobart,	66		
29	Nov. 10,	Caroline Beaman,	1	2	
30	" 29,	Lydia W. Keith,	1		
31	" 29,	Jared Reed,	70		
32	Dec. 2,	Levi Simmons,	84		

List of Tax-Payers—1855.

THE following is a list of the names of each Tax-Payer in the Town of East Bridgewater, for the year 1855, together with their Valuation of Real and Personal Estate, and total amount of Tax.

Names.	No. of Polls.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Amount of Tax.
Abner L. Alden,	1	$1 50	$800	$25	$6 73
Addison Allen,	1	1 50			1 50
Bailey Allen,	1	1 50	900	10	7 23
Benjamin R. Alden,	1	1 50	650	1,000	11 90
Bartlett R. Alden,	1	1 50	5,775	185	39 11
Benjamin M. Ackerman,	1	1 50	2,225	380	17 94
Ezra Alden,	1	1 50	1,650	85	12 47
Ebenezer Alger,	1	1 50	2,400	835	21 91
Edward and Dolly Alden,			800		5 04
Galen Allen,	1	1 50	2,125	180	16 05
Henry Allen,	1	1 50			1 50
Hartwell Atkins,	1	1 50			1 50
Jared Allen,	1	1 50		25	1 69
James S. Allen,	1	1 50			1 50
Joseph C. Allen,	1	1 50	550	100	5 60
Jonathan B. Ackerman,	1	1 50			1 50
Lyman Allen,	1	1 50			1 50
Nahum Allen,	1	1 50			1 50
Orlando M. Alger,	1	1 50		300	3 39
Widow Rachel Allen,			650		4 10
Samuel G. Alden,	1	1 50	7,884	201	52 40
Sidney Allen,	1	1 50	3,760	245	26 77
Samuel B. Allen,	1	1 50	3,910	1,180	33 56
Samuel B. Allen, 2d,	1	1 50			1 50
Timothy Allen,	1	1 50			1 50
William Allen,	1	1 50	2,125	110	15 61
William Allen, 2d,	1	1 50			1 50
Zebina Allen,	1	1 50	2,390	3,180	36 59

Names.	No. of Polls.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Amount of Tax.
Abel Barrell,	1	1 50	1,270	125	10 32
Alfred Brown,	1	1 50	2,170	785	20 15
Alfred Brown, guardian for Lydia Maria Pratt,			160	2,300	15 50
Asaph Beals and son, Blaney P.,	2	3 00	1,125	35	10 37
Alfred Botmer,	1	1 50	700	550	9 38
Heirs of Algernon S. Brett,			2,398	115	15 81
Widow Betsey Briggs,			1,550	275	11 53
Branch Byram,	1	1 50	1,500		10 95
Branch L. Byram and Ephraim Noyes,	1	1 50	550		4 97
Benjamin Bartlett,	1	1 50			1 50
Benjamin P. Bouldry,	1	1 50	225	80	3 45
Calvin Buck,	1	1 50			1 50
Charles Brown,	1	1 50	750		6 23
Charles H. Brown,	1	1 50	1,390	80	10 76
Charles Bates,	1	1 50	2,182	307	17 18
Heirs of Christopher Bates,			900		5 67
Chandler Bisbee,	1	1 50	2,400	205	17 94
Widow Charity Bryant,			650		4 10
Charles W. Bennett,	1	1 50			1 50
Cushing Bird,	1	1 50			1 50
Daniel T. Barrell,	1	1 50			1 50
Daniel T. Blanchard,	1	1 50	1,158	30	9 00
David Brown and son, David W.,	2	3 00	6,485	482	46 91
Edwin Brown,	1	1 50	485	705	9 06
Edward Brown,	1	1 50			1 50
Erastus W. Brett,	1	1 50			1 50
Edwin W. Bancroft,	1	1 50	400		4 02
Eli Blanchard,	1	1 50	1,588	180	12 65
Elijah Bird,	1	1 50	775	30	6 60
Elijah S. Bird,	1	1 50	650		5 60
Edmund Bird,	1	1 50			1 50
Heirs of Emery Brown,			684	30	4 47
Ephraim Bell,	1	1 50	300		3 39
Edward Burbeck,	1	1 50	200		2 76
Frank Bryant,	1	1 50			1 50
George W. Barrell,	2	3 00	1,295	380	13 58
George H. Byram,	1	1 50		550	4 97
George E. Bird,	1	1 50			1 50
George W. Blanchard,	1	1 50	1,355	1,050	16 69
George Benson,	1	1 50	1,600	155	12 59

Names.	No. of Polls.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Amount of Tax.
George Bush,	1	1 50			1 50
Gladden Bonney,	1	1 50	1,663	190	13 16
George Bryant,	1	1 50	3,808	130	26 32
Harrison G. Byram,	1	1 50	580		5 15
Hiram Bean,	1	1 50	2,000	130	14 92
Horatio G. Bates,	1	1 50	2,500	1,230	25 00
Hardy F. Barber,	1	1 50			1 50
Hervey Bowen,	1	1 50			1 50
Isaac Brown,	1	1 50	1,050	110	8 81
Isaac Brown, jr.	1	1 50	920	35	7 55
James A. Bates,	1	1 50	2,075	160	15 61
James Brown,	1	1 50	3,250	100	22 61
James Bouldry, jr.	1	1 50	310	35	3 70
Heirs of Joseph W. Bennett,			2,000	55	12 98
James Bates,	1	1 50	600		5 28
Jacob Bates,	1	1 50	2,171	280	16 93
James Bell,	1	1 50	300		3 39
John Bell,	1	1 50			1 50
John B. Brown,	1	1 50			1 50
Joseph Bisbee,	1	1 50			1 50
John M. Brainard,	1	1 50			1 50
John R. Brown,	1	1 50		500	4 65
John Bell, jr.	2	3 00	1,400	187	13 02
Assignees of John Bell, jr.			350		2 21
John Bryant,	1	1 50	525		4 84
Levi P. Bailey,	1	1 50	1,000		7 80
Lucius Bonney,	1	1 50	1,000	37	8 05
Widow Lucy Bates,			1,230		7 75
Lysander Bourn,	1	1 50			1 50
Lewis Bates,	1	1 50			1 50
Lucius D. Burbeck,	1	1 50	150		2 45
Leander Bell,	1	1 50			1 50
Widow Mehitable Brown,			900	50	5 99
Martin Beal,	1	1 50	350		3 71
Moses Bates,	1	1 50	3,189	220	22 99
Morton Barrell,	1	1 50			1 50
Nathaniel Beals,	1	1 50	575	30	5 34
Nathan C. Barrows,	1	1 50	850		6 86
Nahum Bates,	1	1 50	1,130	75	9 12
Patrick Birmingham,	1	1 50			1 50
Peleg T. Brown,	1	1 50			1 50
Rufus P. Bates,			250		1 58

Names.	No. of Polls.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Amount of Tax.
Widow Roena Bennett,			1,490	1,720	20 23
Samuel Bates,	1	1 50	2,764	1,130	26 01
Widow Sarah Bush,				1,000	6 30
Seth Bryant,	1	1 50	7,910	6,165	90 35
Thaddeus Bates,	1	1 50			1 50
Thomas Bourn,	1	1 50	1,000		7 80
Thomas W. Barrell,	1	1 50	250	30	3 27
Warren Brown,	1	1 50	930	37	7 61
Watson Bonney,	1	1 50			1 50
William Bird,	1	1 50	675		5 78
William H. Bird,	1	1 50	850		6 86
William Bowen,	1	1 50	500	7	4 71
William D. Bates,	1	1 50			1 50
William Bookmaster,	1	1 50	550		4 97
William H. Bates,	1	1 50	1,950	137	14 67
William H. Brown,	1	1 50	225	100	3 58
Abisha S. Churchill,	1	1 50			1 50
Benjamin F. Caswell,	1	1 50			1 50
Charles McCarty,	1	1 50	900		7 17
Calvin Chamberlain,	1	1 50	2,865	389	22 04
Edmund Casey,	1	1 50	350		3 71
Edward Cranage,	1	1 50			1 50
Edward Carney,	1	1 50			1 50
Elbridge Curtis,	1	1 50	1,100	30	8 62
Elijah L. Clark,	1	1 50			1 50
The E. Carver Company,			25,000	20,000	283 50
Francis Carey,	1	1 50	2,575	1,505	27 26
Franklin B. Clapp,	1	1 50	575		5 15
Francis Chamberlain,	1	1 50			1 50
George Clapp,	1	1 50			1 50
Hervey Chandler,	1	1 50	750		6 23
Hiram Curtis,	1	1 50			1 50
John A. Conant,	1	1 50	7,550	2,200	62 93
Joseph Chamberlain,	1	1 50	3,590	140	25 00
Jacob H. Crossman,	1	1 50	2,660	300	20 15
James McClintock,	1	1 50			1 50
John H. Chadwick,	1	1 50			1 50
John Costello,	1	1 50	150		2 45
Jeremiah Crowley,	1	1 50	300		3 39
James Casey,	1	1 50			1 50
Joseph H. Cook,	1	1 50			1 50

Names.	No. of Polls.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Amount of Tax.
Josiah Chamberlain,	1	1 50			1 50
Joseph Cushing,	1	1 50			1 50
John Connell,	1	1 50			1 50
John Cook,	1	1 50			1 50
James Coogan,	1	1 50			1 50
Levi Churchill,	1	1 50	4,050	1,110	34 01
Lewis Chamberlain,	1	1 50	1,000		7 80
Luther Churchill,	1	1 50	1,435	297	12 40
Luther Churchill, jr.,	1	1 50			1 50
Lewis Clark,	1	1 50			1 50
Marquis D. Converse,	1	1 50			1 50
Michael Connell,	1	1 50			1 50
Nathan Chamberlain,	1	1 50			1 50
Nathan W. Chamberlain,	1	1 50	275		3 26
Nymphas M. Chandler,	1	1 50	1,200		9 06
Patrick Costello,	1	1 50			1 50
Patrick O'Connell,	1	1 50			1 50
Patrick Crowley,	1	1 50			1 50
Roland F. Copeland,	1	1 50	310	100	4 08
Robert Curtis,	1	1 50	3,925	3,500	48 31
Samuel P. Condon,	1	1 50		300	3 39
Seth P. Conant,	1	1 50	450		4 34
Simeon Curtis,	1	1 50	7,560	3,532	71 36
Stetson Chandler,	1	1 50			1 50
Samuel V. Chandler,	1	1 50			1 50
Thomas Conant,	1	1 50	1,000		7 80
Thomas H. Cummings,	1	1 50	300		3 39
Thomas Cook,	1	1 50			1 50
William Curwin,	1	1 50			1 50
William Coggeshall,	1	1 50	75		2 00
Warren K. Churchill,	1	1 50			1 50
William Carroll,	1	1 50			1 50
Albert H. Dyer,	1	1 50		235	3 01
Eliphalet S. Davenport,	1	1 50	400		4 02
George Douglass,	1	1 50	850		6 86
George E. Dorothy,	1	1 50			1 50
Henry Dorman,	1	1 50			1 50
Isaac A. Dunbar,	1	1 50	275	30	3 45
Ira Drake,	1	1 50	994	135	8 62
Ira W. Drake,	1	1 50			1 50
Job Dunham,	1	1 50	500		4 65

Names.	No. of Polls.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Amount of Tax.
John Doran,	1	1 50			1 50
Joshua Dwelly,	1	1 50			1 50
John Dempsey,	1	1 50			1 50
Jeremiah Dempsey,	1	1 50			1 50
Jesse Dunbar,	1	1 50			1 50
James Dee,	1	1 50			1 50
James Donnahoe,	1	1 50			1 50
John E. Davenport,	1	1 50	450		4 34
Lewis Delano,	1	1 50	1,300	100	10 32
Lucius Dickerman,	1	1 50			1 50
Lemuel Dunbar,	1	1 50	950		7 49
Nathaniel M. Davenport,	1	1 50	2,400	30	16 81
Salmon Dunbar,	1	1 50	1,150		8 75
Timothy Drake,	1	1 50	1,895	189	14 67
Timothy L. Drake,	1	1 50	850		6 86
Thomas Drake,	1	1 50			1 50
Abram Everson,	1	1 50	2,000	155	15 11
Alanson Estes,	1	1 50	550	75	5 47
Abner L. Ellis,	1	1 50			1 50
Barzilla F. Ellis,	1	1 50	1,850	245	14 74
Benjamin J. Eddy,	1	1 50	600		5 28
Benjamin Edson,	1	1 50	100		2 13
Daniel P. Edson,	1	1 50			1 50
Henry Edson,	1	1 50	1,800	830	18 07
Hiram H. Erskin,	1	1 50	1,100		8 43
John Eustis,	1	1 50	1,050		8 12
John D. P. Emery,	1	1 50			1 50
Jonah Edson,	1	1 50	1,600	155	12 58
John Edson,	1	1 50			1 50
Nahum Edson,	1	1 50			1 50
Nathaniel Ellis,	1	1 50			1 50
Plyna Edson,	1	1 50	525		4 84
Seth R. Edson,	1	1 50			1 50
Thomas Ellis,	1	1 50		525	4 84
William Edson,	1	1 50	750		6 23
William Elms,	1	1 50			1 50
William H. Eustis,	1	1 50		300	3 39
Waterman J. Ellis,	1	1 50			1 50
William Emerson,	1	1 50			1 50
Arunah T. Ford,	1	1 50	1,800		12 84

Names.	No. of Polls.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Amount of Tax.
Adoniram J. Fish,	1	1 50			1 50
Benjamin H. Fisher,	1	1 50	700		5 91
Daniel French,	1	1 50	2,635	2,180	31 86
David Ford,	1	1 50			1 50
Edward F. Field,	1	1 50	1,300		9 69
Ezra T. Fuller,	1	1 50	1,800		12 84
Horace W. French,	1	1 50	45	125	2 58
Jared P. Foster,	1	1 50			1 50
Josephus Freeman,	1	1 50	450		4 34
Josephus L. Freeman,	1	1 50			1 50
Joseph Foster,	1	1 50		75	2 00
James H. Fullarton,	1	1 50	1,000	30	7 99
John Flynn,	1	1 50	225		2 95
Jeremiah Fisher,	1	1 50	1,000	37	8 05
Jacob Folsom,	1	1 50	9,200	260	61 10
Michael Feney,	1	1 50	50		1 82
Michael Frier,	1	1 50			1 50
Heirs of Nathaniel French,			1,771	157	12 16
Nathaniel W. French,	1	1 50	1,415		10 45
Robert B. Fellows,	1	1 50			1 50
Samuel French,	1	1 50			1 50
Tolman French,	1	1 50	260		3 14
Theodore C. Freeman,	1	1 50			1 50
Widow Anna Gurney,			1,430	100	9 64
Almon Gurney,	1	1 50	1,812	265	14 60
Alfred Gurney,	1	1 50	950		7 49
Alfred Griffin,	1	1 50	2,800	2,014	31 80
Benjamin Goddard,	1	1 50		400	4 02
Cyrus Gurney,	1	1 50	1,050	117	8 88
Charles Griggs,	1	1 50	1,250		9 38
Caleb Goss,	1	1 50	160	800	7 55
Charles H. Goss,	1	1 50	800		6 54
David S. Gurney,	1	1 50	550	57	5 35
Emily A. Gurney,			1,090		6 87
George Gross,	1	1 50	625		5 47
Henry Gurney,	1	1 50	2,275	189	17 06
Henry A. Grow,	1	1 50			1 50
Isaac G. Gardner,	1	1 50			1 50
John Gafney,	1	1 50			1 50
John Gallagher,	1	1 50	200		2 76
James Green,	1	1 50			1 50

Names.	No. of Polls.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Amount of Tax.
James Gurney,	1	1 50			1 50
Lucius Gurney,	1	1 50			1 50
Levi T. Gurney,	1	1 50	200		2 76
Morris C. Gould,	1	1 50			1 50
Michael Griffin,	1	1 50	650		5 60
Otis Grover,	1	1 50	1,200	330	11 14
Samuel Gordon,	1	1 50			1 50
Thomas R. Gannett,	1	1 50			1 50
Thomas Griggs,	1	1 50			1 50
Azor Harris,	1	1 50	1,000	30	7 99
Arthur Harris,	1	1 50			1 50
Aaron Hobart,	1	1 50	4,750	530	34 77
Aaron Hobart, jr.	1	1 50	11,720	11,530	147 98
Abel S. Heald,	1	1 50			1 50
Alonzo L. Holmes,	1	1 50			1 50
Arvan Holbrook,	2	3 00	1,000		9 30
Bela Hill,	1	1 50	4,000	1,160	34 00
Benjamin W. Harris,	1	1 50	1,000	30	7 99
Cushman Hathaway,	1	1 50			1 50
Charles F. Hicks,	1	1 50			1 50
Cornelius C. Hooper,	1	1 50	1,073		8 24
Caleb L. Hudson,	1	1 50	900	10	7 23
Calvin Harlow,	1	1 50			1 50
David Howard,	1	1 50	510	25	4 90
Ebenezer and Josiah Hathaway,	2	3 00	1,800	303	16 23
Ellis W. Holmes,	1	1 50	1,025		7 99
Ellis W. Holmes, 2d,	1	1 50			1 50
Ellis Holmes,	1	1 50	4,350	1,182	36 34
Ellis C. Holmes,	1	1 50	1,100	37	8 68
Elijah Howard,	1	1 50			1 50
Edward Y. Hayward,	1	1 50			1 50
Francis Hayward,	1	1 50		130	2 32
Francis Howe,	1	1 50			1 50
George W. Harden,	1	1 50	1,978	639	18 00
Harlow Harden,	1	1 50	600		5 28
Hiram H. Heald,	1	1 50		100	2 13
Henry G. Hill,	1	1 50			1 50
Heirs of Hercules Hatch,			825	30	5 42
Isaac Hatch,	1	1 50	1,750	100	13 16
Ira Horton,	1	1 50		100	2 13
Israel Hobart,	1	1 50	1,730	175	13 53

Names.	No. of Polls.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Amount of Tax.
John O. Hudson,	1	1 50			1 50
Assignees of John O. Hudson,			5,000		31 50
Josiah Hathaway,			800		5 04
Jotham Hicks,	1	1 50	800		6 54
James O. Hain,	1	1 50			1 50
John Hudson,	1	1 50			1 50
James Hickey,	1	1 50	343		3 64
James Holden,	1	1 50			1 50
Jason W. Harden,	1	1 50			1 50
John B. Harden,	1	1 50		75	2 00
John T. Harris,	1	1 50		150	2 45
John H. Hathaway,	1	1 50	2,410	157	17 69
Lucius Harden,	1	1 50			1 50
Loranous S. Hathaway,	1	1 50			1 50
Lydia Hersey, and sister Rachel,			540		3 40
Leonard Hill,	1	1 50	1,675	125	12 90
Leonard H. Hayward,	1	1 50			1 50
Luther Harden,	1	1 50			1 50
Luther Hatch,	1	1 50			1 50
Morris Hennesy,	1	1 50			1 50
Melvin Harden,	1	1 50	1,307	144	10 63
Widow Mary Harris,			2,000		12 60
Widow Mary Harden,			425		2 71
Mark P. and Lucinda Hudson,	1	1 50	2,250	1,025	22 17
Noah Harden,	2	3 00	386	39	5 71
Nahum Harden,	1	1 50	1,450	7	10 70
Nahum Hatch,	1	1 50			1 50
Nathaniel Hersey,	1	1 50		150	2 45
Otho Hayward,	1	1 50	2,600	520	21 16
Perez Howland,	1	1 50	1,400	100	10 95
Philip H. Howe,	1	1 50			1 50
Reuben Healy,	1	1 50	300		3 39
Reuben Harden,	1	1 50	800		6 54
Samuel, Lydia and Lucy Harris,	1	1 50	1,350	812	15 11
Seth Harden,	1	1 50	950	32	7 68
Seth Harden, jr.	1	1 50	350		3 71
Seabury C. Hathaway,	1	1 50	2,750	170	19 90
Thomas A. Herrick,	1	1 50	1,100	30	8 62
Timothy Harlow, jr.	1	1 50			1 50
William Hudson,	1	1 50	2,650	200	19 46
Willis Harden,	1	1 50	1,000		7 80
William B. Hall,	1	1 50			1 50

Names.	No. of Polls.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Amount of Tax.
William R. Hathaway,	1	1 50	945	207	8 81
William Hudson, 2d,	1	1 50			1 50
William Hersey,	2	3 00	2,000	197	16 86
Waldo Hayward,	1	1 50	3,435	421	25 82
Waldo Hayward, jr.	1	1 50	840	125	7 61
William Harris,	1	1 50			1 50
William C. Holmes,	1	1 50	400		4 02
William Holmes,	1	1 50			1 50
William Ham,	1	1 50			1 50
Zenas Harden,	1	1 50	400	75	4 52
Zaccheus Hale,	1	1 50	1,510	157	12 02
Abner C. Jackson,	1	1 50	1,200	30	9 25
Charles Jordon,	1	1 50	2,300	237	17 50
Charles A. James,	1	1 50	575		5 15
Ebenezer Jones,	1	1 50			1 50
George W. Joyce,	1	1 50	450		4 34
George W. Jenkins,	1	1 50			1 50
George M. Jenkins,	1	1 50			1 50
Hervey Josselyn,	1	1 50		500	4 65
Horace Johnson,	1	1 50			1 50
James G. Johnson,	1	1 50	50		1 82
John S. Jenness,	1	1 50	300		3 39
James R. Josselyn,	1	1 50	2,000	30	14 29
John Jones,	1	1 50	1,050	100	8 75
John W. Jenkins,	1	1 50	1,495	850	16 31
Merritt Jenkins,	1	1 50	1,660	107	12 65
Merritt Jenkins, jr.	1	1 50	4,800	315	33 76
William W. Josselyn,	1	1 50	1,500		10 95
Willard Johnson,	1	1 50			1 50
Willard Johnson & Co.				1,150	7 25
William M. Judkins,	1	1 50		200	2 76
William N. Jenkins,	1	1 50			1 50
Zebina Johnson,	1	1 50	900		7 17
Aaron Keene,	1	1 50			1 50
Barzilla Keith,	1	1 50	1,803	65	13 28
Benjamin W. Keith,	1	1 50	900		7 17
Benjamin and Franklin Keith,	2	3 00	2,150	620	20 46
Calvin Kingman,	1	1 50	1,100		8 43
Calvin Keith,	1	1 50	825	32	6 92
Caleb Keene,	1	1 50			1 50

Names.	No. of Polls.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Amount of Tax.
David Kingman,	1	1 50	100	32	2 32
David Kingman, jr.	1	1 50			1 50
Heirs of Ezra Kingman,			1,350		8 51
Ezra Kingman,	1	1 50	1,450	125	11 46
E. & E. Kingman & Co.				600	3 78
Edward Kingman,	1	1 50		300	3 39
Edward S. Keith,	1	1 50	1,250	1,750	20 41
Freedom Keith,	1	1 50			1 50
George Keith,	1	1 50	2,425	112	17 50
George M. Keith,	1	1 50			1 50
Isaac Keith,	1	1 50	2,244	157	16 62
Isaac Keith, 2d,	1	1 50	1,600	225	13 03
Isaac Keith, 3d,	1	1 50			1 50
Isaac N. Keith,	1	1 50			1 50
James G. Knapp,	1	1 50	950		7 49
James Kingman,	1	1 50			1 50
Judah B. Keene,	1	1 50	400	150	4 97
John W. Kennon,	1	1 50	500		4 65
John Kenney,	1	1 50			1 50
Lewis Keith,	1	1 50	4,300	100	29 22
Lewis Keith, jr.,	1	1 50			1 50
Levi and Heman Keith,	2	3 00	4,000	960	34 25
Lysander Keith,	1	1 50	600		5 28
Marcus M. Keith,	1	1 50		425	4 21
Nathan Kingman,	1	1 50			1 50
Otis Kingman,	1	1 50	1,200		9 06
Peter Keating,	1	1 50	600		5 28
Patrick Keif,	1	1 50	850		6 86
Perez Keith,	1	1 50	4,280	808	33 56
Packard Keith,	1	1 50			1 50
Parlee Keith,	1	1 50	3,973	182	27 64
Robert C. Keith,	1	1 50	1,620	450	14 55
Samuel Keith,	1	1 50			1 50
Samuel D. Keith,	1	1 50			1 50
Simeon C. Keith,	1	1 50			1 50
Scott Keith,	1	1 50	3,700	252	26 39
Scott Keith & Co.			600	3,620	26 59
Heirs of Samuel Keene,			2,410		15 18
Samuel Keene,	1	1 50	3,330	200	23 74
Thomas and Agnes Keith,	1	1 50	1,600		11 58
Thaxter Keith,	1	1 50	2,215	2,030	28 28
Willard Keith,	1	1 50	500		4 65

Names.	No. of Polls.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Amount of Tax.
William Keene,	1	1 50	3,000	639	24 43
William W. Keene,	1	1 50	1,000		7 80
Zenas Keith,	1	1 50	3,000	155	21 41
Zebina Keith,	1	1 50	3,000	2,125	33 82
Zebina Keith, jr.	1	1 50		3,620	24 31
Widow Zilpha Keith,			3,075	1,530	29 04
Zebina Keith and S. Norton,			4,500		28 35
Anthony Larcher,	1	1 50			1 50
Charles Lincoln,	1	1 50	1,000	64	8 18
Charles H. Lyon,	1	1 50			1 50
Caleb G. Lazell,	1	1 50	300		3 39
Charles A. Latham,	1	1 50	6,325	3,899	65 95
Elbridge G. Lyon,	1	1 50	1,470	304	12 65
Eliab Latham,	1	1 50	5,208	1,785	45 53
Francis D. Litchfield,	1	1 50	500		4 65
Galen Latham,	1	1 50	6,625	2,599	59 65
George E. Luzarder,	1	1 50	1,000		7 80
Hervey Lucas,	1	1 50			1 50
Henry P. Luzarder,	1	1 50	50		1 82
Hermon Leonard,	1	1 50			1 50
Isaac Lincoln,	1	1 50			1 50
Isaac K. Lyon,	1	1 50	1,000	30	7 99
Isaac Loveridge,	1	1 50			1 50
Jacob Leonard,	1	1 50	2,000	37	14 35
John Lubec,	1	1 50			1 50
John Langmaid,	1	1 50			1 50
Levi Lucas,	1	1 50		200	2 76
Levi M. Lucas,	1	1 50			1 50
Melzar Litchfield,	1	1 50	600		5 28
Marston Lazell,	1	1 50			1 50
Ruel Lincoln,	1	1 50	725	150	7 05
Rufus A. Littlefield,	1	1 50	2,250	307	17 63
Seth Littlefield,	1	1 50		300	3 39
Samuel Luzarder,	1	1 50	1,300		9 69
Stillman Leavitt,	1	1 50			1 50
Stephen Lang,	1	1 50		15	1 63
Susan Latham,			90	3,410	22 05
William Lincoln,	1	1 50	1,000		7 80
William B. Lincoln,	1	1 50			1 50
William Leary,	1	1 50			1 50
William O. Leary,	1	1 50			1 50

Names.	No. of Polls.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Amount of Tax.
William Lyon,	1	1 50			1 50
Amos W. Mellin,	1	1 50			1 50
Alexis C. Miller,	1	1 50	162	42	2 76
Asa Mitchell,	1	1 50	5,000		33 00
Cyrus Monroe, jr.	1	1 50	2,500	330	19 33
Charles Mitchell,	1	1 50	1,538		11 20
Cyrus Miller,	1	1 50		180	2 63
Cushing Mitchell,	1	1 50	5,550	2,680	53 35
Cushing Mitchell, Executor on Nahum Mitchell's Estate,				1,300	8 19
Edward Madden,	1	1 50			1 50
Ethan Monroe,	1	1 50		800	6 54
Franklin Monroe,	1	1 50			1 50
George Mitchell,	1	1 50	1,962	4,710	43 52
George T. Mitchell,	1	1 50	500		4 65
George W. Mellin,	1	1 50			1 50
Granville H. Monroe,				150	95
James Mullen,	1	1 50	800		6 54
John Murrey,	1	1 50			1 50
James Monroe,	1	1 50			1 50
James H. Mitchell,	1	1 50	5,800	180	39 17
Joseph Morse,	1	1 50	1,737	1,112	19 45
John Murphy,	1	1 50			1 50
James Murrey,	1	1 50			1 50
Martin McLaughlin,	1	1 50	1,790	704	17 19
Mattfield Manufacturing Co.,			26,250		165 38
Nathan Maxim,	1	1 50			1 50
Philip Morrison,	1	1 50			1 50
Patrick Morey,	1	1 50			1 50
Patrick Murphy,	1	1 50			1 50
Sylvanus L. Mitchell,	1	1 50	2,600		17 88
Stephen A. Morse,	1	1 50			1 50
Theodore Marston,	1	1 50	1,025		7 99
Timothy Mitchell,	1	1 50	1,056	1,032	14 67
William L. Mitchell,	1	1 50	1,000		7 80
William H. Monroe,	1	1 50		100	2 13
Cornelius Nash,	1	1 50			1 50
Daniel L. Nash,	1	1 50			1 50
Daniel Noon,	1	1 50			1 50
George S. Newhall,	1	1 50			1 50

Names.	No. of Polls.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Amount of Tax.
Isaac Nutter,	1	1 50	3,000	2,175	34 13
Josiah E. Noyes,	1	1 50	120		2 26
John Noon,	1	1 50			1 50
Loring Nash,	1	1 50	600	32	5 47
Levi W. Noyes,	1	1 50	2,105	92	15 36
Mary Nash,				3,900	24 57
Widow Nabby Newhall,				500	3 15
Patrick Noon,	1	1 50	300		3 39
Samuel P. Newhall,	1	1 50	825		6 73
Samuel R. Newhall,	1	1 50	640		5 53
Cushing Otis,	1	1 50	2,107	129	15 61
Ebenezer Osbourn,	1	1 50	550		4 97
Galen Osbourn,	1	1 50	661	50	5 98
George Osbourn,	1	1 50			1 50
Hector O. A. Orr,	1	1 50	1,500	300	12 84
Heirs of Hugh Orr, jr.,			1,100	30	7 12
Josiah Otis,	1	1 50			1 50
Levi Osbourn,	1	1 50	2,110	340	16 93
Leander Osbourn,	1	1 50			1 50
Oliver M. Orr,	1	1 50			1 50
Peleg Osbourn,	1	1 50	636	80	6 03
Peleg Osbourn, jr.,	1	1 50	400		4 02
Samuel A. Orr,	1	1 50	6,442	2,750	59 40
Susan Orr,			1,500	494	12 54
Welcome Otis,	1	1 50	200		2 76
William Osbourn,	1	1 50			1 50
Addison Pratt,	1	1 50	1,500	169	12 02
Allen M. Porter,	1	1 50	1,430	184	11 64
Heirs of Benjamin Pincin,			1,870		11 78
Cephas A. Porter,	1	1 50		75	2 00
Cornelius B. Pease,	1	1 50	1,300		9 69
Calvin Porter,	1	1 50			1 50
Dexter Pratt,	1	1 50	3,455	2,021	36 03
David Pratt,	1	1 50		500	4 65
David Pratt, 2d,	1	1 50	2,498	117	18 01
David H. Pratt,	1	1 50	850		6 86
Ephraim Pease,	1	1 50			1 50
Edmund T. Packard,	1	1 50			1 50
Elisha Phillips,	1	1 50	1,000		7 80
Francis W. Porter,	1	1 50		300	3 39

Names.	No. of Polls.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Amount of Tax.
Francis Packard,	1	1 50	1,095	105	9 12
George H. Pratt,	1	1 50			1 50
Horace M. Peck,	1	1 50			1 50
Henry Pollard,	1	1 50			1 50
Henry S. Pearson,	1	1 50		800	6 54
Isaac Pratt,	1	1 50	3,853	814	30 86
Isaac R. Porter,	1	1 50	250		3 08
John Porter,	1	1 50	1,340	25	10 13
John T. Pratt,	1	1 50	650		5 60
John B. Porter,	1	1 50			1 50
John Parris,	1	1 50			1 50
Rev. Joseph H. Phipps,	1	1 50	1,600		11 58
John Pierce,	1	1 50	4,000	150	27 65
James Perkins,	1	1 50			1 50
John Paley,	1	1 50			1 50
Levi B. Parker,	1	1 50	2,450	30	17 13
Marcus Pierce,	1	1 50			1 50
Matthew Parris,	1	1 50	425	200	5 47
Martin Parris,	1	1 50		300	3 39
Nathan M. Pool,	1	1 50			1 50
Nathaniel Porter,	1	1 50	1,355	57	10 45
Nathaniel Perkins,	1	1 50	675	7	5 84
Oliver Pratt,	1	1 50	50		1 82
Orrin Parris,	1	1 50	84		2 00
Philander Pratt,	1	1 50	850		6 86
Prince E. Penniman,	1	1 50	850		6 86
Richard Powers,	1	1 50			1 50
Sidney Packard,	1	1 50	1,200	210	10 38
Sidney H. Packard,	1	1 50	75		2 00
Sidney Perkins,	1	1 50			1 50
Samuel Pool,	1	1 50	1,500	125	11 77
Samuel R. Pool,	1	1 50			1 50
Samuel Packard,	1	1 50			1 50
Thomas Parris,	1	1 50	1,065	124	9 00
Thomas Parris, Jr.,	1	1 50	950		7 49
Thomas Pratt,	1	1 50		100	2 13
Wadsworth Phillips,	1	1 50	4,200	307	29 91
William Pratt,	1	1 50	2,802	225	20 59
William F. Pratt,	1	1 50		350	3 71
O'Brien Quigley,	1	1 50	300		3 39
Patrick Quigley,	1	1 50			1 50

Names.	No. of Polls.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Amount of Tax.
Patrick Quinlan,	1	1 50			1 50
Aaron Ramsdell,	1	1 50			1 50
Andrew H. Reed,	1	1 50			1 50
Benjamin R. Robinson,	1	1 50	2,000	325	16 18
Bradbury C. Randall,	1	1 50	200		2 76
Charles Rogers,	1	1 50	4,260	1,000	34 64
Calvin Reed,	1	1 50	1,500	1,162	18 26
Dexter Reed,	1	1 50		125	2 32
Daniel N. Reed,	1	1 50	650	40	5 85
Daniel Reed,	1	1 50	1,643	37	12 08
Dennis Ryadon,	1	1 50			1 50
David P. Reynolds,	1	1 50	3,187	157	22 61
Everett Rose,	1	1 50		150	2 45
Franklin Reed,	1	1 50			1 50
George A. Reed,	1	1 50			1 50
Gustavus Record,	1	1 50	200		2 76
Hodijah Robinson,	1	1 50	500		4 65
Herbert Robinson,	1	1 50			1 50
Homan T. Reed,	1	1 50	2,440	45	17 19
Isaac Reed,	1	1 50	1,850	119	13 92
Isaac Reed, jr.,	1	1 50	1,000	25	7 99
James Rollins,	1	1 50			1 50
James T. Reed,	1	1 50	1,650	500	15 05
Jacob A. Rogers,	1	1 50	3,000		20 40
John Reed,	1	1 50	1,521	525	14 42
Joseph E. Reed,	1	1 50	700	32	6 10
Joseph Ramsdell,	1	1 50	1,732	482	15 42
Josiah P. Reynolds,	1	1 50			1 50
Joseph Reed,	1	1 50	2,015	162	15 24
Joseph Reed, jr.,	1	1 50	2,110	162	15 80
Jared Reed,			1,075	37	7 05
Josiah Richmond,	1	1 50		125	2 32
John P. Reed, jr.,	1	1 50	900		7 17
James Ryadon,	1	1 50			1 50
Lucius Remick,	1	1 50			1 50
Lewis P. Raymond,	1	1 50	650		5 60
Widow Lettice B. Reed,			750		4 73
Lewis P. Ryder,	1	1 50			1 50
Leland P. Robinson,	1	1 50			1 50
Mary Ramsdell,			300		1 89
Marcus S. Reed,	1	1 50		1,200	9 06

Names.	No. of Polls.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Amount of Tax.
Martin Rounds,	1	1 50	850		6 86
Marcus Robinson,	1	1 50	1,490	182	12 02
Nathaniel Ramsdell,	1	1 50	1,759	117	13 35
Nahum Ramsdell,	1	1 50			1 50
Philemon Ramsdell,	1	1 50			1 50
Quinzy Reed,	1	1 50		700	5 91
Simeon Richmond,	1	1 50	2,000	175	15 23
Simeon Richmond, jr.	1	1 50	600	225	6 73
Samuel P. Reed,	1	1 50			1 50
Samuel A. Randall,	1	1 50	200	100	3 39
Thomas Rogers,	1	1 50	2,200	1,200	22 92
William Randall,	1	1 50	1,000		7 80
Wallace Rust,	2	3 00	3,090		22 47
Wales Rogers,	1	1 50			1 50
William Ramsdell,	1	1 50	500		4 65
William Reed,	1	1 50			1 50
William B. Ripley,	1	1 50			1 50
Zeba Richards,	1	1 50	400		4 02
Alvin Shaw,	1	1 50	2,300	1,297	24 18
Abijah Severance,	1	1 50			1 50
Andrew J. Shaw,	1	1 50			1 50
Heirs of Adam Stetson,			994	30	6 43
Rev. Baalis Sanford,	1	1 50	1,955	312	15 80
Charles J. Smith,	1	1 50	550		4 97
Clark Swallow,	1	1 50	1,000		7 80
Christopher B. Smith,	1	1 50	1,200	157	10 07
Charles Siddall,	1	1 50			1 50
Charles Short,	1	1 50			1 50
Caleb Sturtevant,	1	1 50			1 50
Charles Staples,	1	1 50	800		6 54
Charles F. Shaw,	1	1 50			1 50
David Standish,	1	1 50			1 50
Darius Shaw,	1	1 50			1 50
Elias C. Stilwell,	1	1 50	1,500	125	11 77
Ezra F. Sampson,	1	1 50	400		4 02
Edward Sharp,	1	1 50			1 50
Edwin L. Snell,	1	1 50	325	400	6 10
Francis Sparrow,	1	1 50			1 50
George H. Savory,	1	1 50			1 50
George Sprague,	1	1 50	100	200	3 39
George B. Standish & Co.				4,250	26 78

Names.	No. of Polls.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Amount of Tax.
Isaac W. Sherman,	1	1 50	875		7 04
Joshua Sturtevant,	1	1 50	875	79	7 54
Jabez H. Sturtevant,	1	1 50			1 50
Joseph Shaw,	1	1 50			1 50
James W. Soule,	1	1 50	1,075	660	12 46
James F. Severance,	1	1 50			1 50
John Soule,	1	1 50	1,260	1,750	20 47
James G. Stuart,	1	1 50		150	2 45
James Stuart,	1	1 50			1 50
James Swasey,	1	1 50	850	7	6 92
John H. Scribner,	1	1 50	100		2 13
James Siddall,	1	1 50	1,000	25	7 99
James Siddall, jr.	1	1 50			1 50
John F. Steingardt,	1	1 50	850	37	7 11
Joseph A. Steingardt,	1	1 50		60	1 88
John T. Sampson,	1	1 50			1 50
Joseph Sampson,	1	1 50			1 50
Josiah F. Sparrow,	1	1 50			1 50
John Smith,	1	1 50			1 50
Lebbeus Smith,	1	1 50	1,900	125	14 29
Levi Simmons,	1	1 50			1 50
Minot C. Shaw,	1	1 50		157	2 51
Minot C. Shaw & Co.			1,100	1,000	13 23
Martin Shaw,	1	1 50	1,700	1,030	18 70
Martin Sumner,	1	1 50			1 50
Michael Shay,	1	1 50			1 50
Nahum B. Smith,	1	1 50	950		7 49
Nahum B. Smith, Guardian for heirs of David Gurney,			100	900	6 30
Nathan T. Snell,	1	1 50	1,500	130	11 77
Nathan P. Soule,	1	1 50			1 50
Nehemiah Sherman,	1	1 50			1 50
Nathaniel S. Snow,	1	1 50			1 50
Oliver M. Sharp,	1	1 50			1 50
Peleg Stetson,	1	1 50	4,167	415	30 42
Reuben Shaw,	1	1 50	300		3 39
Reed & Stetson,			600		3 78
Samuel Seaver,	1	1 50	200		2 76
Samuel Snell,	1	1 50			1 50
Sylvanus Sturtevant,	1	1 50			1 50
Samuel Shaw,	1	1 50	2,000	657	18 26
Samuel Shaw, jr.	1	1 50			1 50

Names.	No. of Polls.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Amount of Tax.
Samuel Shaw, jr. & Co.				1,200	7 56
Samuel D. Shaw,	1	1 50	10,500	1,687	78 30
Samuel C. Smith,	1	1 50	575	35	5 40
Thomas Sherman,	1	1 50			1 50
Thomas G. Stetson,	1	1 50		100	2 13
Thomas C. Sturtevant,	1	1 50	225		2 95
William G. Sampson,	1	1 50		125	2 32
William W. Smith,	1	1 50			1 50
Heirs of William Smith,			1,050		6 62
William H. Smith,	1	1 50			1 50
Walter Severance,	1	1 50	1,300		9 69
William N. Soule,	1	1 50	945		7 49
Zenas Sturtevant,	1	1 50	300		3 39
Augustus Tinkham,	1	1 50			1 50
Barnabas Thatcher,	1	1 50	10,256	2,591	82 46
Bartholomew Trow,	1	1 50	2,000	80	14 60
Bartholomew Trow, jr.	1	1 50	850	500	10 01
Charles Thrasher,	1	1 50	60		1 88
Charles Thompson,	1	1 50	1,200	157	10 07
Daniel Thrasher,	1	1 50			1 50
Daniel Tribou,	1	1 50	875		7 04
Ephraim Tinkham,	1	1 50			1 50
Elijah Tolman,	1	1 50	1,550		11 27
E. Tolman & J. P. Foster,				550	3 47
George W. Taft,	1	1 50			1 50
George A. Trow,	1	1 50	2,200	187	16 56
Hervey Tolman,	1	1 50			1 50
John Thayer,	1	1 50	500	32	4 84
John B. Thayer,	1	1 50	350		3 71
Josiah Tilson,	1	1 50			1 50
John B. Thurston,	1	1 50	575	92	5 72
John R. Thurston,	1	1 50	260	60	3 52
Jeremiah D. Thurlow,	1	1 50	300		3 39
John C. Tates,	1	1 50			1 50
Peleg Thompson,	1	1 50	650		5 60
Sylvanus Tinkham,	1	1 50	300		3 39
Samuel W. Tilson,	1	1 50	1,643	57	12 21
Thomas F. Turner,	1	1 50		350	3 71
Timothy Tobin,	1	1 50			1 50
Willard Tribou,	1	1 50			1 50
Williams Tirrell,	1	1 50			1 50

Names.	No. of Polls.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Amount of Tax.
William Tirrell,	1	1 50	3,160	989	27 65
James Underwood,	1	1 50			1 50
Joseph Underwood,	1	1 50	1,100		8 43
Widow Clarissa Vinton,			1,195		7 56
Josiah O. Vinton,	1	1 50	800	1,000	12 84
Joseph Vinton,	1	1 50			1 50
John Vosmos,	1	1 50	1,500		10 95
Nathaniel Vaughn,	1	1 50	850		6 86
William Vinton,	1	1 50	150	1,000	8 75
Albert D. Wheeler,	1	1 50	75	850	7 36
Asa T. Whitman,	1	1 50	3,757	264	26 83
Allen Washburn,	1	1 50	2,629	307	20 02
Alden Washburn,	1	1 50	1,200	140	9 94
Abigail Whitman,			300		1 89
Asaph Whitmarsh,	1	1 50	2,165	312	17 12
Alice Whitman,				1,200	7 56
Benjamin H. Ward & Ira Shaw,	1	1 50	2,775	651	23 11
Benjamin H. Washburn,	2	3 00	2,205	162	17 93
Benjamin White,	1	1 50	1,500	144	11 83
Calvin S. Whitman,	1	1 50			1 50
Charles H. Whiting,	1	1 50			1 50
Calvin Wade,	1	1 50	1,200	250	10 64
Daniel E. Willis,	1	1 50	400	37	4 27
Daniel Whitman,	1	1 50	5,699	257	39 05
Eleazer Whitman,	1	1 50	3,725	150	25 95
Eleazer Whitman, jr.	1	1 50	1,150	37	9 00
Ebenezer Whitmarsh,	1	1 50	1,310	150	10 70
Ezra Whitmarsh,	1	1 50	3,325	1,157	29 79
Ezra S. Whitmarsh,	1	1 50			1 50
Ezekiel Whitman,	1	1 50	4,500	6,830	72 88
Edward Worcester,	1	1 50			1 50
Eldridge Winsor,	1	1 50			1 50
Francis Worcester,	1	1 50	6,000	500	42 45
Greenough Wood,	1	1 50	1,600	405	14 16
George F. Willis,	1	1 50		150	2 45
George W. Wildey,	1	1 50		200	2 76
Gideon Wilbar,	1	1 50		2,230	15 55
Galen Willis,	1	1 50	3,123	1,226	28 91
George Wright,	1	1 50	750		6 23

Names.	No. of Polls.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Amount of Tax.
Hermon Washburn,	1	1 50	500		4 65
Hermon A. Washburn,	1	1 50			1 50
Harrison Whitman,	1	1 50	3,500	2,120	36 91
Hiram G. Washburn,	1	1 50	175	30	2 82
Harrison W. White,	1	1 50	1,200		9 06
Henry Wade,	1	1 50			1 50
Isaac Washburn,	1	1 50	4,000	112	27 39
Joshua Whitmarsh,	1	1 50	1,100		8 43
Josiah Whitman,			1,675	140	11 46
John A. Whiting,	1	1 50	1,405	37	10 57
John Whiting,	1	1 50			1 50
Joseph C. White,	1	1 50	800	50	6 86
John Wade,	1	1 50	2,605	289	19 77
James R. Whitmarsh,	1	1 50	830	39	6 98
John Waterman,	1	1 50	1,400	800	15 36
John Wright,	1	1 50		200	2 76
John W. Worcester,	1	1 50			1 50
John A. Williams,	1	1 50			1 50
Levi Washburn,	1	1 50			1 50
Levi C. Wright,	1	1 50	650	130	6 42
Levi Whitmarsh,	1	1 50	550	250	6 55
Luke Worcester,	1	1 50	1,490		10 89
Lydia Williams,				3,649	23 00
Lot Whitmarsh,	1	1 50			1 50
Martin Whiting,	1	1 50	1,845	94	13 73
Mercena A. Whitman,	1	1 50	2,400	392	19 08
Mary and Olive Whitmarsh,			1,175	350	9 64
Nicholas Wade,	1	1 50	3,900	230	27 52
Nehemiah White,	1	1 50	550	30	5 16
Nathan Whitman,	1	1 50	6,420	1,517	51 53
Nathan Whitman, Adm'r on Freedom Whitman's Estate,			4,975	1,050	37 99
Nathan D. Whitman,	1	1 50			1 50
Oliver G. Whitmarsh,	1	1 50	575		5 15
Widow Olive Washburn,			805		5 10
Oliver Washburn,			600		3 78
Obadiah West,	1	1 50	850		6 86
Rev. Philo B. Wilcox,	1	1 50	1,600		11 58
Patrick Whaland,	1	1 50		125	2 32
Widow Rachel Whitman,			325		2 08
Robert Wade,	1	1 50	1,000	137	8 68
Sampson Washburn,	1	1 50	775	100	7 04

Names.	No. of Polls.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Amount of Tax.
Simeon G. Whitmarsh,	1	1 50	1,557	64	11 71
Simeon Wood,	1	1 50	1,100	37	8 68
Widow Susanna Whitman,			550	925	9 33
Samuel F. White,	1	1 50	2,000	332	16 18
Selden Washburn,	1	1 50	825	30	6 92
Thomas Whitmarsh,	1	1 50	3,965	350	28 72
Thomas F. Whitmarsh,	1	1 50			1 50
Thomas White,	1	1 50	464		4 40
Theodore Washburn,	1	1 50			1 50
Thomas Wade,	1	1 50			1 50
William White,	1	1 50			1 50
William H. White,	1	1 50			1 50
Washburn & Willis,				4,000	25 20
William B. Woodruff,	1	1 50		300	3 39
William E. Whitman,	1	1 50			1 50
Willard Whitman,	1	1 50	4,205	2,810	45 72
Charles P. Young,	1	1 50	500		4 65
Samuel A. Young,	1	1 50			1 50
Welcome Young,	1	1 50	4,240	150	29 16

NON-RESIDENTS.

ABINGTON.

Names.	Real Estate.	Tax.
Henry Alden,	$4,021	$25 33
Widow Jane Bates,	50	32
Heirs of Randall Bicknell,	52	32
Heirs of Edward Cushing,	200	1 26
Christopher Dyer,	175	1 13
Edward Dyer,	100	63
Samuel Dyer,	50	32
Daniel M. Fullarton,	108	69
Hervey Fullerton,	150	95
Jacob Fullarton,	234	1 45
Daniel Gurney,	220	1 39
Davis Gurney,	60	38
Edmund Gurney,	600	3 78
Cushing Harding,	120	76
James S. Harding,	90	57
Marshall Humble,	150	95

Names.	Real Estate.	Tax.
Widow Mary Harding,	250	1 58
Ephraim S. Jenkins,	385	2 46
Asa Keith,	450	2 84
Benjamin King,	2,640	16 63
Obadiah Millet,	500	3 15
Heirs of Alexander Nash,	75	50
Eliab Noyes,	625	3 97
Mary and Hannah Noyes, and Abigail Whitman,	540	3 40
Samuel Norton,	2,500	15 75
Ebenezer Porter,	440	2 77
Franklin Peterson,	1,060	6 68
Heirs of Noah Pool,	218	1 39
Heirs of Cyrus Reed,	315	2 02
Ebenezer Reed,	100	63
Marcus Reed,	1,600	10 08
Nahum Reed,	85	57
Samuel Reed,	450	2 84
Ezra Trufant,	80	50
William Tribou,	950	5 99
Arnold Wade,	30	19
Jared Whitman,	1,055	6 68
Samuel Wilkes,	375	2 39
Thomas White, jr.,	200	1 26
AUSTRALIA.		
George Smith,	250	1 58
BRIDGEWATER.		
George Andrews,	875	5 54
Heirs of Joseph Alden,	100	63
Heirs of Thomas Alden,	100	63
George and Josiah L. Bassett,	1,050	6 62
Heirs of Calvin Hayward,	270	1 70
Mitchell Hooper,	260	1 64
Elbridge Keith,	150	95
Hezekiah Keith,	40	25
Caleb Mitchell,	804	5 04
Widow Susan Packard,	150	95
Nahum Stetson,	900	5 67
Abram Washburn,	5,000	31 50

BOSTON.

Names.	Real Estate.	Tax.
Solomon Ager,	500	3 15
Charles Barstow,	6,200	39 06
Assignees of Peter Dalton,	500	3 15
Samuel Dillaway,	900	5 67
James Eaton,	2,000	12 60
Nathan D. Hyde,	2,900	18 27
Keene & Kennady,	1,250	7 88
Robert Orr,	6,000	37 80
Elijah P. Robinson,	600	3 78
Samuel R. Smith,	260	1 64
Sarah Whitman,	1,050	6 62

NORTH BRIDGEWATER.

Town of North Bridgewater,	180	1 13
Henry Curtis,	225	1 45
Isaac Curtis,	175	1 13
Isaac F. Curtis,	525	3 34
Moses G. Clark,	160	1 01
Olive Curtis,	540	3 40
Oliver Dyke,	50	32
Barnabas Edson,	140	88
Heirs of Polly Ford,	165	1 07
Frederick Hale,	88	57
Peleg S. Harden,	200	1 26
Albert Kingman,	400	2 52
Benjamin Kingman,	30	19
Edwin Kingman,	315	2 02
Eliphalet Kingman,	1,440	9 07
Jabez Kingman,	250	1 58
John W. Kingman,	913	5 73
Allen Leach,	300	1 89
Oliver Leach,	60	38
Heirs of Oliver Leach,	250	1 58
Galen and Salmon Manley,	250	1 58
Alva Noyes,	675	4 28
Ephraim Noyes & Co.	150	95
Nahum Perkins,	338	2 14
Addison Shaw,	603	3 78
Addison and Zibeon Shaw,	153	95
Enos Thayer,	506	3 21
John Thompson,	275	1 76

WEST BRIDGEWATER.

Names.	Real Estate.	Tax.
John Caldwell,	1,150	7 25
Thompson B. Caldwell,	550	3 47
Amasa Field,	2,500	15 75
William G. Field,	40	25
Andrew B. Holmes,	285	1 83
Plyna Hayward,	320	2 02
Thomas Hayward,	50	32
George W. Johnson,	1,665	10 52
Ezekiel Reed,	70	44
Heirs of John Richards,	465	2 96
Justin W. Richards,	894	5 61
Luther Richards,	50	32
Samuel and George Ryder,	225	1 45
Earl Thayer,	2,030	12 79
Charles Thayer,	360	2 27
Richard Thayer,	900	5 67
Lyman Willis,	1,118	7 06
CAMBRIDGE.		
Heirs of Walker Tribou,	50	32
Edmund B. Whitman,	1,350	8 51
DORCHESTER.		
Josiah S. Eastman,	2,000	12 60
Berthier B. Lucas,	900	5 67
EASTON.		
John Torrey,	250	1 58
HALIFAX.		
Isaac Hudson,	475	3 02
Melvin Holmes,	380	2 39
Benjamin Parris,	252	1 58
Jonathan Parris,	30	19
William Peasly,	120	76
Alonzo Thomas,	65	44
HANOVER.		
Ensign Crocker,	225	1 45

HANSON.

Names.	Real Estate.	Tax.
Heirs of Alvin Brown,	400	2 52
Alpheus Harden,	380	2 39
Isaac Hobart,	900	5 67
Theodore Hobart,	100	63
Isaiah Keene,	120	76
Luther Keene,	360	2 27
Ezra Phillips,	403	2 52
Heman Soper,	765	4 85
Ezekiel Turner,	225	1 45
Ira Thomas,	175	1 13
LYNN.		
Nicholas Vella,	1,000	6 30
MIDDLEBORO'.		
John M. Soule,	2,252	14 18
NEWCASTLE, N. H.		
Lucius Alden,	2,000	12 60
NEW ORLEANS, LA.		
Edward Hobart,	2,175	13 74
PEMBROKE.		
Amos Jones,	27	19
RAYNHAM.		
Levi Washburn, jr.	425	2 71
ROXBURY.		
Nahum Ward,	250	1 58
SALEM.		
Isaac Cushing,	1,800	11 34
SOMERSET.		
Mount Hope Iron Company,	21,800	137 34
TAUNTON.		
Job M. Leonard,	1,450	9 14
WAREHAM.		
Charles W. Harris,	850	5 36

AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT.

State tax,	$ 684 00
County tax,	864 65
Town grant,	6,940 00
Overlayings,	331 04
Total,	$ 8,819 69

Total amount of property assessed,	$ 1,206,940
Amount of valuation, reduced to 10 per cent.	$ 120,694
Total number of polls,	810
Scale of tax,	6 cents, 3 mills.

OLIVER PRATT,
WADSWORTH PHILLIPS,
JAMES BATES,
} *Assessors of E. Bridgewater.*

Statistics

Of certain Branches of Industry, as they existed in the Town of East Bridgewater, on the first day of June, 1855.

TAKEN BY JAMES BATES.

One Rolling Mill:		
Tons of iron manufactured,	1,000	
Number of machines for manufacture of nails,	29	
Number of casks manufactured,	24,000	
Valued at,		$ 96,000 00
Value of iron,		76,000 00
Capital invested,		50,000 00
Males employed,	75	
One Forge:		
Tons of iron manufactured,	468	
Valued at,		32,760 00
Capital,		2,000 00
Hands employed,	5	
One Furnace:		
Tons manufactured,	100	
Valued at,		8,000 00
Capital,		8,000 00
Hands employed,	8	
One Establishment for the Manufacture of Machinery:		
Value of manufactures,		10,000 00
Capital,		8,000 00
Hands employed,	10	
One Establishment for the Manufacture of Steam Engines:		
Value of engines manufactured,		51,000 00
Capital,		50,000 00
Hands employed,	35	

Two Tack Manufactories:		
Number of tons manufactured,	450	
Valued at,		70,000 00
Capital,		15,000 00
Males employed,	56	
Females employed,	12	
Number of tack machines,	76	
One Brass Foundry:		
Value of articles manufactured,		500 00
Capital,		500 00
Hands employed,	2	
Two Harness and Trunk Manufactories:		
Value of articles manufactured,		2,000 00
Capital,		1,400 00
Hands employed,	2	
Number of Boats built:	6	
Capital,		300 00
Hands employed,	1	
Three Establishments for the Manufacture of Coaches, Wagons, &c.		
Value of articles manufactured,		4,000 00
Capital,		1,700 00
Hands employed,	6	
One Establishment for the Manufacture of Fire Arms:		
Value of manufactures,		1,000 00
Capital,		800 00
Hands employed,	1	
Two Tin Ware Manufactories:		
Capital,		1,500 00
Value of manufactures,		4,000 00
Hands employed,	5	
Two Establishments for the Manufacture of Cotton Gins:		
Capital,		84,000 00
Value of manufactures,		85,000 00
Hands employed,	60	
Boots manufactured:		
Number pairs of boots manufactured,	3,120	
Number pairs of shoes manufactured,	442,200	
Value of manufactures,		399,200 00
Hands employed, males,	235	
Hands employed, females,	134	

Mechanics' Tools manufactured:		
Gross value,		3,000 00
Hands employed,	2	
Bricks:		
Number of bricks manufactured,	500,000	
Value of bricks manufactured,		2,500 00
Hands employed,	9	
Snuff, Cigars, &c., manufactured:		
Value,		4,400 00
Hands employed, males,	5	
Hands employed, females,	2	
Lumber prepared for Market:		
Boards,	608,000	
Shingles,	379,000	
Value of lumber thus prepared,		7,477 50
Hands employed,	21	
Firewood:		
Number of cords of firewood prepared for market,	2,175	
Value of firewood, so prepared,		6,990 00
Hands employed,	7	
Agriculture, &c.:		
Number of sheep,	11	
Gross value of sheep,		33 00
Number pounds of wool produced,	36	
Number of horses,	214	
Value of horses,		19,250 00
Number of oxen over three years old,	104	
Number of steers, under three years old,	33	
Value of oxen and steers,		6,121 00
Number of milch cows,	359	
Number of heifers,	63	
Value of cows and heifers,		14,246 00
Number of pounds of butter,	22,752	
Value of butter,		6,825 60
Number of pounds of cheese,	4,310	
Value of cheese,		433 40
Number of acres of Indian corn,	209¾	
Value of corn,		7,049 48
Number of acres of wheat,	3¼	
Value of wheat,		130 00

Agriculture, &c., continued:		
Number of acres of rye,	33¼	
Value of rye,		997 50
Number of acres of barley,	6¼	
Value of barley,		195 41
Number of acres of oats,	29¾	
Value of oats,		371 87½
Number of acres of potatoes,	252½	
Value of potatoes,		2,525 00
Number of acres of turnips, field crop,	6½	
Value of turnips,		780 00
Number of acres of carrots,	4	
Value of carrots,		960 00
Number of acres in English mowing,	1,314½	
Value of English hay,		14,570 00
Number of tons of meadow hay,	510	
Value of meadow hay,		5,100 00
Number of apple trees,	8,042	
Value of apples,		1,657 00
Number of pear trees,	1,021	
Value of pears,		175 00
Number of acres of cranberries,	7	
Value of cranberries,		250 00
Two Establishments for the Manufacture of Boxes:		
Gross value of boxes manufactured,		15,450 00
Capital,		9,100 00
Number of hands employed,	9	

Census.

Whole number,	2,930	Under 5,	344
Males,	1,494	5 to 10,	133
Females,	1,436	10 to 15,	280
American,	2,633	15 to 20,	284
Foreign,	297	20 to 30,	574
B. America,	5	30 to 40,	409
England,	19	40 to 50,	259
Ireland,	268	50 to 60,	231
Prussia,	1	60 to 70,	158
Holstein,	1	70 to 80,	53
France,	1	80 to 90,	19
Norway,	1	Unknown,	6
So. America,	1	Total,	2,930

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

TOWN OF EAST BRIDGEWATER,

For the Year 1855-6.

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Fellow Citizens:

In compliance with custom and the law, your School Committee present their Report for the year past, as follows:

The general condition of the schools during the past year, by the gracious bestowal of the divine blessing, has been, as we are gratified in being able to state with confidence, unusually prosperous. It is presumed that, as a whole, they never attained any higher rank. With *very* few exceptions, there has been evident on the part of the teachers, not only the qualifications requisite to success in their appropriate sphere of labor, but also a zealous determination to perform their duty faithfully, without regard to the tax that might in consequence be made upon their time, their pains, or their patience. The teachers, as a whole, for the year, have deserved the appellation of a *working class* of individuals. Some of them are worthy of special commendation in this regard. Unusual interest in study has been manifested in some of the schools. Where this has been most conspicuous, the tact and talent of the teacher has been assisted by the judicious co-operation of the parents, in the discipline, and their expressed concern for the welfare and progress of their children. Some classes, in particular schools, have succeeded much better than other classes. Where this has been the case, we have noticed that the feeling of emulation has been studiously excited. In some instances, this has been roused to such a pitch, that a particular class has excelled any other class in the same study in any of the schools, while their school, as a whole, would fall below the first

rank. The progress of some particular pupils—were it not invidious to make such comparisons—might be singled out and held up as worthy examples for the imitation of all the other scholars in the schools. We have taken considerable pains to ascertain, in these cases of unusual progress, what was the impelling principle to exertion; and have found, so far as our inquiries have extended, that in every such instance, at least *one* of the parents has felt a strong desire for the success of the child in study, and had shown the feeling so often, and in so many ways, that the child had evidently exerted his powers constantly under a vivid sense of its pressure. This is what may be expected in all like cases, when the instructor is what he ought to be. We believe the instance is not on record, in which any young scholar or student has made any extraordinary attainments in study, unless some near friend—most often it is the mother—has manifested a deep interest in his success. Were the early history of all those, who are now distinguished for their intellectual culture, written, it would surprise many to see what an impulse had been communicated to their minds, at a very early stage in their career, by the father, or the mother, or both, around the home fireside.

The increased appropriation voted by the town, together with the more equitable distribution of the amount raised, as might have been expected, has exerted a favorable influence upon the schools generally, and has proved especially effective *this year* in the larger districts. The unprecedented length of some of the schools, combined with a judicious selection of teachers, has given them a note-worthy impulse forward in intellectual culture. If there has not been any increase of actual interest in the success of the schools, on the part of the parents and others, this year, at least they have taken more pains, as may be seen from the statistical tables, in most of the schools, to make it a *visible* interest, by their presence occasionally in the school-room, and especially at the closing examination. This has evidently imparted a livelier sense of their responsibility to the teachers, and both encouraged the pupils and stimulated them to new zeal and exertion to satisfy, by their acquisitions, the reasonable expectations of their friends. And this fact of an apparent increase of parental interest, must be regarded as an indication of promise for the future. The Committee would not be understood to make any sweeping remarks, applicable to all the schools alike. There have been partial failures, in some of

them, as regards the instruction, or discipline, or both, to realize the just expectations of their patrons. More general interest in their prosperity has been visible in some of the districts than in others; some scholars have also failed, through their own neglect, to derive any particular advantage from their peculiar privileges. Yet, regarding the success of the schools for the year, as a whole, and the promising indications for the future, we think the friends of solid and progressive intellectual attainments in this community have reason to "thank God and take courage."

Particular Report of the Condition of the Schools.

DISTRICT No. 1.—Centre.

Visiting Committee. { *Summer*, P. B. Wilcox. *Winter*, R. A. Littlefield.

The teacher of this school, during the Summer, Miss Mary W. McLaughlin, exhibited a happy manner of gaining the affectionate regard of her pupils, readiness in imparting instruction, aptness in varying the routine of the school exercises, and of the discipline; and to these natural traits was joined a truly commendable zeal and perseverance in her endeavors to benefit her scholars.

The teacher of the Winter school, Mr. I. W. R. Marsh, has previously taught twice in town, to very good acceptance; and as he possesses a natural adaptation for the work of a teacher, and has taken pains to render himself familiar with the present improved modes of instruction, and is a thorough driller, his scholars will, without doubt, at the close of the term, exhibit an improvement corresponding with their advantages.

DISTRICT No. 2.—Black Brook.

Visiting Committee. { *Summer*, Dr. T. F. Turner. *Winter*, P. B. Wilcox.

The teacher for the Summer term, Miss Jane H. Briggs, brought to her task some valuable experience, gleaned from her previous efforts in the school-room. She appeared to be earnest and persevering in her attempts to impart instruction. A little more of that energy and decision which compel submission, and which carry a school along with them, in spite of themselves, would have ren-

dered her teaching more efficient. One feature of it deserves especial mention. This was, a determination to make the point or principle before the class, understood by all, before advancing in the lesson. The closing examination betokened that the usual rate of progress in our schools had been attained.

The Winter term of this school, taught by Mr. A. H. Soule, was an unusually profitable one. There was a good improvement in all the branches taught. The teacher succeeded in awakening general enthusiasm in study. The order was excellent. There was much originality, as well as thorough drilling, displayed in the teaching of arithmetic. That elementary drilling in the initial sounds of the vowels and consonants, which is so much practiced in the Boston and other city Grammar schools, was introduced and persevered in successfully. This feature of instruction, which has, it is believed, not often been practised in any of our public schools, cannot be too highly commended. Excellent improvement in grammatical analysis was exhibited at the final examination. There had been much attention given to map-drawing. Several very neatly pen-drawn maps of New England were shown at the close of the school. In this branch, this school now stands first in town, beyond question. A commendable feature of the instruction was the numbering of the words spelt, and missed, by each of the larger scholars, and reporting them at the examination. This method, more fully carried out, was adopted at No. 3, in the Winter term, with remarkable results.

DISTRICT No. 3.—Beaver.

Visiting Committee. { *Summer*, R. A. Littlefield. *Winter*, P. B. Wilcox.

Grammar Department.—Miss Reed, who had charge of this department during the Summer, entered upon her duties with the reputation of a popular and successful teacher. This reputation, the Committee think, she fully sustained. Among the peculiar qualifications which appeared to fit her for the work of instruction, were the constant exhibition of an equable temper, an affectionate regard for her pupils, individually, and an unwearied interest in their progress. Her mode of teaching was evidently calculated to exercise the thinking powers of the scholars; to wake them up thoroughly. Good proficiency was made in all the branches taught. No branch was neglected. The reading was deserving

of particular remark. It was taught in the right way, i. e. the teacher read and re-read the lessons and the paragraphs for each pupil. Much pains had evidently been taken to excite zeal for improvement in the art of composition. The conducting of a semi-monthly paper, by the scholars, was a profitable exercise for them, and afforded much entertainment to the spectators at the examination. The method of enlivening the routine of instruction with occasional singing, as practised in this school, the Committee highly approve. The school, so far as is known, was completely satisfactory to the district.

As the teacher of the Winter term in this department, is a member of your Committee, those who may desire to learn his success in conducting the school, are referred to the patrons of the school, and to individuals residing in any of the several districts in town, whose schools have been taught by him, some of them in repeated instances.

The Primary department was taught, during both the Summer and Winter terms, by Miss Ellen L. Toothaker. She evidently possesses some qualifications peculiarly fitting her to succeed in the care of a primary school. Among these are a large share of patience, and constant gentleness of manner. Her school, whenever visited, was found orderly, and appeared to be advancing well. The amount of improvement in a school, composed like this, mostly of young children, will depend very much on the faculty of the instructor to impart variety to the exercises, and excite the curiosity of the pupils. There was evident success, on the part of the teacher, in this respect. The Committee were pleased with the singing in this department, as well as in the upper school. Owing doubtless to the severe weather, the Winter school was considerably smaller than that of the Summer. The closing examinations, both summer and winter, indicated a satisfactory degree of improvement in all the branches.

DISTRICT No. 4.—Joppa.

Visiting Committee.—*Summer* and *Winter*, P. B. Wilcox.

The principal teacher in the Summer term, Miss Caroline A. Hunt, seemed to possess many of the characteristics desirable in a teacher. Her literary qualifications, save a little failure in the matter of pronunciation, were sufficiently extensive, and she will doubtless prove a successful teacher.

The peculiar circumstances of this school—a large school, a large room, capable of being filled only by a strong voice, a bad echo, &c. —require, in order to conduct it successfully, much experience, and an unusual degree of decision. Owing to some deficiency in these respects, apparently, the discipline was not, on the whole, what it should have been, although there was some improvement in it, towards the latter part of the term. As regards the results of the instruction, the Committee cannot speak so positively as they could have done, had they been notified, as the law requires, of the close of the school, sometime within the two weeks preceding, and thus have been enabled to be present at it. They are however of opinion, that the usual degree of advancement was attained in the respective branches taught, whether under the care of the Principal or the Assistant teacher.

The teacher of the Winter term, Miss Almira T. Partridge, exhibits a great amount of energy and determination. She is accurate in her scholarship. Her manner is mild and equable. She is consistent with herself, in the enforcement of her rules, and shows much patience and perseverance in communicating instruction. She appears to understand the best methods of teaching. The order is better than usual in this school—very little whispering. Miss Partridge appears to succeed well in her efforts to gain the confidence of her pupils, and to interest them in their studies. Good progress has evidently been made in all the branches taught. Special commendation is due to her method of teaching spelling, which is quite original. Some of the pupils have kept interesting journals. This school, and No. 10, adopted the plan ; and in both schools, good proficiency has been made. The Committee are in doubt which of these two schools deserves the most praise in this respect. Miss Partridge has not yet closed her school.

DISTRICT No. 5.—Northville.

Visiting Committee. { *Summer*, Dr. Turner. *Winter*, P. B. Wilcox, and R. A. Littlefield.

The health of the teacher engaged for the Summer, Miss E. B. Howland, failed, and she gave up the school after the usual vacation. This term of the school, for various reasons, proved unprofitable to the district.

The instructor of the Winter term, Mr. Seth Littlefield, had

previously taught in the same district, to good acceptance. When visited, the pupils have been orderly, studious, and well prepared for their recitations. The school is not yet finished, but so far as the Committee have the means of knowing, it is progressing to the satisfaction of the district. This school, Beaver School, No. 2, No. 10, and No. 6, deserve special praise for the high rate of average attendance which they usually exhibit, and which is indicated in the last year's Report.

DISTRICT No. 6.

VISITING COMMITTEE.—*Summer and Winter*, P. B. Wilcox.

The patrons of this school were fortunate in securing the services of Miss Kingman. She is well qualified to instruct. Her manner of teaching is well calculated to inspire confidence in her pupils. She evidently secured their affection, and it was not obtained at the expense of proper discipline. Appropriate regulations were enforced, and she seemed to rule by quiet dignity and love, rather than by fear, which is much the better method, if the teacher possesses, as in this case, the requisite tact and decision. The teacher manifested unusual equanimity and self-possession, admirable qualities in a teacher. She was patient in explaining and removing difficulties from the path of the pupils. There was quite good progress in all the branches. The advance in reading and grammar was most striking. The school, as a whole, must be regarded as having been both a pleasant and profitable one to the pupils.

The teacher of the Winter school, Mr. William B. Hall, was unusually well qualified to instruct in most of the branches pursued in his school. About an ordinary rate of progress was made in reading, writing and spelling. In the other branches the proficiency was more striking. The classes in arithmetic were unusually well drilled. The teacher had evidently been determined that they should understand it if possible. He had directed special attention to the little points, which are so apt to be passed over unnoticed. He had evidently intended to leave nothing unexplained. The classes in geography were well drilled in the outline maps. The class in the analysis of language, (a new and improved method of studying grammar for advanced classes, introduced generally into the schools this winter,) had made rapid

and unusual progress. No other class in that study, in any of the schools, had equaled it. The teacher exhibited a great amount of energy and enthusiasm, and a good degree of zeal and desire of acquisition was seen among the pupils. The rules and regulations of the school were well observed. The compositions had been thrown into the form of a paper, semi-monthly, and read before the school. The exercise proved to be both interesting and profitable.

DISTRICT No. 7.—West Crook.

Visiting Committee.—*Summer and Winter*, R. A. Littlefield.

It was unfortunate for Miss Mary A. Webster, the teacher of this school for the Summer term, that she followed an instructor of more than ordinary ability and successful experience. Being herself young, having taught but little previously, and not being familiar with the modes of teaching prevailing in this region, it could scarcely be expected that the school would reach (under her tuition) any thing more than the average rate of attainment. The teacher was diligent and persevering in her efforts, and some classes made good progress. More experience and consequent self-possession, with a little more determination in her manner, will prepare Miss Webster for more decided usefulness and acceptability in the vocation of teacher.

The teacher of the Winter term, Mr. Seth Littlefield, well known as a teacher in town, had taught this school two or three times before. Good order was apparent whenever the school was visited, and the scholars *present* at the closing examination appeared to good advantage.

DISTRICT No. 8.—Rogers.

Visiting Committee. { *Summer*, R. A. Littlefield. *Winter*, P. B. Wilcox.

The Summer school in this district, taught by Miss Lucy M. Richards, was an unusually profitable one. The drilling in all the branches was very thorough. This fact was most conspicuous in regard to the reading and writing. The determination of the teacher seemed to be to secure correctness in every exercise, at whatever cost of time and patience. The method adopted for instruction in reading was worthy of special commendation. Every

lesson was read by the teacher when given out, as it ought always to be, if circumstances will permit; and when the class were engaged in their exercise, the teacher read and *re*-read the exercises or paragraphs, if necessary, to show the pupils how they should be read, and required them, each in turn, to read and re-read them, till the correct mode of expression was secured. This method of teaching reading—by imitation—in the judgment of the Committee, is *the* method of teaching reading. The results of this method of instruction were remarkable. The character of the school, as regards reading, was greatly changed. Owing to good example, good instruction, and the incentive of a prize, uncommon improvement in writing, as well as reading, was visible at the closing examination. The distinctness of utterance, and promptness of answer, and good order, at the examination, ought also to be spoken of with praise. There was some diminution of attendance near the close of this extremely long—seven months—school, but not, that we are aware, any decrease of the interest. This school is taking a very high rank among the schools in town.

The Winter school, not yet closed, is under the charge of Mr. R. A. Littlefield, who has taught it for several previous winters. As he is a member of the Committee, his works must be left to praise him.

DISTRICT No. 9.—Barrell.

Visiting Committee. { *Summer*, P. B. Wilcox. / *Winter*, R. A. Littlefield.

Mrs. Marston, who had charge of the Summer school, is a teacher of tried experience, and has uniformly, it is believed, taught with a good degree of success. She excels especially in securing the observance of good order, and as a teacher of arithmetic, grammar, and map-drawing. The discipline of her school deserves appropriate commendation, and is the more worthy of note as she followed a teacher who failed in that respect. The smaller pupils, the Committee believed, made unusual progress. Unhappily, for reasons not conclusively ascertained by the Committee, some of the larger scholars left the school towards the close of the term. Those who remained, generally appeared to good advantage in the examination. Improvement in reading, among the more advanced scholars, was less apparent than in the other studies.

The teacher of the Winter term of this school appeared to possess a natural aptitude for teaching. Previous experience, combined with unusual equanimity, zealous interest in the welfare of his pupils, the requisite literary qualifications, and judicious endeavors to secure parental coöperation, paved the way for his complete success in the department of discipline and instruction. The parents, committee, and the children, all appeared, on the examination day, both satisfied and gratified with the degree of progress developed both in the mind and the morals. One feature of the instruction deserves especial mention. It was the endeavor, more determinedly persisted in than we have elsewhere seen, to secure a complete understanding of every word and phrase occurring in the reading lessons. The teacher appeared rightly to have apprehended that scarcely any thing contributes more to a correct expression of the varying shades of sentiment in what is read, than a clear conception of the author's meaning, the gist of which often lies in the signification of a word or a phrase. The selections from the semi-monthly paper, read at the examination, were highly entertaining.

DISTRICT No. 10.—Wheeler.

Visiting Committee. { *Summer*, Dr. T. F. Turner.
Winter, P. B. Wilcox, and R. A. Littlefield.

The general method and tact of the teacher of the Summer school, Miss Fannie L. Peters, were peculiarly adapted to awaken attention and impart interest to the various studies. The teacher was evidently well qualified to instruct according to the most approved methods. Enthusiastic and energetic herself, she infused life and animation into all the exercises of the school-room. At the final examination, the school appeared to have made a degree of advancement highly satisfactory to the Committee and all concerned.

The teacher of the Winter term, Miss Mary E. Springer, having previously conducted this school to the complete satisfaction of its patrons, enjoyed their confidence, and also that of her pupils from the start. Few teachers are more worthy of it. She exhibited a peculiarly happy combination of qualities desirable in a teacher. Her talent, tact and vivacity enabled her to infuse interest into the driest exercises. The pupils generally seemed, when the school was visited, to be thoroughly roused to exertion and intent, either upon study or upon the words of the teacher. The order was ex-

cellent. The recitations were dispatched with promptness, and yet nothing seemed to be passed over unexplained. The drilling was thorough in all the branches taught. The attention to the analysis of the elementary sounds deserves special mention. The same was true of the drawing. The map-drawing was inferior to that in No. 2; but in general drawing, this school bears away the palm from every other school in town. In the exercise of keeping journals, this school was not inferior to No. 4. The class in physiology also deserves special notice. They had made themselves unusually familiar with its principles. They were not only able to answer the questions, but appeared to have a very good understanding of the subject, for pupils of their years. The beautiful colored engravings, such as every school in town ought to possess, had contributed evidently to this result.

Explanatory, Statistical, and other "Statements."

The Committee regret that a *complete* report of all the schools, in separate order, with a *full* table of statistics, could not be presented, for the reason that several of them are not yet closed for the winter. A table of statistics relating to the schools is subjoined.

SUMMER TERM.

District.	Teachers.	Length in months.	Wages per month.	Amount received by teachers.	Whole No. of scholars.	Average attendance.	Children under 5 years.	Scholars over 15 years.	Tardiness during term.	Visitors during term.
			$	$						
1	Miss Mary McLauthlin,	4	12 00	48.00	43	34	6		189	29
2	Miss Jane H. Briggs,	4	18.00	72.00	42	34	3	1	60	13
3	Miss Emily Reed, *Grammar Department.*	3¼	24.00	78.00	51	44		3	141	95
3	Miss Ellen L. Toothaker, *Primary Department.*	3¼	14 00	45.50	50	42	14		176	31
4	Miss Hunt, *Principal.*	4	24.00	96.00	97	70	15	1	107	12
4	Miss Bethia Holbrook, *Assistant.*	4	12.00	48.00						
5	Miss E. B. Howland,	3	19.00		64	54	5		226	15
6	Miss Hannah Kingman,	4	20.00	80 00	43	37	2	1	121	28
7	Miss Mary A. Webster,	4½	20.00	90.00	39	30			293	24
8	Miss Lucy M. Richards,	7	22 00	154.00	80	56	1	1	594	80
9	Mrs. Mary J. Marston,	5	22.00	110 00	71	48	4		260	9
10	Miss Fanny L. Peters,	4	19.33⅓	77.33⅓	31	23	3	3	77	13

WINTER TERM.

District.	Teachers.	Length in months.	Wages per month.	Amount received by teachers.	Whole No. of scholars.	Average attendance.	Children under 5 years.	Scholars over 15 years.	Tardiness during term.	Visitors during term.
			$	$						
1	Mr. I. W. R. Marsh, . .	4	40.00	160.00	40	33⅛	1	4	222	
2	Mr. Augustus H. Soule, .	2¾	37.00	101.75	40	29 3/11	1	5	118	11
3	Mr. Rufus B. Littlefield, .	3½	42.00	147.00	55	47		16	69	140
3	Miss Ellen L. Toothaker,	3½	16.00	56 00	38	27½	6		122	46
4	Miss Almira T. Partridge,*	5	28 00	140.00	79	55	11	1		48
5	Mr. Seth Littlefield,† . .	4½	45.00	202.00	64	52¼		9		28
6	Mr. William B. Hall, . .	3	34.00	102.00	48	39½		3	51	29
7	Mr. Seth Littlefield, . .	2¼	32.00	99.00	37	32		3		
8	Mr. Rufus Littlefield,‡ .									
9	Mr. Horace Toothaker, .	3	42.00	126.00	70	54⅛	3	6	105	56
10	Miss Mary E. Springer, .	3¾	25.33⅓	95.00	30	22⅛	2	3	87	28

* Nearly finished. † Term unfinished. ‡ Taught but a few weeks,—term unfinished.

The whole number of scholars in actual attendance, during the year, was 596.

The whole average attendance, during the year, was 459½.

The whole number of children in town, between the ages of 4 and 16, is 672; distributed as follows:—District No. 1, 72; No. 2, 42; No. 3, 85; No. 4, 93; No. 5, 72; No. 6, 56; No. 7, 46; No. 8, 98; No. 9, 72; No. 10, 36.

The amount of money raised by the Town, for the purposes of education, was $2,500.

The amount received from the State was appropriated as follows:

To District No. 1, ...	$260 81
" " No. 2, ...	186 86
" " No. 3, ...	275 60
" " No. 4, ...	312 24
" " No. 5, ...	260 81
" " No. 6, ...	206 35
" " No. 7, ...	196 72
" " No. 8, ...	324 99
" " No. 9, ...	278 06
" " No. 10, ...	172 07
" Messrs. Crossman, Hatch, Munroe and Hayward, the sum of	24 50

Plan of visiting the Schools.—Last year the number of visits was determined by the lowest requisition of the law. In view of the working of that plan, we decided that there should be two of

our number present at both the opening and closing examinations. This decision was adhered to as far as unforeseen circumstances would permit. This plan, together with the greater length of the schools, has increased the whole number of visits. Nearly all of these visits have been made by two members of the Committee.

School Books.—Not a little time is of necessity consumed by your Committee, in the examination and comparison of school books presented for their consideration by the publishers or their agents. Better books than those in use have been brought to their notice in some of the departments of instruction; but we have not thought it best to make any *important* changes in the text-books. A small book containing instruction in the Analysis of Language, a School Journal, (a blank book, with modes for journalizing, designed to aid pupils in acquiring the art of composition,) and a new series of writing books—these, and these only, have been introduced. A change might be made in the geographies to good advantage; a new work, much superior to any now in the schools, having been published during the year. A new series of reading books has also been published, apparently preferable to those now in our schools. This series has been introduced in some of the adjoining towns, but we did not think it best for us to make any changes. We think that frequent changes in the text-books is an evil, and that new books should not be introduced but upon a clear evidence of the utility of such a course.

Features of instruction specially recommended.—Your Committee have, in general terms, urged upon the teachers the importance of giving due regard to every branch taught—to classify their pupils as much as possible—to beware of multiplying classes—to beware of neglecting the smaller scholars in order to attend to the larger ones—and to give every pupil his due measure of attention, and no more. But they have more especially directed their supervision to securing, as far as practicable, the adhesion of the teachers to certain principles of procedure, which are liable to be neglected.

One of these principles is *an analytical method of instruction.* Far too much of the instruction, in the schools generally, is imparted in the form of technical and comprehensive precepts, or rules, which the pupil fails to grasp readily. His mind receives but a confused impression of what is sought to be communicated, and is in consequence not roused to any special interest in the

study before him. Instead of this complex, technical method of instruction, we would have the teacher adopt the simple, analytical method which is practised successfully in some schools that might be named. The object of the teacher should be to reduce all his precepts to the simplest possible ideas, expressed in the simplest language of which he is master. If his principle or rule is complex, let him divide it, and sub-divide it, if necessary, till he has but one idea to hold up before the mind of the pupil; and, if need be, let this be illustrated by something which he already understands. By adopting this course, he will *teach but one thing at a time*; and although it may seem to be a slow process, the pupil will really make rapid progress. Take, for example, in that much-neglected branch of instruction, *reading*, the injunction, "Read naturally." It contains but two words, yet the thought is really very complex. It includes in it the ideas, of distinctness of utterance, the avoidance of a pompous or inflated mode of utterance, proper energy of expression, due regard to the rate of movement, correspondence of the stress and tones to the sentiment of each paragraph or sentence, together with the appropriate emphasis, inflections, &c., &c. Instead of giving the pupil any such complex direction in regard to reading, which would convey no definite meaning to his mind, let him take up some one of the simple ideas involved in it, as, for example, distinctness of utterance, and start with that, illustrating it, if necessary, and dwelling upon it, till the pupil is master of it; and then proceed to other connected ideas. This analytical method should be adopted in all the studies.

We have recommended, in regard to reading, *to make application of the principle of imitation in teaching it.* The teacher should give simple and appropriate directions; but this is not enough. He must illustrate them repeatedly with his own voice and manner. We have also recommended that reading should be made *prominent* in the schools, as it is a very important part of a good education, and the most difficult branch to teach well, of any pursued in the schools. And further, we would have those who teach it begin at the beginning; i. e., begin with the analysis of the elementary sounds, dividing the sound of each letter into its initial element, and its final element; drill the classes well in the preparatory exercises found in the text-books, and to help them to define all the difficult words found in their lessons.

We have also urged upon the teachers the importance of their paying *very little regard to the amount gone over*, even though there should happen to be impatience expressed at their seeming slow rate of progress, by the parents or the children. But to be sure and clear up everything as they went along over any study and then to *review frequently*, and to *take time to finish up* every study, if practicable, as far as they should go over it, so that after a brief review to begin with, the next term's instruction might join on where the last term left the pupil, and take him along in a direct course of progress, instead of his being obliged to go over the same ground again and again, as is so commonly practised in the public schools.

Another important principle, which we have mentioned to some of the teachers, is, *to take as little knowledge as possible for granted* in the pupil's case. Instead of supposing that he understands a particular word or principle, or subject, because he has been over it, and ought to understand it, we would have the teachers make themselves sure, by the proper inquiries, that he actually has a clear conception of it. We believe that very many teachers fail of any eminent success in their vocation, in consequence of habitually presuming too much, in their remarks and explanations, upon the previous attainments of their scholars, or their present capabilities of perception.

Still further, we *have encouraged the teachers generally in all promising attempts to arouse and call forth the thinking powers* of their pupils. We do not believe that education consists so much in putting facts into the mind, as in drawing out the power of thought, which lies hidden and latent within it. Facts are well enough in their way, and there is a vast abundance of them easily accessible, in nature, in history, and lying all around us "in the living present." But they are of no consequence—no use—unless there be a thinking mind capable of generalizing and deducing from them important principles. What every community needs, no less than what the age needs, is not "walking encyclopedias" of facts, but thinking men, who may take these principles, suggested indeed by the outward facts, but really drawn out from within them, from the mind's own world, and apply them with discriminating judgment to the proper ends of life. And these thinking, practical-minded men must be drawn for every community in larger measure from its common schools,—"the

people's colleges,"—than from all other sources put together. Now it matters not half so much as some imagine, in what particular place, or within what surroundings, this drawing-out process is applied to the intellectual powers. It is by no means necessary to place a pupil within the walls of a college, or even of an academy, or bring him into contact with highly accomplished teachers, before his intellect may be waked up and set to thinking. This may be readily done in the common schools, by adopting the right method. It may be done by the parent, at home, before the child even enters a school-room; and around the home fireside, indeed, is where many an educated man received his first impulse. If these things are so, assuredly every teacher should make it his controlling aim, in his endeavors to benefit his pupils intellectually, to draw out their thinking powers. If he actually succeeds in accomplishing this, he has done the pupil more real good, than if he had succeeded in cramming his young mind to a surfeit with undigested, and at such an early stage in the process of his education, *indigestible* facts. Cherishing such views as these, we have aimed to instruct the teachers accordingly.

"SUGGESTIONS."

High School.—Your Committee are not aware that they have seen any new light upon the subject of a High School. The question is embarrassed by difficulties, yet needs to be kept "before the people." We would respectfully call the attention of the citizens to the two able reports in relation to the matter, already presented.

Returning of Registers.—The Superintending Committees are accustomed to find so much difficulty, from year to year, in obtaining the registers when wanted for purposes connected with the Report, that we would recommend that the town instruct the Selectmen, or the Treasurer, or both, to withhold the wages of every teacher till he or she presents a certificate from the Chairman of the Committee, signifying that his or her register has been returned to him, completed according to law.

Grading of Schools.—There are two schools in town that need grading very much. These are No. 4 and No. 8. No. 4 needs it most. With two departments entirely distinct from each other, and provided, each with its teacher, a much more rapid proficiency might be made in both these schools. No teacher can

conduct a school with the highest degree of success, under any ordinary circumstances, in which there are more than fifty scholars. In one of these schools there was, last year, ninety-two, and in the other, eighty scholars in actual attendance. Grade them both, and a great change would speedily become visible, in the rate of progress attained, and in the general forwardness of the pupils, besides a considerable increase in the attendance ; there being nearly one hundred scholars in each of these districts.

Prizes.—The principle of emulation in schools must be regarded as an important one. It affords a healthy stimulus to the intellectual energies. Objections have often been urged against it ; but none of its opposers have succeeded in showing it to be unprofitable. Evil may sometimes result from it, and the same is true of the use of fire. We have encouraged teachers to employ it sparingly and with discrimination, for it may be pushed to such an extreme as to defeat itself. The distribution of prizes, occasionally, is well adapted to excite emulation ; and we see no good reason why the offer of prizes by the *town*, would not exert a favorable influence upon the schools. If the plan works well in Boston, why not here ? Viewing the matter thus, we take the liberty to suggest that the town should offer prizes for the best improvement in the schools. And we would propose, in carrying out such a plan, that the town appropriate ten dollars for ten silver medals, and offer five of these to the five scholars in the Summer schools, who shall have made the greatest improvement during the Summer term, in their respective schools ; and in like manner offer the remaining five to the five scholars having made the greatest advance in the Winter schools ; provided, in each case, the deportment of the pupil receiving a medal, shall have been creditable.

Believing, also, that the application of the same principle, in a different form, would tend to produce greater exertion and more pains-taking care on the part of the teachers, the parents and the pupils, we would suggest, that the town propose to the teachers, for the ensuing year, that the school which shall, as a whole, make the most improvement in the Summer term, receive the appellation of Model School No. 1, and be classed as such, till greater progress in a term be made in some other school ; when this fact occurs, let the appellation of Model School No. 1, be transferred to that school. Again, let the school in which the

next best improvement is made, in the Summer term, be classed as Model School No. 2, and remain so classed, till some school surpasses it in progress, in a single term. Then empower the Superintending Committee for the year, to give the successful teachers, in these schools, certificates to the effect that, under their tuition, these schools had respectively risen, in point of *improvement, not of forwardness*, to the first or second rank in the town. Let the same proposal be made to the teachers for the Winter, modifying the certificates given, if need be, so as to intimate that, under his or her tuition, the Model School No. 1, or Model School No. 2, has retained its rank. It will readily be seen, we trust, that such a proposal by the town would excite emulation among the teachers, as well as the pupils, and call forth interest on the part of the parents.

Funds.—The schools need as large an appropriation for the ensuing year, as was voted last spring. We are aware that it is "hard times" still—although the prospects ahead are more hopeful—and that many individuals among us think it all that they can well do to support their families. But we are disposed to class education for the children among the "necessaries of life," for every family. And we are of opinion that the majority of the children in the schools think about as we do, concerning this matter; and that, if they were to do the voting at the town-meeting, there would not be a particle of doubt but that the requisite twenty-five hundred dollars for the ensuing year would be voted. If education for the children deserves to be classed among the "necessaries of life," then each citizen, if a parent, should vote for a sufficient sum to keep the wheels of education moving as usual, with a sense of duty similar to that he feels, when appropriating a sufficient sum to purchase a barrel of flour or a ton of coal.

In concluding our Report, we cannot well refrain from expressing our sincere desire for the future welfare of the schools in this town. We hope that their future history may be one of uninterrupted prosperity and usefulness, until, through the combined influence of an improved system, good teaching, zealous parental co-operation, liberal expenditure, and determined endeavors on the part of the children, they may become the pride of the village—the ornament of the town. Intelligent strangers, who visit Boston, are not so much struck by its beautiful situation, its stately and costly public and private edifices, or its grand works of art.

They are interested in these, it is true; but they have seen them all surpassed, it may be, a hundred times. But when they turn to its system of free schools, and inspect it carefully, their admiration, often, scarcely knows bounds. They have seen nothing like it—they know there is nothing like it, the world over. In these, rather than in any thing material, are they wont to place the real glory of the "Modern Athens." Of these, in their judgment, she may well be proud. We desire a similar result in the future history of our own schools—such an onward impulse, and such a destiny for them, that the time may come, and that speedily, when, under a perfected system, and happier auspices, the stranger being attracted to visit them by their reputation—we being then willing that they should be seen—shall examine them but to admire and commend; so that we may feel our cheeks, not burning with shame, but glowing with conscious pride, as those who feel, though modestly, that the praise which is grateful, is well deserved.

We have only further to say, that although conscious of many deficiencies in its performance, we have nevertheless endeavored to do our duty, and do it well. We wish that it might have been better done. And we hope that those who succeed us may prove both abler and more faithful servants of the people, and that, under their supervision, the rising generation in our schools may make rapid advances in both that intellectual and moral culture which dignify, ennoble and adorn the human spirit.

Respectfully submitted,

R. A. LITTLEFIELD,
P. B. WILCOX,
} *School Committee.*

East Bridgewater, March, 1856.

REPORT OF THE SELECTMEN

OF THE

TOWN OF EAST BRIDGEWATER,

AND THE

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1857.

BOSTON:
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 42 CONGRESS STREET.
1857.

SELECTMEN'S REPORT.

THE Selectmen of the Town of EAST BRIDGEWATER submit the following Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of said Town, for the year ending March 1st, 1857.

EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLING FOR 1856–7.

The Town raised the past year, .	$ 2,500 00	
Received from State School Fund, .	111 41	
Balance due the several districts, March 1, 1856, ...	675 20	
		$ 3,286 61
Paid the several school districts, .	2,427 24	
Balance due the several school districts, .	859 37	
		$ 3,286 61

EXPENSES OF THE ALMSHOUSE,

From March 1, 1856, *to March* 1, 1857.

Said House is charged with the amount of provisions, hay, stock, household furniture, farming tools, wood, and manure on hand, as appraised,

March 1, 1856, . . .	1,000 60	
Bills uncollected, . . .	76 90	
		$ 1,077 50

Said House is also credited with the amount of provisions, hay, stock, household furniture, farming tools, wood and manure on hand, as appraised

March 1, 1857, . . .	964 41	
Bills uncollected, . . .	26 63	
Work done for town, . . .	12 50	
		$ 1,003 54

Said House is also charged with the following sums, paid out by the Warden and Overseers:

For labor on the farm, . . .	68 94	
For provisions, . . .	237 85	
William White, for his services, .	27 77	
Warden's salary, . . .	200 00	
		$ 534 54

Said House is credited with the amount of labor done, and produce sold off the farm:

Labor, ...	51 65	
Produce, ...	267 74	
		$ 319 39

Paid expenses of almshouse, including Warden's services and Dr. Orr's bill, ... $ 292 11

EXPENSES OF THE POOR OUT OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

Paid for the support of different persons out of the House, . . .	230 04	
" State Lunatic Hospital at Taunton, .	138 87	
		$ 368 91

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Paid Luther Hatch, for building new road near the house of Reuben Shaw, .	100 37	
" J. O. Hudson, for graveling new road from J. O. Vinton's store to Joppa,	105 00	
" for lumber, stone, and iron, for repairs on bridges and causeways, . .	335 36	
Amount expended in repairing other roads and bridges, . . .	1,201 17	
		$ 1,741 90

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Paid for shoveling snow, 1855–6, .	$ 378	34

Abatement of Taxes.

For 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, . .	307	31

Sundries.

Paid for gravel and cinders, . .	185	68
" T. R. Marvin, for printing Reports of Selectmen and School Committee, .	126	71
" Austin Packard, for Centennial celebration, ...	226	46
" J. Reed, for books, blanks, printing, stationery, &c. . . .	34	91
" Lucius Remrick, for distributing reports,	1	00
" Francis Hayward, for do. . .	1	00
" James Bates, for taking census and statistics, ...	100	00
" Joseph Chamberlin, for surveying, .	1	50
" interest on Town notes and orders, .	22	80
" Thomas Conant, for two lots in Joppa Cemetery, . . .	8	00
" Alvin Shaw, for two lots in Beaver Cemetery, . . .	7	00
" Sidney Allen, for two lots in Union Cemetery, . . .	10	00

Town Officers and Committees.

" Judah B. Keen, for services as sexton for 1855, ...	50	70
" L. D. Burbeck, for services as constable, ...	3	75
" William B. Woodruff, for services as constable, ...	2	00
" Welcome Young, for services as treasurer, ...	4	00
" T. B. Wilcox, for services as school committee, . . .	56	50

Paid R. A. Littlefield, for services as school committee,	$ 21 25	
" Baalis Sanford, for services as school committee,	21 76	
" Isaac Nutter, committee on road,	1 50	
" Martin Whiting, committee on road,	3 50	
" B. W. Keith, for services as selectman,	4 00	
" John Reed, for services as selectman, overseer of the poor, and assessor,	119 50	
" Wadsworth Phillips, for services as selectman, overseer of the poor and assessor,	57 49	
" George Bryant, for services as selectman, overseer of the poor and assessor,	48 00	
" Martin Whiting, for collecting taxes, 1856,	105 25	
		$ 1,909 93

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Paid for schooling,	$ 2,427 24	
" for support of the poor,	661 02	
" for building roads and bridges,	1,741 90	
" incidentals,	1,909 93	
		$ 6,740 09

DEBTS.

The Town is indebted as follows:

Notes payable on demand to different persons,	$ 1,214 52	
Outstanding orders,	560 55	
Due the several school districts,	859 37	
Due J. H. Crossman, for graveling road when completed,	100 00	
Due B. Thatcher, for building new road when completed,	250 00	
		$ 2,984 44

CREDITS.

Available means of the Town to pay the above:

Due from the Town of Bridgewater, for the support of Calvin Washburn in State Lunatic Hospital at Taunton, ...	$ 86 41
Cash and uncollected bills in the hands of the Treasurer, ...	1,416 18
	$ 1,502 59
Balance against the Town, ...	$ 1,481 85

Which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN REED,
WADSWORTH PHILLIPS,
GEORGE BRYANT,
Selectmen of East Bridgewater.

March 1, 1857.

TOWN AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Cash on hand, February 20, 1856,	$ 82 40	
Stock on hand, do. do.	66 22	
Cash from Town treasury, August 30,	17 60	
		$ 166 22
Stock on hand, February 21, 1857,	141 23	
Cash on hand, do. do.	63 62	
		204 85
Balance in favor of the agency,		$ 38 63

INTENTIONS OF MARRIAGE,

Recorded in East Bridgewater, from Jan. 1, 1856, to Jan. 1, 1857.

1856.

No.	Date.	Names of Groom and Bride.		
1	Jan. 14,	Aaron Hobart, Jr.	and	Ellen H. Thacher.
2	" 17,	Eugene Sullivan	"	Mary Whaland.
3	" 22,	Caleb T. Goss	"	Deborah P. Johnson.
4	Feb. 2,	Thomas Cook	"	Celia Jordan.
5	" 16,	Daniel Morey	"	Ellen Casey.
6	" 20,	William H. Eustis	"	Sylvina Stetson.
7	March 5,	John H. Waterman	"	Mary H. Nash.
8	" 6,	Nathaniel S. Bouldry	"	Zylpha A. Maxim.
9	" 6,	William E. Whitman	"	Patience C. Millet.
10	" 8,	George B. Howland	"	Nancy C. Tillson.
11	" 13,	Nathaniel Damon, Jr.	"	Laura M. Tillson.
12	April 23,	Charles F. Hicks	"	Eunice E. Reed.
13	May 24,	Charles Drake	"	Elizabeth Gorman.
14	" 24,	John Parris	"	Ellen A. Thompson.
15	" 25,	Charles Jenness	"	Julia H. Osborne.
16	June 14,	Joseph Lombard	"	Eliza A. Dunbar.
17	" 17,	Daniel Desmond	"	Catharine Murphy.
18	" 17,	John Hennin	"	Betsey Madder.
19	" 20,	William G. Sampson	"	Susan A. Thompson.
20	" 24,	Nathan Kingman	"	Mary J. Tweed.
21	July 9,	Patrick Noonan	"	Winneford Donlan.
22	" 16,	Samuel W. Sturtevant	"	Zylpha L. Otis.
23	" 19,	Ephraim S. Bell	"	Martha Raymond.
24	" 26,	Patrick Noonan	"	Bridget Noonan.
25	Aug. 11,	Andrew H. Reed	"	Elizabeth E. Keen.
26	Sept. 12,	Rollin N. Hill	"	Elizabeth A. Delano.
27	" 13,	George H. Castleton	"	Mary W. McLaughlin.
28	" 13,	Sullivan D. Hill	"	Caroline M. Allen.
29	" 13,	Charles R. Hill	"	Eliza Healy.
30	" 16,	James Kingman	"	Sarah C. Josselyn.
31	" 27,	Henry Allen	"	Angeline W. Fuller.
32	" 22,	Calvin Kingman	"	Hannah S. Burrell.
33	" 29,	Francis Washburn	"	Almira W. Pratt.
34	Oct. 9,	Timothy Otis Paine	"	Agnes Howard.
35	" 11,	Patrick Barrett	"	Catharine Kernan.
36	" 21,	Levi Wright	"	Alma T. Leach.
37	" 23,	Edward Worcester	"	Elizabeth Howard.
38	Nov. 5,	Daniel P. Blake	"	Margaret Sturtevant.
39	" 7,	John Flynn	"	Rose Kernan.
40	" 8,	George Osborne	"	Mary E. West.
41	" 13,	Nathan Davis Whitman	"	Helen M. Orr.
42	" 15,	Charles W. Bennett	"	Sarah Hayward.
43	" 15,	Theodore C. Wilbur	"	Mary C. Latham.
44	Dec. 19,	James Perkins	"	Hannah Blake.
45	" 30,	Andrew G. Blackman	"	Elizabeth Newhall.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN EAST BRIDGEWATER, *During the year* 1856.

No.	Date.	Name.	Age.		
			Years.	Months.	Days.
1	Jan. 7,	Morton Pool,		4	
2	" 11,	Zebina Allen,	57		
3	" 12,	Josiah Tillson,	57		
4	" 23,	Susan Noonan,	26		
5	" 24,	Hannah Noonan,	3	6	
6	" 28,	Ebenezer Hathaway,	51		
7	Feb. 14,	Caroline I. Reed,	24	8	12
8	" 26,	Child of John Morrissy,		1	12
9	" 28,	Anna C. Thompson,		2	
10	" 29,	Jane Keen,	64		
11	March 10,	Harriet Mitchell,	13		
12	" 16,	Clarinda Reed,		4	
13	April 12,	Seth Harden,	68		
14	" 12,	James Davenport,		7	
15	" 13,	Berthier B. Lucas,	29		
16	" 20,	Wendell Seaver,	61		
17	May 9,	Louisa Keith,	30	5	9
18	" 12,	Lydia Williams,	82		
19	" 18,	Son of M. C. Shaw,	1	2	
20	" 19,	Celia Keen,	74		
21	July 10,	Bathsheba Freeman,	87		
22	" 16,	Infant son of Hiram Bean,		1	12
23	" 19,	James Talman,	50		
24	Aug. 14,	Infant child of —— ——,			10
25	" 17,	James Litchfield,		5	
26	" 27,	John Edson,	27		
27	" 29,	Eliza Lazell,	26		
28	" 30,	Infant son of Otis Kingman,			
29	Sept. 14,	A man, name unknown,	41		
30	" 26,	Infant child,		4	
31	Oct. 12,	Finette Freeman,	24		
32	" 13,	Charles Quinn,			
33	Nov. 23,	Betsy Andrews,		5	
34	" 30,	John M. Lazell,	60		
35	Dec. 3,	Sarah Bates,	27		
36	" 4,	Zylpha Keith,	84		
37	" 15,	Amelia Gurney,	6	9	
38	" 17,	Hannah Gurney,		5	

BIRTHS.

The number of Births recorded in East Bridgewater, during the year 1856, is eighty.

B. W. HARRIS, *Town Clerk.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

TOWN OF EAST BRIDGEWATER,

For the Year 1856--7.

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Fellow Citizens:

In compliance with established usage and the requisition of law, your committee respectfully render the subjoined Report of that department of the public service committed, for the school year now closing, to their superintendence. The committee organized, by choosing Baalis Sanford, chairman, and Philo B. Wilcox, secretary. The special supervision of the several schools was assigned as follows:

Summer Term.—To B. Sanford, Nos. 9, 4, 10 and 2. To P. B. Wilcox, Nos. 1, 7 and 3. To A. Mitchell, Nos. 5, 6 and 8.

Winter Term.—To B. Sanford, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 10. To P. B. Wilcox, Nos. 8, 9, 5, 7 and 3.

In consequence of the election of one of the committee to another office, the supervision of the winter schools was divided between the other two members.

We have endeavored to discharge the duties devolving upon us, with as much promptness and fidelity, as the pressure of other official relations and responsibilities would permit. And now, in presenting to you, as required by statute, a detailed account of the actual condition of the schools we have had the honor to superintend the past year, we take our estimate from the registers which note their general features, and still more from actual inspection in monthly visits. Though from our opinion, in some instances, others may honestly differ, and a desire to see things in a favorable light, may have led us into mistakes; yet we speak according to the convictions of our judgment, and under the consciousness that our responsibilities to you and the cause of public education,

require us to rise above prejudice, and even the considerations of mere personal friendship, and to give the statements of candor, frankness and impartiality. We observe, in passing, that for the particular Report of each school, that member of the committee is alone responsible, to whose special supervision it was assigned.

STATE OF THE SEVERAL SCHOOLS.

DISTRICT No. 1.

Summer Term.—Miss Joanna Whitman.

Miss Whitman is not a new teacher in our public schools. Some of the observations and conclusions derived from inspecting this school during the summer were :—that the teacher possessed ample intellectual qualifications for the work of instruction ; that a little more familiarity with present modes of teaching would increase her ability to render herself useful ; that she was very desirous of promoting the welfare of her pupils ; that she labored constantly and zealously with that object in view ; and that, all things considered, the results of her teaching deserve to be spoken of in terms of commendation.

The teacher of the winter school, Miss Hannah Kingman, having taught a number of times in town, to good acceptance, was assiduous, patient and systematic in her work ; and skillful in so communicating instruction as to awaken the interest, and engage the thinking faculty of her pupils. Though the order at the beginning was somewhat unhappily affected by an audible hum in the conning of lessons, there was afterwards some tendency toward a practical adoption of the opinion of the committee, that this appendage to mental application in school, is as unnecessary as it is annoying. The school, still in operation, is making fair progress in the various studies.

DISTRICT No. 2.—Black Brook.

This school, under the charge of Miss Jane H. Briggs, who had taught it once before, exceeded the expectations of the committee. Her efforts were judicious, persevering, and usually successful.

Having evidently attained the good-will and respect of the scholars, she had little to encounter in the administration of discipline, which, though not perfect, was fair and commendable. An unusual degree of improvement appeared in the writing-books. Map-drawing was also practiced with encouraging success. And the closing examination evinced, that in the other branches usually taught in our schools, good progress had been made.

This school, in the winter term, under the instruction of Mr. A. H. Soule, though not yet closed, evinces conclusive proofs of being conducted in a manner that will be eminently productive of good results. The teacher, at the start, had the advantage of being well and very favorably known to the scholars, by a previous connection with them. Under his mode of teaching and discipline, they would hardly fail, in a reasonable time, to be elegant writers, good readers, thorough arithmeticians and grammarians, expert in geographical knowledge, as well as mindful of the rules of order, dignity and courtesy.

UNION DISTRICT.—No. 3.

Summer Term. { Miss Emily Reed, *Higher Department.*
Miss Hannah S. Barrell, *Primary* "

Winter Term. { Mr. R. A. Littlefield, *Higher Department.*
Miss H. C. Billings, *Primary* "

These schools, being by law under the superintendence of the committee of West Bridgewater, more particular information may be had, by reference to their Report.

DISTRICT No. 4.—Joppa.

This school, in the summer term, was under the care of Miss Bethiah M. Holbrook, assisted by Miss Watie A. Harding. Soon after the commencement of the term, it was announced by some in the district, that the prudential agent by whom they were engaged, was not appointed in due form, and therefore the contract was null and void. Consequently the appointment of teachers for this school for the year, devolved by law upon the superintending committee. In view of the facts that the school had commenced, that the agent had made fourteen applications elsewhere, before engaging these teachers, that they had been examined and approved, and that the district, by vote, had expressed to your committee a wish that they should proceed, we sanctioned the contract that had

been made, and the continuance of the school under their care, for the short summer term. The school appeared, at first, somewhat disorderly; but the suggestions of the committee were readily acted upon, and a gradual improvement in this respect was the result. There was evidence of advancement in the generality of studies pursued. The success of Miss Holbrook, however, would probably have been much greater, under more favorable circumstances. This school, on account of the large number of scholars, needed an experienced teacher. But this was her first effort in the office of principal; and many of the scholars were once her schoolmates. It would be difficult for the best teacher to attain to high success, if any considerable portion of the district should withhold from him their sympathy and co-operation: much more so, if their influence were turned directly against him. What were the specific causes of disaffection and opposition, on the part of some in this district, against the teachers of this school, were not made known to the committee. At the final examination, an average proportion of the school were present, and the exercises were satisfactory to the committee, and evidently interesting to the considerable number of visitors who witnessed them.

The committee had the good fortune to engage, for the winter term, the services of Miss Elizabeth W. Deanes, who had taught this school in previous years, with marked acceptance and commendation, from all the parties concerned. To an education of a high order, Miss Deanes happily combines the advantages of much experience, and skill in communicating knowledge so as to interest and develop the faculties of the youthful mind. The degree of order that uniformly prevailed, the correct demeanor of the scholars, the promptness and accuracy of their various recitations, the distinctness of their enunciation, the proficiency in their writings, and the marked progress in the other studies, evinced the advantages of securing the repeated and prolonged services of a well-tried and estimable teacher.

The primary classes in this school, under the tuition of Miss B. M. Holbrook as assistant, appeared to have improved and profited well, by her assiduous efforts.

It was much regretted that Miss Deanes was unable to finish out the term. The remaining portion of six weeks was intrusted to the care of Miss Mary C. Pratt, who brought to her business

much experience, judgment, and tact in teaching. Though her labors were impeded, by the severity of the weather, the difficulty of warming so large a room by a single stove, and still more by the necessity of having recitations conducted simultaneously by two teachers in the same department, yet the school was evidently conducted forward to the close, with continued interest and improvement. Special distinctness of expression, accuracy and appropriateness appeared in nearly all the exercises.

Good as these schools were, however, the committee cannot forbear the confident belief, that a much higher degree of profit and excellence would have been attained, by separate and proper accommodations for the primary department. The most skillful working, under the present arrangement, will be attended with noise and friction. This change, so desirable, it is earnestly hoped will soon be effected. The district owe it to the interests of their pleasant village. They owe it to the educational welfare of their children, and to the comfort and best success of their teachers.

DISTRICT No. 5.—Northville.

Miss Susan E. Peters, who had the care of this school, in the summer term, exhibited a degree of industry, energy, and skill in communicating instruction, worthy of special commendation. Though the school was quite large, she proved herself adequate to the task of its efficient teaching and discipline. She evidently secured the respect and esteem of her pupils. And the final examination presented to the committee, and a large number of the district who were present, pleasing proofs of marked improvement, in the branches taught.

Winter Term.—Mr. E. W. Pierce.

This was Mr. Pierce's first attempt to teach in the public schools. Several causes unfortunately combined to interrupt the attendance of the pupils, diminish their interest in study, and prevent their successful advancement. The teacher, however, considering his inexperience, exhibited an unusual degree of tact, discrimination and thoroughness in conducting the operations of the school, especially as regarded the communication of instruction. In some of the branches, a high degree of proficiency was made. In all of them, there appeared to have been at least an ordinary

rate of progress. At the close of the school, those pupils that had attended constantly had evidently been correspondingly benefited.

DISTRICT No. 6.—Satuckett.

This school, for the summer term, was under the direction of Miss Hannah Kingman. The verbal account of it given to the writer by one of the committee who visited it several times, is one of commendation. It appeared to have been conducted to the close with a fair measure of general proficiency and profit.

This school, in the winter term, was under the instruction of Mr. Rufus A. Littlefield, an experienced teacher, and one who has frequently taught in our public schools, to good acceptance. The committee, in the usual visits, did not discover any departure from his customary thoroughness, and fidelity in teaching. But well intended efforts may sometimes fail. The committee found, near the close, with much regret, that a disaffection on the part of some parents, arising from a case of disciplinary correction, had generated and spread an influence prejudicial to the interests and progress of the school. How far these circumstances led to the withdrawal of numbers from the school, and the absence of more than half from the closing examination, your committee are not able to say. The exercises of those who were present, were quite acceptable.

DISTRICT No. 7.—West Crook.

This school was taught, during both the summer and winter terms, by Miss Louisa M. Morton, with the best results. Her methods of teaching were exact and thorough. The scholars were evidently unusually interested in their studies. Much pains was taken to bring every thing down to their comprehension, and to secure a full understanding of each principle, before advancing to others. The government of the school was all that could be desired. The attendance was larger than ever before. The experiment of a female teacher for large boys, in this instance proved successful. Their deportment and progress were commendable.

DISTRICT No. 8.

The teacher of the summer term, Miss Lucy M. Richards, who had become acquainted with her pupils, by previous connection

with them, evinced successful effort in effecting a good degree of improvement in a difficult position, arising from large numbers and multiplicity of classes. Considering that the average of scholars was sixty-five, allowing to each less than three minutes of the teacher's time in half a day, the order and proficiency were highly satisfactory and commendable. The primary classes were specially well trained and advanced. Neatness and good improvement appeared in the writings, and, in general, distinctness, promptness, and accuracy in the various recitations.

A respectable number of ladies, but only one gentleman belonging to the district, were present at the examination, to witness the interesting performances.

WINTER TERM.—Mr. W. B. Hall.

Mr. Hall's teaching is characterized by the same general traits as last year in No. 6. He is evidently determined to excel in his chosen vocation, if possible. His pupils appear to be making the usual progress in reading, writing and spelling. In the other branches taught, there is more decided improvement. The teacher evidently has the confidence of his pupils, and as he is faithful and zealous in his efforts to communicate instruction; and as the attendance—owing to a private school in the neighborhood—is not large, it is to be presumed that the winter term will prove at its close, to have been both pleasant and profitable to the pupils.

DISTRICT No. 9.

This school, in the summer term, was under the care of Miss Ellen L. Toothaker; who evinced amiability, diligence and constancy in her efforts, for the advancement of her pupils. The good results were mostly apparent in the exercises of the smaller children. Somewhat more of experience and energy would have rendered her instruction in so large a school, more effective, and the submission to rules of order, less deficient. Some reckless minds were unrestrained by fear or respect. It was evident, however, at the usual visits for inspection, that a goodly number, who were *disposed* to study and be orderly, were making progress. And such, at the close, performed with credit.

WINTER TERM.—Mr. H. Toothaker.

This school is taught by the same teacher as last winter, and with a similar high degree of success. Mr. Toothaker is evidently adapted to excel as a teacher. Readiness in discriminating character, promptness in communicating knowledge, and an affectionate interest in the welfare of his pupils, secure to him their confidence and regard to such a degree as to prevent the necessity of resorting to any severity in governing his school. The instruction in the branches of study pursued, is as complete as the large number of scholars will allow. The district was fortunate in being able to secure the services of Mr. Toothaker for a second winter.

The citizens generally may be interested in learning that the school-house in No. 9, still stands, and preserves its usual highly ornamental aspect, both within and without.

DISTRICT No. 10.

The teacher of the summer term, Miss Mary E. Springer, having before proved herself, in this school, an efficient and very acceptable preceptress, the expectations of the committee were raised high, and yet were fully met in the order and constant improvement of her pupils. She conducted her work with energy, enthusiasm and enterprise, infusing, by a natural law, the same qualities into the minds of the scholars, and receiving in return their deep respect, their lively interest in her teaching, and the pleasure of seeing them progress rapidly in their respective studies. The causes of disorder being in this way removed, there was no necessity for government, and perfect order followed of course. The reading, in both poetry and prose, was uncommonly correct and pleasing, in respect to distinctness, emphasis and animation. The recitations in arithmetic evinced much discrimination, promptness, and dispatch. The classes in grammatical analysis and parsing, in physiology and philosophy, acquitted themselves with honor. Geography, under the teaching, was learned with peculiar interest. The writings exhibited marked neatness and proficiency; and the journals, so profitable in teaching the inexperienced to express thoughts, as well as to spell and write language, appeared to promise well for these important ends.

The teacher in this school, for the winter term, Mr. Thompson B. Caldwell, had the advantage, and also encountered the evil, of

coming after one who had left the school in an excellent condition. It may require, in such a case, superior ability to conduct the school forward to higher degrees of excellence, or even to prevent its falling below the point already attained. We were happy to see the school, under the teacher's care, continue to make rapid progress in most, if not all, their studies. Thorough and vigorous teaching, good order, good recitations, obedience and respect on the part of the pupils, were evident characteristics in this school. The attendance during the last week was unhappily diminished, and the visit of the committee prevented, by the obstruction of the traveling.

GENERAL REVIEW.

This detailed account of the twenty-two schools of the last year, taught in the ten districts in town, furnishes ground, in the estimation of your committee, for the conclusion, that, as a whole, their condition is at least as prosperous, as at any past period in their history. It is matter of congratulation that so much of harmony and quiet has prevailed among the parties concerned in promoting and enjoying our educational advantages,—that the districts have so generally been free from the sectional feuds which too often arise to engender mutual prejudice and strife, and vitally to injure the common school interest. The schools have daily held the even tenor of their course, and instances of scholastic turbulence or disorder, have been very infrequent. In all, the common branches of an English education have been carefully taught; in some, pupils have been found, who, besides an acquaintance with these, have attended, with good proficiency, to higher studies in algebra, physiology, and philosophy. There have been indeed varieties of success. These, under varying circumstances of different schools and teachers, are, in a measure, always to be expected; at least, until our educational system is more perfected. Some teachers possessing high capabilities have been employed, and the results of their efforts, more forcibly than words, make known their success, and show forth their praise. Others, with moderate attainments and capacity, have labored with corresponding effects. While a few have taught a better school

than we at first expected, yet not equal to the demands of any district. But in the aggregate, the schools have exhibited a fair measure of good discipline and improvement—though below the ideal of excellence in the mind of your committee. We have noticed with deep interest, that those teachers have generally succeeded the best where there is good feeling toward them in the district, and such counsel and training at home, that the children need little or no government at school. It is true, some teachers will succeed well, in almost any circumstances—and by dignity, energy and tact, secure the good-will and respect of scholars of every grade of character. But most teachers, though they may be of good ability, need and must have, parental countenance and support. Without it the best teacher will fall short of what he designed, and with it the poorest teacher may do something considerable. And from the fact in any case, that a school is poor and unprofitable, it by no means follows, as a thing of course, that a scape-goat should be made of the teacher, to carry away its sins.

Change of Books.

Your committee are convinced that this is a matter which should never be approached without deliberation; that too great frequency of change is productive of more evil than good. In tracing the history of our schools for the last thirty years, it will be found that substitutions of new for the old in the list of text-books, have been, compared with the example of many other towns, few and far between. In no case should a change be made without weightier reasons than are furnished by mere novelty. But it sometimes happens that a reading-book, or a part of it, becomes so trite and familiar, as to excite disgust, instead of a pleasing and profitable interest; or it may be, in other respects, decidedly inferior to others that have arisen in this age of progress, in adaptedness to teach the young to read and speak well. Or, a geography has not so kept up with the march of population, the extension and multiplication of territories, and other changes that are continually going on in the country and in the world, as to give a truthful delineation. And a spelling-book, by the death of its author, or some other cause, may have fallen so behind the approved standard of the times, as to be incorrect in orthography or pronunciation. On this principle, the committee have intro-

duced Colton and Fitch's Geographies, now adopted in many of the schools in New England, and possessing, as we think, decided superiority to the one that has been in use. They have also adopted Town's Speller and Definer—peculiarly adapted, in our opinion, to render this important study less dry and mechanical, by connecting with the act of spelling words, some idea of the meaning which they convey—thus facilitating the early correct use of language. This partial alteration in the list of books, at the very low price, has, we believe, been very generally acceptable to the parents, as we are certain it has been to the children. Yet in all such cases of change, however good the cause, some individuals are likely to object, on account of a little additional expense—when, at the same time, in nine instances out of ten, they would not hesitate, if solicited, to give the child twice the cost of the new book that might improve his mind in all after life, for procuring him one evening's festival, or a single excursion of pleasure.

Gradation of the Schools.

By this is meant a division of the scholars into separate schools, each composed of those who are nearly of an equal standing, each in its appropriate room, and under its appropriate teacher. The adoption of this plan, so far as circumstances permit, was recommended to the town by their committee, three years ago. Since that time, the recommendation has been adopted in the Beaver district; and such practical illustrations of the superior advantages of the system been given, that nothing, it is confidently believed, would induce them to return to the old plan. One of the chief impediments to the efficiency of our public schools, is their mixed and heterogeneous character—being constituted of children of diverse age and attainments—creating the necessity of a great multiplicity of classes, the recitations of which, except in the smallest schools, must be infrequent and hasty. Complaints are not seldom made, by parents of the smaller children, that the primary classes do not receive a just share of instruction. And sometimes we have found a teacher, even in the winter school, who, to avoid this complaint, has escaped "Scylla" but hit upon "Charybdis"—giving the least of his attention to the higher classes, though composed of those scholars who usually attend only the winter schools. Now, by the grading system, the number of

classes is diminished, and the time which the teacher can devote to each is increased in the same proportion. He saves time also by avoiding the difficulty of adapting two methods of government to two grades of scholars in the same room. Those of young and tender years, are placed by themselves, under females, who are generally best adapted to instruct and govern them; while the older and more advanced scholars are put under the charge of male teachers, who are usually best qualified for the tuition and control of schools of this description.

Though this plan of grading and classifying the schools, might perhaps be more easily and extensively carried out, under other than the district system, yet that system, remaining as it is, admits of such a modification as to allow, to a much greater extent than now exists, the adoption of the change under consideration. The only thing that seems to prevent its adoption universally throughout the town, is the scattered state of the population in some of the districts. But without the least infringement upon the existing arrangement in these districts, it might be introduced into others more numerous, or in nearer proximity to each other. The Joppa district, for instance, could easily avail themselves of the benefits of this plan; and so could No. 8. And as the number of children increases in No. 9, or, as it now is, two grades should be established in that school. Its scholars are too numerous and diverse in age, when all are together, to be instructed successfully under one teacher. And its organization under the grading system, would render it more attractive, as well as beneficial, and correspondingly increase the attendance. It might haply lead to more tasteful architecture in school-buildings, than now obtrudes upon the notice of the passer-by, invites the depredations of the children, and makes tardiness and absence not at all strange.

Moreover, as the law provides for the union of two or more contiguous school districts, for the purpose of increasing the benefits of the children thereof, the central districts No. 1, and No. 8, might unite for this purpose, establish two primary schools, and place the larger scholars in one separate apartment, conveniently located. This would doubtless be productive of a greatly increased advantage to the children of these districts, and yet their schools would be supported with the same amount of public money that they annually expend under the present arrangement.

Your committee are fully convinced that our schools can never be economically conducted, or made what would warrant the most liberal appropriations, or what the interests of the people require, until the grading system of teaching is introduced, into all those districts in which it is practicable. This plan operates on the great principle of division of labor, the application of which, in fabrics of art, is found to be so admirably efficient on the score of economy and dispatch. In factories for elaborating matter—for producing, for instance, a locomotive or a piano-forte, suppose the same workman were to take the rough material, whether of wood or metal, shape all the parts, arrange, polish and unite them, and continue the work month after month, to its completion. The effect would be, the instrument would require a much longer time for its construction, a much greater cost, and after all, would not be finished in so masterly a manner. Similar are the effects of grouping in the same school, a large number greatly differing in age and attainments, and requiring as different modes of government and instruction. But the disadvantages in this case are as much greater in their consequences, than in that alluded to, as mind is more important than matter. And a system of graded schools which essentially removes these evils, by dividing the labor of teaching, giving to each teacher that part to which his or her capacity is specially adapted, and allowing three or fourfold more of time to be devoted to each scholar, strongly commends itself to the earnest and experimental attention of every well wisher to our educational interests.

High School, free and open to all.

In addition to the ordinary schools, an enactment of the State requires towns, having more than five hundred families, to sustain a school, the master of which is competent to instruct in general history, book-keeping, surveying, algebra, geometry, rhetoric, logic, &c. This law is enforced by penal liabilities; and it is well known that this town comes within the terms of the provision. But the institution of a high school is required not more by law, than by the interests of the town. It is the legitimate climax of gradation in public schools. Three years ago, the question of establishing such a school was committed to a committee consisting of

one or more from each school district, who, after careful deliberation, reported unanimously in favor of it; stating some of the great advantages that might be expected to result from it. There the matter has rested.

That the establishment of this high grade of school, at the public expense, would be of distinguished benefit to the town, your committee have no doubt. The town does not now furnish all the means of instruction required by the wants of the people. Surely something remains to be done, while the advantages for obtaining a free public education are inferior to those furnished by private schools. But many of the children who could afford it, have annually been obliged to resort to these, at considerable expense; while many other promising scholars, whose pecuniary means are inadequate for attendance at private academies, would doubtless gladly attend a high school, did it exist, and thus acquire a superior education which otherwise they would not attain, the influence of which, upon the town, would compensate a hundred fold all it had expended for their instruction.

It might easily be shown, that such a school is demanded on the score of sound policy and economy. For facts show, that were it established, it would hold out strong inducements for respectable families to move in, and locate in the town, and thus the population, and value of real estate would increase. This, of itself, it is confidently believed, would, in less than the period of one generation, be more than sufficient to meet the whole expenses of the school, and make it a prudent and profitable investment.

But what is this compared with the intellectual and moral benefits it will confer upon the community, in giving freely to all an opportunity for obtaining an education of the greatest importance, whatever may be their employment or profession in life. Such a school, if rightly conducted, would doubtless be one of the best means of elevating the character of the town. The scholars in the lower grades would feel a new and powerful incentive to put forth their energies in preparing to become high school pupils. It has a stronger influence than lower schools in forming a correct taste, and moulding the manners of a community. Taking the more advanced scholars, it not only inspires them with the spirit of still further improvement, but introduces them to a process of higher refinement, fitting them to fill important stations, and to be exten-

sively useful to their fellow-men. Indeed, we may hope that it would form able and accomplished teachers not only for our own schools, (thus retaining in the town a large amount of money that is annually carried out,) but also for schools in many other places; thus spreading the influence and honors of the town, by whose intelligence and liberality they were formed, for enlightening and training the young with high success.

And what richer inheritance than that comprised in a *good* education, can we bequeath to our children? In what way can we better deserve or ensure a large place in the affections and grateful remembrance of those who come after us? By what can we accomplish so much to spread prosperity and happiness on every side, down the long pathway of future generations?

The more, then, we examine this matter, the deeper is our conviction of the importance of a public high school to all the interests of the town; and would earnestly commend its establishment to the candid, intelligent, effective consideration of all the citizens.

Sound Discipline in School.

This includes, first of all, due subordination to authority. Without this, no school can be conducted with either pleasure or profit. The teacher is, for the time, in the place of the parent, and must exercise a discreet, mild, firm and impartial government. His will, enlightened and benevolent as it should be, as well as authoritative, must have the ascendant. And it should be impressed by parents and guardians on the minds of children, that they go to school, not to have their own way, but to obey the teacher—to submit to the rules of order and regularity imposed for their benefit, and without due regard to which, the school itself would be worse than a nullity. This subjection of the conduct in school to wholesome discipline, is to be effected not mainly by animal force, or direct coercion. The good teacher will make use of moral appliances, judiciously varied and adapted to those of different ages and temperaments. By a vigilant foresight, he will prevent impending difficulties. He will employ appeals to the principle of self-respect, to a sense of right and personal responsibility—ever prompt to reward merit, and discountenance what is wrong; but holding out, in the last resort, the certainty that insubordination

and neglects of duty persisted in, shall not go unpunished. And when it comes to this, he will administer the penal infliction, not with a perturbed or irascible spirit, but under a sense of painful duty, as that which is required by the good of the child, the school, and the community. For it is not difficult for any one to perceive, that if children and youth are allowed to violate the laws of the school-room and trample on the legitimate authority of the teacher, they are rapidly preparing to become recreants against the laws of the State, and pests to our social interests. And as those schools are evidently the best where the discipline is most thorough, efficient and even, so such schools exert an influence next to the Christian family and the sanctuary of God, in sustaining and nurturing all the free institutions of our common country. Strict obedience, then, to the regulations of the school, should be countenanced and required of the child, no less by his parent than by his teacher.

Sound discipline comprises also thorough intellectual instruction. Not merely rules and theories, but the principles on which they are based, must be committed, and not only committed, but understood, by the pupil, so that he may see their relation, and be able of himself to apply them, to the business transactions of life. The teacher should keep in view the great object to be aimed at—which is, not so much to impart a knowledge of *text-books*, as of the *subjects* of which they treat—to secure for the pupil that thorough mental discipline that will excite and prepare him for constantly progressive researches—that development and stimulation of the mental faculties, which will raise and ennoble his aspirations, give him a quenchless thirst for learning, and lead him, with self-reliant zeal, constantly to enlarge his stock of knowledge, and to become an enlightened, active, energetic man, qualified for any position in social life to which he may be called.

Nor is this all, pertaining to school discipline in its broad and best sense. Intellectual training cannot, of itself, meet the wants of man's nature, or the demands of the community. And the system which has the culture of the head only or chiefly in view, notwithstanding the most lavish appropriations and personal efforts for its efficiency, will not only fall short of what is necessary, but will actually be the occasion of mischief. If the heart, the moral affections, the conscience, the great motive powers in man for

good or evil, are not developed and trained in due proportion with the intellectual faculties, all will go wrong, and operate injuriously to the public interest. It requires but a moment's reflection to perceive, that however well a child may be educated in the various branches of science and art, if his *moral character* is bad, the good and great end for which every parent is anxious that his child should be trained, is defeated. If he should grow up addicted to a single vice, such for instance, as profaneness, disobedience, falsehood, vulgarity, intemperance, or any other kindred evil, his influence upon the community must be pernicious, and the respect and confidence of all be withheld from him. But to the influences which lead to these vices, our children are undeniably exposed. And teachers may do much to restrain them from these vices, by pointing out their consequences, and inculcating upon their tender minds the opposite virtues which will lead to respectability and usefulness. Though much influence is to be expected from the instructions of the sanctuary and Sabbath school, to prevent these degeneracies, yet the common school has an important part to contribute in the work, or it will not be accomplished.

Sectarianism, it is true, is not to be admitted to the schoolroom. But the "principles of morality and religion," as contained in the word of God, are required to be inculcated there, not less by our own sense of moral obligation, than by civil statutes.

But vitally important as this duty is, it seems not to receive much direct attention in our schools. It is considered as incidental to the general course of training, and either neglected or treated in a slight or casual manner. This is a great error to be corrected. It was truly said by the late Secretary of the Board of Education: "If the teacher thinks lightly of this part of his duties, he is not worthy of his place. None ought to be selected for this responsible office but persons of moral earnestness, who themselves attach great importance to the subject of morals, and who give satisfactory evidence of it by the labor they bestow upon their own moral improvement. The mind that is to infuse moral life into others, must itself abound in all the elements of positive goodness."

The teacher's is, in fact, a work scarcely second in importance to any other in the circle of human responsibilities. This is true of the instructor even of the little children, whom some are apt to

think may be taught by almost any one. The instruction first learned being the most enduring, it is all-important that it be of the right kind, and skillfully imparted. Principles fixed in pliant childhood, may shape our character and destiny for time and eternity.

> "The mind, impressible and soft, with ease
> Imbibes and copies what it hears and sees;
> And through life's labyrinth holds fast the clew,
> That first instruction gives it, false or true."

Such is the discipline needed in our schools, and indispensable to the end for which they were instituted. To secure this discipline, with its inestimable results, the most competent teachers that can be obtained, are required. And as the power of selection is as yet allowed by this town to rest with the prudential committees of the several districts, how important they should see this necessity, and feel, that the prompt, impartial, judicious exercise of their office, is vitally connected with the prosperity of our schools. And whereas the best teachers command, and should receive, a liberal compensation, and the number of our scholars is annually increasing, we earnestly recommend to our fellow citizens to be proportionally liberal in their yearly appropriations of money, that the highest order of teaching may be secured and continued in our schools, and thus elevate them to a position that will enable them to hold honorable comparison with those of any other town in the Commonwealth.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BAALIS SANFORD,
P. B. WILCOX,
Superintending School Committee.

East Bridgewater, February 24, 1857.

[Note.—Five of the schools being now in operation, rendering it impracticable, at this date, to arrive at accuracy in giving a Table of Statistics, it is therefore omitted.]

REPORT OF THE SELECTMEN

OF THE

TOWN OF EAST BRIDGEWATER,

TOGETHER WITH THE

Report of the Overseers of the Poor,

AND THE

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1858.

BOSTON:
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN & SON, 42 CONGRESS STREET.
1858.

SELECTMEN'S REPORT.

THE Selectmen of the Town of EAST BRIDGEWATER submit the following Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of said Town, for the year ending March 1, 1858.

EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLS, FOR 1857–8.

District No. 1.—*Samuel G. Alden, Prudential Committee.*
69 Scholars.

Their proportion of money for 1857, . . .		$254 87
Balance due from last year, ...		174 63
		$429 50
Paid Hannah Kingman, for teaching, . .	$85 00	
" Isaac Washburn, contingent expenses, .	1 75	
" D. S. Thayer, for teaching, . .	40 00	
" D. S. Thayer, " . . .	92 00	
" T. B. Caldwell, " . . .	161 25	
" S. G. Alden, wood and contingent expenses, ...	28 00	
Balance due from the treasury, . . .	21 50	
		$429 50

District No. 2.—*Warren Brown, Prudential Committee.*
59 Scholars.

Their proportion of money for 1857, . . .	$222 57
Balance due from last year, ...	133 72
	$356 29

Paid A. H. Soule, for teaching,	$ 99 00		
" Israel Hobart, for board,	33 00		
" Carrie E. Soule, for teaching,	56 00		
" Israel Hobart, for board,	32 00		
" Warren Brown, contingent expenses,	6 00		
" Augustus H. Soule, for teaching,	90 00		
" Israel Hobart, for board,	30 00		
" Warren Brown, for contingent expenses,	1 78		
" Joshua Sturtevant, for wood,	8 75		
		356	53
Overdrawn,			24
		$ 356	29

District No. 3.—Rufus A. Littlefield, Prud. Committee.
71 Scholars.

Their proportion of money for 1857,		$ 258	45
Balance due from last year,		128	74
		$ 387	19
Paid R. A. Littlefield, for teaching,	79 74		
" Francis Hayward, contingent expenses,	12 52		
" E. W. Deans, for teaching,	54 00		
" Ella A. Washburn, for teaching,	48 00		
" William E. Whitman, for board,	36 00		
" Rufus A. Littlefield, contingent expenses,	6 19		
" Rufus A. Littlefield, for wood,	5 91		
" E. W. Deans, for teaching,	45 00		
" Waldo Hayward, Jr., for board,	24 75		
" Nathan Whitman, for wood,	17 50		
" Adaline Tirrell, for teaching,	24 75		
" Mary S. Whitman, "	35 00		
		389	36
Overdrawn,		2	17
		$ 387	19

District No. 4.—*Samuel B. Allen, Prud. Committee.*
116 Scholars.

Their proportion of money for 1857, . . .		$336 78
Balance due from last year, ...		33 10
		$369 88
Paid Emily Copeland, for teaching, . .	33 00	
" E. B. Reed, " " . .	66 00	
" George Douglass, for board, . .	24 00	
" Mira W. Stillwell, " " . .	8 00	
" Samuel B. Allen, for wood, . .	22 50	
" M. C. Pratt, for teaching, . .	100 00	
" Emily Copeland, " . .	55 00	
" George Douglass, for board, . .	34 00	
" Samuel B. Allen, contingent expenses,	7 50	
Balance due from the treasury, . . .	19 88	
		$369 88

District No. 5.—*Darius Shaw, Prudential Committee.*
64 Scholars.

Their proportion of money for 1857, . . .		$245 92
Balance due from last year, ...		12 74
		$258 66
Paid Darius Shaw, for contingent expenses, .	12 74	
" Darius Shaw, for teacher's wages, .	25 00	
" Timothy Drake, for wood, . . .	10 75	
" Susan E. Peters, for teaching, . .	111 50	
" H. M. Atkinson, " " . .	36 00	
" H. M. Atkinson, " " . .	62 67	
		$258 66

District No. 6.—*Reuben Harden, Prudential Committee.*
62 Scholars.

Their proportion of money for 1857, . . .	$242 34
Balance due from last year, ...	14 84
	$257 18

Paid Mark P. Hudson, for wood, . .	10 50	
" Reuben Harden, for board and contingent expenses, ...	31 70	
" Nancy W. Brown, for teaching, . .	50 00	
" Reuben Harden, for board, . . .	25 00	
" Edward O. Grover, for teaching, . .	90 00	
Balance due from the treasury, . . .	49 98	
		$257 18

District No. 7.—George E. Luzarder, Prud. Committee.

56 Scholars.

Their proportion of money for 1857, . . .		$231 70
Balance due from last year, ...		3 11
		$234 81
Paid Louisa M. Morton, for teaching, .	$64 00	
" George E. Luzarder, for board, . .	36 00	
" Henry Gurney, for wood, . . .	12 00	
" Carrie E. Soule, for teaching, . .	70 00	
" George E. Luzarder, for board, . .	49 00	
Balance due from the treasury, . . .	3 81	
		$234 81

District No. 8.—Alfred Griffin, Prudential Committee.

125 Scholars.

Their proportion of money for 1857, . . .	$355 11
Balance due from last year, ...	186 43
	$541 54

Paid John Jones, for contingent expenses, .	$ 10 82	
" W. B. Hall, for teaching, . . .	160 00	
" John Jones, for contingent expenses, .	2 00	
" M. N. and O. P. Howard, for teaching,	120 00	
" D. S. Thayer, for teaching, . .	40 00	
" H. J. Griffin, " " . . .	21 00	
" T. R. Gannett, for board, . . .	20 00	
" Perez Keith, for wood, . . .	22 00	
" A. J. Griffin, for contingent expenses, .	12 12	
" W. B. Hall, for teaching, . . .	120 00	
Balance due from the treasury, . . .	13 60	
		$ 541 54

District No. 9.—Levi P. Bailey, Prudential Committee.

80 Scholars.

Their proportion of money for 1857, . . .		$ 274 56
Balance due from last year, ...		173 07
		$ 447 63

Paid Horace Toothaker, for teaching, .	$ 161 00	
" Almira T. Partridge, " . .	37 80	
" D. A. Partridge, " . .	30 00	
" L. P. Bailey, for contingent expenses, .	2 75	
" George Keith, for wood, . . .	13 25	
" Abel Barrell, for sawing wood, . .	3 25	
" Fannie L. Peters, for teaching, . .	36 00	
" L. P. Bailey, for contingent expenses, .	2 02	
" R. V. Jenness, for teaching, . .	143 00	
" L. P. Bailey, for contingent expenses, .	3 18	
Balance due from the treasury, . . .	15 38	
		$ 447 63

District No. 10.—*Elisha Phillips, Prudential Committee.*
30 Scholars.

Their proportion of money for 1857, . . .		$188 68
Overdrawn from the treasury last year, .	$1 37	
Paid Fannie L. Peters, for teaching, . .	64 00	
" Albert D. Wheeler, for board, . .	32 00	
" Elisha Phillips, for contingent expenses,	19 39	
" J. Horace Soule, for teaching, . .	49 00	
" Elisha Phillips, for contingent expenses,	75	
" Albert D. Wheeler, for board, . .	24 00	
		$189 51
Overdrawn, . . .		83
		$188 68

Jacob H. Crossman.
2 Scholars.

Their proportion of money for 1857, ...		$5 80
Paid Jacob H. Crossman, for teaching in West Bridgewater, ...	4 07	
Balance due from the treasury, . . .	1 73	
		$5 80

Otho Hayward and Others.
1 Scholar.

Their proportion of money for 1857, ...	$3 50
Paid Lucius Packard, for teaching in North Bridgewater, .	$3 50

Cyrus Munroe, and N. M. Hatch.

Their proportion of money for 1857, ...		$7 00
Balance from last year, ...		36
		$7 36
Paid G. A. Bryant, for teaching in Hanson, .	$7 00	
Balance due from the treasury, . . .	36	
		$7 36

EXPENSES FOR SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

Paid Cephas Waterman for services as warden of the almshouse, 1856–7, . .	130 80	
Paid S. A. Orr, for medical services, 1856–7,	25 00	
		$155 80
Paid for expenses of the almshouse, .	638 58	
" " " of supporting the poor out of the Almshouse, . . .	179 30	
		$817 88
Paid Samuel Perry, of Hanover, for boarding, and the funeral expenses of Mrs. Brett, 1856–7, ...	20 62	
Paid Timothy Mitchell, for the support of his sister, 1856–7, ...	12 50	
Paid Parris & Richards, for I. A. Dunbar's family, 1856–7, ...	22 40	
		$55 52

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Paid for the building and graveling of the new road from B. Thatcher's to N. Bridgewater line, ...	386 00
" Daniel N. Read, for widening of the road near the house of C. H. Goss,	25 00
" Cushing Otis, for stone for road on the town farm, ...	6 00
" Rufus Packard, for work on the road on the town farm, . . .	3 50
" Nathan Whitman, work on the road on the town farm, . . .	5 25
" William Keen, for the use of a cart on road on the town farm, . .	5 00

Paid for building a stone bridge on the road from the rail road depot to the rolling mill,	318 00		
" for lumber, spikes and iron for bridges and railings on causeways.	161 30		
" for building railings on causeways and bridges,	45 23		
" for stone, gravel and cinder,	163 01		
" amount expended for repairing other roads and bridges, including the amount rendered by the highway surveyors,	2,155 87		
		$3,274	16
" for lumber and labor, in repairing roads and bridges, previous to March 1, 1857,		92	14
		$ 3,366	30

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Paid for shoveling snow, 1856–7,	$ 1,640	00

Abatement of Taxes.

For 1850, 1851, 1854, 1856, 1857,	160	28

Sundries.

Paid Williams Latham, for taking a deposition on the Goldthwait case,	2	00
" Satucket Mutual Loan and Fund Association, for use of safe two years,	15	00
" T. R. Marvin, printing reports, 1856–7,	58	05
" Quincy Insurance Company, insurance on town house,	31	00
" Sidney Allen, witness in Goldthwait case,	2	60
" George Phinney, printing blanks,	2	00
" Elijah Bird, repairing guide-board,		75
" Thomas Gurney, state, county, and town tax in Hanson,		32

Paid G. H. Hull, settees for town hall,		35 42
" Lewis Keith, express and freight of settees,		7 50
" T. R. Marvin, printing list of voters,		10 00
" Martin Whiting, stationary and postage stamps,		1 80
" Eayrs and Fairbanks, valuation book, and tax bills,		7 70
" John Reed, paying interest on town notes and orders,		30 47
" John Reed, advertising, blanks and postage stamps,		7 26

Town Officers and Committees—1857–8.

Paid Martin Whiting, committee on road,		$ 11 00
" Zebina Johnson, for services as constable,		13 75
" Thomas Conant, " " as school committee,		40 25
" P. B. Wilcox, " " " "		56 25
" B. W. Harris, for recording births, marriages and deaths,		25 90
" Judah B. Keen, for services as sexton,		71 77
" Martin Whiting, for services as selectman and assessor,		120 47
" Wadsworth Phillips, for services as selectman and assessor,		33 00
" George Bryant, for services as selectman and assessor,		40 35
" Welcome Young, for services as overseer of the poor,		22 09
" Nathan Whitman, for services as overseer of the poor,		24 25
" Charles A. Latham, for services as overseer of the poor,		25 25
" Welcome Young, for services as auditor,		1 50
" Charles A. Latham, " "		1 25
" Galen Willis, " "		1 25
" John Reed, for collecting taxes, 1857,		109 79
" John Reed, for services as treasurer, hiring and disbursing money,		11 60
" Martin Whiting, for services as treasurer, hiring and disbursing money,		15 00

Town Officers and Committees.

Services performed previous to March 1, 1857.

Paid B. W. Harris, for recording births, marriages and deaths, 1856,	28	00
" Judah B. Keen, for services as sexton, 1856–7,	34	32
" Welcome Young, for services as committee on almshouse, 1856–7,	6	75
" Charles A. Latham, for services as committee on almshouse, 1856–7,	4	50
" Galen Willis, for services as committee on almshouse, 1856–7,	3	75
" Calvin Reed, for services as selectman, 1855–6,	21	13
" Seabury C. Hathaway, for services as committee on road, 1856,		75
" B. R. Robinson, for services as committee for prosecuting for the illegal sale of liquors, 1855,	22	00
" Joseph Chamberlain, for services as committee on road, 1856–7,	8	25
" Merritt Jenkins, Jr., for services as committee on road, 1856–7,	4	50
" Isaac Pratt, for service on committees, 1856,	9	50
" Baalis Sanford, for services as school committee, 1856–7,	34	50
" P. B. Wilcox, for services as school committee, 1856–7,	12	75
	$2,827	57

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Paid for schooling,	$3,363	36
" for support of the poor,	1,029	20
" for roads and bridges,	3,366	30
" incidentals,	2,827	57
	$10,586	43

DEBTS.

The Town is indebted as follows :

Notes and town orders, payable on demand to different persons, bearing interest, .	3,196 46	
Outstanding orders, ...	850 97	
Due the several school districts, . . .	85 61	
		$4,646 51

CREDITS.

Available means of the Town to pay the above :

Lumber on hand, ...	50 00	
Cash and bills in the hands of the treasurer, ...	1,741 26	
		$1,791 26
Balance against the town, ...		$2,855 25

Respectfully submitted.

MARTIN WHITING,
WADSWORTH PHILLIPS,
GEORGE BRYANT,

Selectmen of East Bridgewater.

East Bridgewater, March 1, 1858.

Report of the Overseers of the Poor.

EXPENSES OF THE ALMSHOUSE,

FROM MARCH 1, 1857, TO MARCH 1, 1858.

Said house is charged with the amount of provisions, hay, household furniture, farming tools, wood and manure, on hand March 1, 1857 :

Stock,	$345 00	
Farming tools,	155 60	
Provisions on hand,	114 19	
Manure,	75 00	
Hay,	63 00	
Wood,	18 00	
Household furniture,	125 00	
Bills uncollected,	26 63	— $922 42

Said house is also charged with the following sums paid for provisions, &c. :

Stock and shoats,	$272 72	
Meat,	37 41	
Hay,	18 29	
Flour, grain, and other goods,	240 00	
Labor on farm,	114 00	
Paid warden balance due last year,	24 08	
Warden's services, eleven months,	115 79	
Doct. S. A. Orr, medical attendance,	25 00	
Nathan Whitman, repair on house,	5 25	
Blacksmith's bill,	11 56	
Damage to wagon,	2 00	
Moving warden,	4 25	
Use of stove, and paid for nails,	1 50	
Luther Harden, cutting wood,	12 00	— $883 85
		$1,806 27

Said house is credited with the amount of provisions, hay, household furniture, farming tools, wood and manure, on hand March 1, 1858 :

Stock,	$ 332 00	
Farming tools,	134 25	
Provisions on hand,	99 96	
Manure,	75 40	
Soil heaped up from new road,	125 00	
Hay,	136 00	
Wood on hand,	89 00	
Household furniture,	128 22	
Bills uncollected,	27 00	
		$ 1,146 43

Said house is credited with the amount of produce sold off the farm, and for labor of Warden, with the team, for work done off the farm :

Grass sold standing,	$ 11 50
Stock sold,	91 25
Team work done off the farm,	32 07
Labor and team-work on new road,	127 72
Calf sold,	10 00
Hog sold,	37 40
Hide sold,	3 36
Received for use of bull,	8 75
" old iron,	70
" butter,	6 57
" eggs,	8 59
" potatoes,	10 41
" milk and poultry,	3 88
" cabbages,	1 00
" peddler,	75
" of former Warden,	1 85
" for beef oxen,	141 30
" keeping heifer for Doct. Orr,	10 00

Received of Warden for boots and shoes,	2 80	
" for wagon and harness sold, .	20 25	
Cash in hands of Warden, . . .	12 18	
		542 33
		$1,688 76
Balance against the house, . . .		117 51
		$1,806 27

Average number of paupers, for the past year, is 6¾.

EXPENSES OF THE POOR OUT OF THE ALMS-HOUSE.

Cash paid for support of Deborah Bates's children, .	$ 75 00
" " Isaac A. Dunbar and family,	96 24
" Danvers, for Mary Keen and children, .	10 75
" for support of John Dutcher and family, .	28 58
" Nathaniel Ramsdell, for support of his son and family, ...	2 00
" Daniel French, for coffin for Isaac A. Dunbar,	6 00
	$ 218 57

CHARLES A. LATHAM,
NATHAN WHITMAN,
WELCOME YOUNG,
Overseers of the Poor.

East Bridgewater, March 1, 1858.

TOWN AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Cash and stock on hand, February 21, 1857,	$ 204 85	
Liquors purchased since,	2,003 04	
Freight bills,	71 54	
Cash from the Town treasury,	50 00	
Expense of sales as per contract,	75 00	
		$ 2,404 43
Amount of sales to February 13, 1858,	2,587 71	
Stock on hand,	240 61	
Cash paid into the treasury,	38 63	
		$ 2,866 95
Balance in favor of the agency,		$ 462 52

INTENTIONS OF MARRIAGE,

Recorded in East Bridgewater, from Jan. 1, 1857, *to Jan.* 1, 1858.

1857.

No.	Date.	Names of Groom and Bride.		
1	Jan. 16,	George Leats	and	Bridget Dreslan.
2	Feb. 9,	William W. Wilde	//	Maria E. Burgess.
3	Jan. 26,	Patrick Crowley	//	Mary Smith.
4	March 9,	John F. Steingardt	//	Bethia R. Porter.
5	// //	Herman Leonard	//	Angenette Hoyt.
6	// 11,	George W. Gage	//	Sarah E. Durgin.
7	// 17,	James B. Scribner	//	Sophronia Stone.
8	// 21,	Otis Kingman	//	Helen M. Tribou.
9	// 28,	David Brown	//	Mary Ramsdell.
10	April 14,	Lorenzo L. Byram	//	Josephine E. Hamilton.
11	// 17,	David Roach	//	Mary Londagan.
12	// 21,	David Jordan	//	Mary A. Fleman.
13	May 14,	Alonzo L. Holmes	//	Catharine Tilson.
14	// 25,	Ornan M. Cole	//	Abby W. Bates.
15	// 27,	Rodney Churchill	//	Hannah G. Reed.
16	June 3,	Joseph W. Lincoln	//	Laura A. Whitman.
17	// 4,	Joseph Foster	//	Sarah A. Hatch.
18	// 6,	Benjamin F. Clark	//	Mrs. Lydia Allen.
19	// 16,	Marcus M. Keith	//	Mary A. Bailey.
20	// 17,	Robert C. Keith	//	Helen K. Gould.
21	// 18,	W. D. Pool	//	Sarah Lewis.
22	// 26,	Thomas S. Glass	//	Jane W. Peterson.
23	// 29,	Harrison G. Harlow	//	Lydia J. Raymond.
24	// 30,	Charles F. Allen	//	Elsie M. Steingardt.
25	July 18,	Albert E. Edson	//	Sarah E. Gray.
26	Aug. 6,	Josephus L. Freeman	//	Elsie A. Washburn.
27	// 16,	Charles Thrasher	//	Sarah A. Phillips.
28	// 24,	N. M. Davenport, Jr.	//	Mary J. Holmes.
29	Sept. 1,	A. Leland Robinson	//	Susan E. Holbrook.
30	// 21,	Josiah H. Chamberlain	//	Sarah A. Johnson.
31	// 23,	Ephraim T. Cole	//	Almira J. Fullerton.
32	// 23,	Rufus Adams	//	Bridget Henelly.
33	// 25,	William F. Rounds	//	Rebecca Andrews.
34	Oct. 15,	Samuel Foster	//	Abigail B. Porter.
35	// 16,	Benjamin F. Washburn	//	Hannah R. Sears.
36	// 25,	Francis O. Leonard	//	Pamelia J. King.
37	Nov. 16,	Samuel Keith	//	Augusta B. Swallow.
38	// 21,	Nathan W. Edson	//	Ellen M. Orr.
39	Dec. 12,	Charles H. Bonney	//	Emily Gurney.
40	// 31,	J. A. Chandler	//	Priscilla C. Hatch.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN EAST BRIDGEWATER,

DURING THE YEAR 1857.

No.	Date.	Name.	Age.		
			Years.	Months.	Days.
1	Jan. 17,	Chloe White,	35		
2	" 26,	William Bates,	34		
3	Feb. 2,	Mary Edson,	18		
4	" 9,	Martha Hudson,			3
5	" 13,	William Hodgson,	18		
6	" 21,	H. Johnson,			2
7	March 19,	Maria Allen,	17	6	
8	" 21,	Charles Short, Jr.	2		
9	" 28,	Eleazar Whitman,	73		
10	April 3,	Mary Flynn,	40		
11	" 4,	Hodijah Robinson,	63		
12	" 11,	Rebecca Harden,	71		
13	" 18,	Mary Durfee,	54		
14	" 20,	Mary E. Kingman,	3	6	
15	May 8,	Rebecca A. Reed,	8	4	18
16	" 13,	Melissa F. Raymond,	4	6	
17	" 14,	Mary A. Edson,		3	
18	" 17,	J. B. Thurston,	68	6	
19	" 22,	Charles E. Osborne,	3	4	
20	June 1,	Elias C. Stillwell,	36		
21	" 1,	Bethia Pollard,	29		
22	" 18,	N. M. Pratt,	7		
23	" 20,	Mary Harden,	47		
24	" 23,	W. F. Pratt, Jr.	10	3	
25	July 13,	Nancy Richmond,	27		
26	" 14,	Ora Keith,	54	10	
27	" 17,	Sophia J. Bates,	24		
28	" 23,	Margaret Bryant,	23		
29	Aug. 7,	James Cummings,	15		
30	" 23,	Mary Cochrane,	30		
31	" 26,	Infant child.			
32	" "	B. W. Young,	8		
33	" 30,	Sarah Buckmore,	11		
34	Sept. 1,	C. S. Erskine,		9	
35	" 6,	Rhoda Keith,	79		
36	" 14,	Mary Hodgson,	16		
37	" 17,	Maria Whaland,	14		
38	" 20,	Leonard Osborne,	1	2	
39	Oct. 1,	Ellis S. Alden,		7	
40	" "	Charles H. Hudson,		6	
41	" 9,	Wallace C. Smith,	1	6	
42	" 10,	Lucy Raymond,	15		
43	" "	Charles S. Packard,		10	
44	" 23,	Betsey Blanchard,	47		
45	" "	Infant child.			
46	" 24,	Frank M. Woodruff,	1	5	
47	" 30,	T. P. Farrington,	43		

No.	Date.	Name.	Age.		
			Years.	Months.	Days.
48	Nov. 4,	Anne Hodgson,	59	3	17
49	" 5,	Infant child of James and H. L. Mitchell.			
50	" 9,	Benjamin R. Morgan,	11		14
51	" 15,	Alfred Rumsey,	33		
52	" 16,	Flora C. Sparrow,	3	10	
53	" "	Charles Mitchell,	74		
54	" 17,	Isaac A. Dunbar,	43		
55	" 23,	William Hersey,	66		
56	" 24,	Charles Miller,	3	2	
57	" 28,	Ellen W. Washburn,			4
58	Dec. 8,	Susan Osborne,	5		
59	" 12,	Elizabeth Kingman,	41		
60	" 13,	Sarah Bates,	69		
61	" 14,	Elathea Harden,	56		
62	" "	Thomas Wilder,	47		
63	" 24,	Lucy A. Crocker,		2	
64	" 26,	Emma Harris,	3		

BIRTHS.

The number of Births recorded in East Bridgewater, during the year 1857, is one hundred.

B. W. HARRIS, *Town Clerk.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

TOWN OF EAST BRIDGEWATER,

For the Year 1857--8.

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Fellow Citizens:

In compliance with the requisitions of the law, and your just expectations, your Committee of Supervision present the following Annual Report of the progress and present condition of the Schools. They would first call your attention to a detailed narrative of the instruction and discipline administered in each school during the year; and then present for your consideration, such general remarks and suggestions as in their view are demanded by the interests of education in this community.

DISTRICT No. 1.—Centre.

Visiting Committee, Thomas Conant.

Summer Term.—Miss D. S. Thayer, *Teacher.*

This school appeared to be somewhat disorderly at its commencement; but, under the firm and efficient government of the teacher, good order was soon restored and maintained to the close of the term. The teaching in this school was exact and practical, all the scholars appearing to share equally the efforts of the teacher for their benefit.

Winter Term.—Mr. T. B. Caldwell, *Teacher.*

Mr. Caldwell enjoys the reputation of being an experienced and successful teacher; and from the good order and diligent attention to study apparent in this school, it would seem that his reputation has been well earned.

DISTRICT No. 2.—Black Brook.

Visiting Committee.—Thomas Conant.

Summer Term.—Miss Caroline E. Soule, *Teacher.*

Miss Soule has had the advantage of a course of instruction at the Normal School in Bridgewater, and brings to her work a steady devotion to the duties of her station, that will doubtless render her a valuable teacher. This has been her first effort at teaching; and notwithstanding an unpleasant buzzing from the lips of the scholars, as they studied their lessons, and which was not fully broken up during the term, yet the school appears to have made a fair rate of progress.

Winter Term.—Mr. Augustus H. Soule, *Teacher.*

Mr. Soule was very favorably known in this district, having taught this school with great acceptance for the last two winters; and although the term is not yet closed, we think that the success already apparent, indicates that the teacher will lose nothing of his good reputation with the patrons and friends of the school.

DISTRICT No. 3.—Beaver.

Visiting Committee.—P. B. Wilcox.

Summer and Fall Terms.—*Grammar Depart.* Miss Elizabeth W. Deanes.
Primary Depart. { Miss Ella A. Washburn. / Miss Adeline Tirrell.

The Prudential Committee deserve the thanks of the district for engaging the services of Miss Deanes, for the summer term. She was well known in the vicinity as an efficient and thorough teacher. Her management of the school, during both the summer and fall terms, corresponded with her established reputation. Both as respects the intellectual and moral instruction communicated, the committee would speak in terms of unqualified praise.

Miss Washburn, in the Primary Department, did not enter upon the discharge of her duties for the first time. Her efforts were successful, and were evidently duly appreciated.

Miss Tirrell's first attempt at teaching, in the fall term, was creditable to herself, and her young pupils.

WINTER TERM.—*Grammar Depart.*— { Miss Mary S. Whitman, / Miss Elizabeth T. Torrey.

Primary Depart.—Miss Adeline Tirrell.

A prevalent expectation, as well as strong desire that Miss Deanes would teach during the winter, being disappointed, rendered it extremely difficult, for those who succeeded her, to please the pupils and satisfy the parents.

Miss Whitman began the Winter School. Her literary qualifications were ample, and sufficient for the instruction of much more advanced pupils than any found in this school. But she lacked experience, having previously never had the sole management of any other than the Primary Department in this district. Besides, within the memory of a large portion of her pupils, she had been a scholar in the same school which she was now called to teach. These facts, taken in connection with that already alluded to, that the district had expected and desired the continuance of the previous teacher in the school, placed Miss Whitman in very disadvantageous circumstances. It could not reasonably be expected that she would succeed in giving general satisfaction. Her failure to do this, however, related more to the government than to the instruction communicated. Under favorable circumstances, the committee see no reason why Miss Whitman would not prove herself a popular teacher.

Miss Whitman having been withdrawn, Miss Elizabeth Torrey was engaged to fill her place. Miss Torrey had had considerable experience as an instructress in neighboring towns, and had uniformly, it is believed, taught to good acceptance. Taking the peculiar circumstances into consideration, the committee see no reason to conclude that her reputation suffered in consequence of her brief engagement and efforts in this district. She was unfortunately taken sick, and was obliged to leave the school, some ten days before its anticipated close.

Miss Tirrell's school was evidently affected by the interrupted condition of the Grammar Department. Yet she kept her young scholars as quiet and orderly, as could reasonably have been expected. She took much pains in instructing them, with a good measure of success.

DISTRICT No. 4.—JOPPA.

Visiting Committee.—THOMAS CONANT.

Summer Term. { Miss Emily Reed, *Principal.*
Miss Emily Copeland, *Assistant.*

The course of instruction and discipline in this school has been very thorough. The exercises of reading and arithmetic received particular attention, and a high degree of improvement in those branches was consequently secured; while in the other branches a fair progress was made. And we may add, that the successful efforts of the teachers, for the benefit of this school, are gratefully remembered, not only by the scholars, but also by their parents and friends.

Winter Term. { Miss Mary C. Pratt, *Principal.*
Miss Emily Copeland, *Assistant.*

Miss Pratt appears to be an experienced and accomplished teacher; great correctness was insisted upon with every scholar, not only in reading and reciting their lessons, but also in their deportment; and at the closing examination, the scholars acquitted themselves in a manner highly satisfactory to the committee, and a large number of the parents and friends of the pupils, who were present to witness it.

DISTRICT No. 5.—NORTHVILLE.

Visiting Committee.—P. B. WILCOX.

SUMMER AND FALL TERM.—Miss Susan E. Peters, *Teacher.*

Miss Peters had charge of this school, last summer. Her pupils were very much interested in their studies then, and they were equally so, during the summer and fall terms of this year; both of which were taught by Miss Peters. She has unusual tact in the management of a school. Her methods of instruction were excellent; her control of the school was complete; and altogether she proved herself a very efficient teacher.

WINTER TERM.—Mr. Henry M. Atkinson, *Teacher.*

During a portion of the term there was not apparent, when visited, as strict regard to the authority of the teacher, as ought to prevail. There was, however, an evident improvement towards the close of the school, and the order was very good on examina-

tion day. As regards the instruction communicated, there was little to censure, and much to commend. A good degeee of pains was taken to explain the principles with which the learners came in contact. None of the pupils appear to have been neglected. The classes in arithmetic and grammar were thoroughly drilled, and algebra was correctly taught.

DISTRICT No. 6.—SATUCKET.

Visiting Committee.—THOMAS CONANT.

SUMMER TERM.—Miss Nancy A. Brown, *Teacher.*

As this was to be Miss Brown's first experience in public teaching, some fears were felt that she might not succeed well in this school; but, by her own persevering labors, seconded by the efforts of the parents of the pupils, the school was conducted through the long term of five months, in a manner creditable to the teacher, and, it is believed, generally satisfactory to the inhabitants of the district.

WINTER TERM.—Mr. Edward O. Grover, *Teacher.*

This appears to have been a very pleasant school. The teacher has doubtless succeeded, in a high degree, in gaining the respectful and affectionate regards of his scholars, as evinced, on their part, by a very constant attendance at school; while the progress made by the pupils in the several branches taught, has been very satisfactory to their parents and to the committee.

DISTRICT No. 7.—WEST CREEK.

Visiting Committee.—P. B. WILCOX.

SUMMER TERM.—Miss Louisa M. Morton, *Teacher.*

Miss Morton had previously taught this school for several terms, and had invariably satisfied the expectations both of the district, and of the committee of supervision. During the summer, a similar high degree of interest was manifest, as in previous terms of her teaching. The discipline of the school was unexceptionable, and the progress of the pupils equally worthy of praise as heretofore.

WINTER TERM.—Miss Caroline E. Soule, *Teacher.*

Miss Soule was well qualified to instruct, as regards education. But she had only taught one school previous to entering upon her

labors here. Besides, following a teacher of superior excellence, she found it difficult to keep up proper interest in study, and more difficult to maintain appropriate discipline. She proved somewhat deficient in energy and resolution. Her unwearied efforts to benefit her pupils are worthy of record, and the larger portion of them made a good degree of proficiency. In some of the branches, *very* good attainments were realized.

DISTRICT No. 8.—Pond.

Visiting Committee.—P. B. Wilcox.

Summer Term.—Misses M. N. and O. S. Howard, *Teachers.*

The teachers in this school for the summer, especially the older and principal, were amply qualified to instruct, both intellectually and from previous practice in the conduct of schools. The pupils that had been under their tuition, also exhibited a fair degree of proficiency at the closing examination. There did not, however, appear to be just that confidence in the teachers, on the part of either the patrons of the school, or the pupils, which is essential to a high degree of success in the work of instruction. Whether the want of confidence referred to, was deserved, it ill becomes the superintending committee to assume to decide.

Fall Term. { Miss Deborah S. Thayer, *Principal.*
Miss Harriet Griffin, *Assistant.*

With some defects, the principal teacher exhibited not a few marked excellencies in her modes of instruction. Her decision and firm determination secured appropriate conformity to her regulations. She succeeded in infusing a good degree of her own enthusiasm into her pupils, and as a consequence, they made commendable progress in their various studies. Miss Griffin's pains-taking efforts in communicating instruction, in her department, were worthy of notice, although she was unfortunately prevented by sickness, from being present at the examination. The committee would commend the lady patrons of this school, for displaying their interest in its welfare, by their presence at its close.

Winter Term.—Mr. William B. Hall, *Teacher.*

Mr. Hall proved himself an acceptable teacher in this district last winter. His school has been very large this winter. His endeavors to interest and advance his pupils were unwearied, and

attended with his usual success, so far as circumstances would admit. The classes in arithmetic and in grammar deserve especial mention, for the thorough drilling which they received. The discipline of the school was good. Both the morals and the manners of the pupils were duly cared for.

DISTRICT No. 9.—Keith.

Visiting Committee.—P. B. Wilcox.

Summer Term.—Misses A. T. and D. A. Partridge, *Teachers.*

This school was unfortunate, during the summer and early autumn, in being under the necessity of changing its teachers so frequently.

Miss A. T. Partridge was the first instructress. She discharged her duties with zeal and fidelity. There was, at first, some dislike exhibited towards her methods of instruction and government; but she was fast overcoming this, and the appearance of the school was promising, when she was obliged to leave it from the failure of her health.

Miss D. A. Partridge was engaged to supply her sister's place for a short time, in the hope that she would soon recover. But as she (having had less experience in teaching, and being withal somewhat deficient in resolute determination) failed to meet the demands of so large a school, it was brought to a close.

After a short vacation, Miss Fannie L. Peters was engaged to teach a short fall school. This she did with her usual success. Under her efficient management, the school retrieved in a measure its ill fortunes, and appeared very well at the closing examination.

Winter Term.—Mr. R. V. Jenness, *Teacher.*

The agent was fortunate in his choice of this gentleman to conduct the winter school. He is well adapted to the work of instruction. His teaching was exact and thorough. The pupils committed to his charge, taken as a whole, made excellent progress. There was at times, a little deficiency in strictness in discipline, relating principally to the larger scholars; but the deportment of the schools generally, was worthy of praise. The scholars, for the most part, loved their teacher, and respected his authority. The committee would commend the moral influence exerted over the school, as well as the intellectual guidance.

DISTRICT No. 10.

Visiting Committee.—THOMAS CONANT.

SUMMER TERM.—Miss Fannie L. Peters, *Teacher.*

This teacher was favorably known in this district by a former connection with the school. Her teaching appeared to be thorough and practical, and her government kind but firm; and she seemed to possess, in a remarkable degree, the affectionate regards of her scholars; and so it appeared that her efforts to secure a fair advancement of the school, in all the branches taught, were quite successful.

WINTER TERM.—Mr. J. Horace Soule, *Teacher.*

This was Mr. Soule's first effort as a teacher; but it seemed that he was determined to make up for want of experience, by a double share of energy and perseverance; and the rapid and thorough progress made in the several branches taught, and particularly in reading and arithmetic, was honorable to both teacher and scholars.

The number of children in each district between 4 and 16, and between 5 and 15, with the amount of school money apportioned to each, is found in the following table.

District.	Children from 4 to 16.	Children from 5 to 15.	Proportion of money for each District.
No. 1,	69	66	$ 254 87
" 2,	51	46	222 57
" 3,	71	64	258 45
" 4,	118	111	342 58
" 5,	64	61	245 92
" 6,	62	59	242 34
" 7,	56	49	231 60
" 8,	125	114	355 11
" 9,	80	72	274 56
" 10,	30	25	185 36
	726	667	$ 2,613 36

The amount of money raised by the Town for the support of the schools, was $2,500. The amount received from the State, was $113 36.

Names of Pupils neither Absent nor Tardy.

District.

No. 1.—*Summer Term.*—None.

" *Winter Term.*—Lydia Worcester, Adeline C. Alden, and Mercy M. Edson.

No. 2.—*Summer Term.*—None.

" *Winter Term.*—Loreatha Hathaway, Ellen A. Porter, and Adeline F. Brown.

No. 3.—*Summer Term.*—None.
" *Winter Term.*—None.
" *Fall Term.*—Celia A. Bates, and Albert Bates.
No. 4.—*Summer Term.*—(Register lost.)
" *Winter Term.*—James Conant, and George A. Douglass.
No. 5.—*Summer Term.*—Adeline A. Reed, and Sarah F. Young.
" *Winter Term.*—Henry C. Harding.
No. 6.—*Summer Term.*—None.
" *Winter Term.*—Harriet Hathaway, Esther Latham, Rebecca Latham, Amelia Bird, Michael Shorter, Patrick Maguire, Herbert Keith, and William Hathaway.
No. 7.—
No. 8.—*Summer Term.*—None.
" *Fall Term.*—Helen E. Beals, Metta Orr, Georgiana Bean, Dora Stewart, Alice Stewart, Frank Newhall, Herbert Sparrell, James Sparrell, George Jones, Frank Bean, and Alfred Rumsey.
" *Winter Term.*—George N. Newhall, Daniel O'Brien, and Frank N. Newhall.
No. 9.—*Summer Term.*—None.
" *Fall Term.*—H. N. Chandler, F. Newcomb, E. H. Sanford, F. A. Bates, and M. E. Allen.
" *Winter Term.*—William H. Chandler, Francis Newcomb, Eugene Sanford, Maria C. Allen, and Mary E. Allen.
No. 10.—*Summer Term.*—Mary White, Henry P. Brown, and Walter H. Brown.
" *Winter Term.*—None.

SUMMER TERM.

No. of District.	Names of Teachers.	Length in months.	Wages per month.	Amount received by teachers.	Whole number of scholars.	Average attendance.	Scholars under 5 years.	Scholars over 15 years.	Tardiness during the term.	Visitors during the term.
1	Miss D. S. Thayer,	4	$33 00	$142 00	41	30 4/7	4	4	86	14
2	Miss Carrie E. Soule,	4	22 00	88 00	47	36	3		228	18
3	*Grammar Department*, Miss E. N. Deanes,	3	30 00	90 00	36	27		6	189	19
	Primary Department, Miss Ella A. Washburn,	3	16 00	48 00	47	32 1/2	7		211	13
4	Miss Emily Reed, *Principal*,	3	30 00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Miss Emily Copeland, *Assistant*,		11 00							
5	Miss Susan E. Peters,	5 1/4	26 00	136 50	67	54	5	2	60	34
6	Miss Nancy W. Brown,	5	20 00	100 00	52	35 19/50	3	1	448	20
7	Louisa M. Morton,	4	25 00	100 00	52	45 11/80	3		312	12
8	Miss Mary A. Howard, *Principal*,	4			97	62 3/20	6	2	704	34
	Miss Olynthia Howard, *Assistant*,									
9	Miss Almira T. Partridge, and	2 3/4	24 00	66 00	65	54	4		197	10
	Miss D. A. Partridge,									
10	Miss Fannie S. Peters,	4	24 00	96 00	33	27 1/4	8		222	10

* The Committee were unable to find the Register.

FALL TERM.

No. of District.	Names of Teachers.	Length in months.	Wages per month.	Amount received by teachers.	Whole number of scholars.	Average attendance.	Scholars under 5 years.	Scholars over 15 years.	Tardiness during the term.	Visitors during the term.
			$	$						
3	*Grammar Department*, Miss E. W. Deanes,	2¼	31 00	69 75	34	27½			177	19
	Primary Department, Miss Adeline Tirrell,	2¼	11 00	24 75	41	30	6		229	18
5	Miss Susan E. Peters,	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
8	Miss D. S. Thayer, *Principal*,	2	30 00	60 00	80	$55\frac{11}{40}$			35	10
	Miss Hattie Griffin, *Assistant*,	1¾	12 00	21 00						
9	Miss Fannie L. Peters,	1½	24 00	36 00	46	37	6		99	8

* The statistics are included in the summer term.

WINTER TERM.

No. of District.	Names of Teachers.	Length in months.	Wages per month.	Amount received by teachers.	Whole number of scholars.	Average attendance.	Scholars under 5 years.	Scholars over 15 years.	Tardiness during the term.	Visitors during the term.
			$	$						
1	Mr. T. B. Caldwell,	3¾	43 00	161 25	57	45½	2	8	98	7
2	Mr. A. H. Soule,	3	40 00	120 00	52	43¼	1	5	121	35
3	*Grammar Department.* Miss M. S. Whitman and Miss E. T. Torrey.	2½	28 00 and 31 00	35 00 and 41 73	42	$31\frac{23}{52}$			106	12
	Primary Department. Miss Adeline Tirrell,	2¾	12 00	33 00	31	19			142	9
4	Miss M. C. Pratt, *Principal*,	5	28 40	197 00	87	63½	1	5	740	40
	Miss E. Copeland, *Assistant*,		11 00							
5	Henry M. Atkinson,	3	36 00	108 00	58	$45\frac{2}{10}$		4	195	22
6	Edward O. Grover,	2¼	40 00	90 00	52	$38\frac{5}{52}$		10	14	13
7	Carrie E. Soule,	3½	30 00	105 00	56	$37\frac{1}{70}$	5	1	345	21
8	William B. Hall,	3¼	40 00	120 00	88	$61\frac{17}{28}$	1	10	236	65
9	R. V. Jenness,	3¼	44 00	143 00	63	48	4	7	191	19
10	I. H. Soule,	2½	30 00	72 00	42	$30\frac{14}{47}$	4	7	222	15

The whole actual attendance for the year, was 615 pupils.
The whole average attendance for the year, was 479 "
The whole number of children between the ages of 4 and 16 in the town is 726
The whole number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 in the town is 667

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS.

The duty of supervision for the year, has devolved entirely upon two of the committee originally chosen, as one of that number declined to accept the office. As required by law, the remaining committee, in conjunction with the selectmen, after making diligent inquiry for a fitting person that would accept the place, if chosen, elected at a venture an individual who had several times served in that capacity. He however declined, and not finding any competent person willing to act, if chosen, no other formal election was made.

There having been a considerably larger number of teachers than usual, and fall terms in four of the schools, the amount of duty required to be performed by the committee has been greater than in former years.

The committee are glad to be able, for once, to report all the schools closed. It is desirable that all the schools should be finished before the Report is made out. The town can in that case better understand the actual condition of the schools. Besides, the bills of the school committee may be presented in full, and not, as in one case recently, by running over into another year, before presentation and payment, subject any one of their number to the imputation of exorbitant charges for his services.

The committee are restrained, by various considerations, from devoting any portion of their Report to labored theoretical remarks upon education. Their aim is to give it as much of a practical character as possible. With that view, in what follows, they purpose simply to exhibit, briefly, *the present condition of the schools*, and *offer some practical suggestions*.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

The committee of supervision take pleasure in being able to express their sincere conviction that the schools, taken as a whole, have been conducted through the year in as interesting and profitable a manner as in any former year. The well-directed and pains-taking efforts of the prudential committees, have, in most instances, secured well-trained teachers. In a few cases, the teachers employed, though competent in a general sense, did not prove to be adapted to the particular school for which the selection was made. In two or three instances, there have been partial fail-

ures to secure the requisite discipline; and in one or two cases, there was a failure to awaken proper interest in study. Such occurrences, however, may be expected under the best regulated school system, so long as human nature possesses its present liability to err.

To burden the town with printing a detailed narrative of these instances of partial failure, or cases of difficulty, does not seem necessary, and would be of doubtful expediency, as the decision of the committee and the grounds of their decision were made known in the respective districts. Three of the schools, which were in a hopeful state, have been interrupted, and two suddenly closed, by the sickness of their teachers. With these exceptions, the progress of the schools has been very satisfactory. In some of them, the instruction communicated has been of a high order. A goodly number of the teachers employed had previously taught in this town, to good acceptance. No one of these tried instructors, it is believed, has failed to meet, in a good measure, the demands of their position. Of the new teachers, also, much the larger portion have discharged their duties with fidelity and wise efficiency. In consequence, we believe that in no one of the districts has there not, during one or more terms of the year, been much interest awakened, and much real advance made. We believe, also, that there is no school left, at the close of the year, in such a disorganized or inharmonious state, as not to promise well for the future.

ATTENDANCE.

Regarding regular and punctual attendance as essential to the prosperity of the schools, your committee proposed, as an incentive to such a result, to publish in the Annual Report, the names of such pupils as should present a clean list upon the register, (being neither absent nor tardy,) during any one term of the year. The names of such pupils may be found in the table of statistics. It was not expected that any great revolution, in the matter of attendance, would be wrought by such a procedure. We are, however, of the opinion, that in some of the districts, the proposition stimulated the zeal of the pupils to be punctually present, and exerted a good influence upon the general average. In connection with this point, the committee beg leave to refer the readers of the Report to the statistics presented, relating to the subject of attendance.

We have also taken pains to examine the last Reports of the Board of Education, to see where our schools stand in the State, and in the County, in this matter of attendance. The result of this examination is as follows: In the year 1855–56, this town ranked No. 4 in the County, in point of average attendance, and No. 60 in the State. In 1854–5, it ranked No. 12 in the County, and No. 177 in the State. In 1853–4, it ranked No. 15 in the County, and No. 217 in the State. In 1852–3, it ranked No. 20 in the County, and No. 267 in the State. It will be seen that as regards the matter of attendance, this town latterly stands well toward the first in the County. But then there is the humiliating fact to reflect upon, that it was once in a higher position than it has lately reached. For in the year 1851–2, this town actually attained to the *first* rank in the County, in respect of attendance; and then, the very next year, fell down to No. 20, (there being then but 22 towns in the County.) Since that time, we have been slowly laboring up the hill again. Figures, although they cannot speak, sometimes tell sober truths. Here they admonish us, that when we have reached a good condition, great pains and exertion will be necessary to maintain our standing. In education, as in everything else, "Let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall."

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

We do not propose, in these suggestions, any radical change in the present system. In our opinion, it is much to be doubted whether, as a community, we are prepared for any essential variation from the present order of things relating to the interests of education. It is now our deliberate conviction, that unless great unanimity could be secured to establish a High School, or a graded system of schools generally in this town, with the present sparseness of population, the pecuniary resources, and other disadvantages under which we labor, would be prejudicial to the real interests of education in our community; for the attempt would be almost sure to fail, and by the re-action carry us back towards the former day of small things. No such unanimity of feeling is likely to be reached, nor are present disabilities likely to be removed for years to come. We may, therefore, look upon the present order of things as likely to continue, with little variation, for a considerable period into the future. There may be a partial grading of the schools, in two or three districts, before long, and some changes corresponding in

school-accommodations. Not much beyond this, in the way of change, as it seems to us, can reasonably be looked for with the expectation of permanency. The committee are therefore of opinion, that under present circumstances, expediency demands of the friends of education, that they cease from agitating the overturning of the present system, the establishment of a High School, and bend their energies to the perfecting of the present system.

FEMALE TEACHERS.

With this view, your committee would recommend the employment *generally* of *female teachers*. There is probably not a school in town but might be profitably conducted by females of superior education, skill in teaching, and energetic character. This class of teachers has latterly been employed very successfully, in some of our winter schools. In two districts, there have been no other instructors for two or three years; and the schools kept in them have been well managed. In one of these districts, the prevailing feeling seems to be, that they have never been favored with better instruction. In these districts, and in one or two others, in which there have been, for the last two years, very long summer schools, extending well into the fall, and which were taught by energetic and skillful teachers, there has been a striking change in the relative rank of the schools, as compared with others in town.

There has been a great change in the State, as respects the employment of female teachers, within a few years, as may be seen by consulting the Reports of the Board of Education. A very large proportion of all the teachers employed in the public schools of the State now consists of females, both for the winter and summer, and the number appears to be increasing every year. The quicker sensibilities and livelier affections natural to woman, adapt teachers of this class, in a peculiar degree, to the work of instructing young minds. There may be, now and then, a few large, advanced pupils, who might receive more benefit from a male teacher, if of superior qualifications; but for these, we have an academy in town, whose doors are always open, and where they would receive the advantage of being under the same teachers, from term to term. But considering the fact, that by the sole employment of female teachers, between two and three months might be added to the yearly length of the schools in most of the

districts, with the same money now raised—that for half the children, at least, female supervision would be preferable—and that, for nine-tenths of the pupils, it would be equally as good as any—and that a teacher, tried and found to be of superior excellence and adaptation for a particular school, might be retained for several terms in succession, by this means—your committee would recommend their employment *generally* in the schools, both winter and summer. If there should be objection to this plan, and a general willingness be felt to try the benefits of a High School for a year, (which, however, your Committee presume will not be felt,) then, by the employment of female teachers only, in the now existing schools, and keeping them in operation no more months than at present, there might be saved between five and six hundred dollars. This sum, with a little added for fuel and incidental expenses, would support a High School for a year. And the experiment might be made in the Town-house, with a little fitting up. The committee, however, do not propose this plan for improving the schools, for they presume the town would not think of adopting it.

FALL TERMS.

In connection with what the committee suggest, relating to female teachers, they would also recommend the plan of providing for Fall Terms of the schools. From their observation of the practical working of this plan, your committee derive the impression that it has proved of especial service to the interests of the schools. From inquiry of those interested in education, in some of the neighboring towns where the practice obtains, the committee find that a similar view of its utility prevails. In recommending the practice of holding fall terms, or three terms in the year generally in this town, your committee are influenced by the following considerations :

1. *By this course, the vacations can be better arranged.* Children need a vacation in the heat of the summer, and as things are, there seems to be almost an absolute necessity for introducing a vacation at that period. This results from the fact, that so many of the children are withdrawn by their parents, to be sent into the hay-field or the berry-field. This renders the attendance very thin, and either almost breaks up the school, or so diminishes the interest of both the teacher and the pupils, as to render its continuance

unprofitable. Then, as the school is to be continued, ordinarily, only from three to five weeks after this vacation, in some of the districts, a large number of the children are not sent again. Besides, the school commonly is not held long enough after the vacation, for the scholars to become interested again in study. The result frequently is, that the school, from being so broken and interrupted, proves comparatively unprofitable. But by having a whole term of the school completed before midsummer, such an unfavorable result may be avoided.

2. Another advantage to be derived from holding three terms in a year is, that the profitable connection of teachers with their schools can in this way be better regulated. Teachers may be divided into several grades, as regards fitness for their position, and should be treated accordingly. Where there is positive incapacity, the connection should be sundered as speedily as possible, after the fact is ascertained. But in other cases, where the teachers may be well qualified in some respects, and may have friends in the district, and ill feeling may result from a sudden dismission, the shortness of the term would be an advantage; for in a few weeks, a change might be made, without awakening unpleasant feelings, and a proper person be put in the place. If, on the other hand, the teacher engaged for one term should be found to be well qualified and well adapted to the district, her services might be secured for a succession of terms, instead of for only one, as now, and during that period a large advance might be made by the pupils.

3. Another advantage of holding three terms is, that in this way some of the good results of a graded system might be realized without its expense. The plan of the committee is in substance this: Let the prudential committee of the various districts engage teachers at as early a day as possible, after they are chosen. Let the teachers enter upon their duties in season to complete a term of ten, or eleven, or twelve weeks, before the pupils would be likely to be withdrawn from the schools, or before midsummer. Then, after a vacation of from four to six weeks, let another term begin under the same teacher, if she proves acceptable, as soon as the latter part of August, and continue ten weeks or more. During these terms, *let all the small children be sent, and as much time be devoted to them as could be profitably thus spent.* Then, after

another vacation of three or four weeks, let the winter term begin, under the same teacher, if she proves competent to conduct a winter school, and *let the small children be retained at home*, so that the chief attention of the teacher may be devoted to the *larger* scholars in the district. If the district is very large, or the school difficult to manage, or if they have funds enough, or if the inhabitants of the district prefer a male teacher, let them employ such a teacher. But in any case, let there be three terms in the year, of respectable length, and one of these—the longest—be *particularly designed for the larger and more advanced pupils*, and the other two for the smaller ones. By pursuing something like this course, the committee feel a good degree of confidence that better results from the schools would be manifest than are now obtained.

PAYING THE PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEES.

It is of very great importance that the prudential committees chosen should spare no pains in procuring the best teachers to be found. But to do this, will often involve no trifling expenditure, both of time and of money. It may be needful, in some instances, to visit several neighboring towns, and inquire of many persons. It is no more than just that such labors should be remunerated. Besides, the rotary system of appointing prudential committees, (a very poor principle in our opinion,) may bring men into that office who, in order to save time and money, will engage the services of an inferior teacher. In order to remove the temptation to do this, the committee would suggest that the town vote to remunerate the prudential committees in part, if not in full, for their expenditure of time and money in procuring teachers. In that case, few if any teachers, not known in this community, would be positively engaged till inquiries had been made relative to their past success, either in the last place of their teaching, or of the superintending committee in some town where they have taught. It might cost the town a few dollars, yearly, to pay the prudential committee for their services in engaging their teachers; but in our opinion, a considerably higher grade of teachers, as a whole, would be secured. It would therefore, in the end, prove a judicious expenditure.

PARENTAL INTEREST.

Inasmuch as the interests of education, as well as the interests of religion, require "precept upon precept, and line upon line,"

before concluding their Report, your committee beg leave to recur briefly to this old topic. It is our deliberate conviction, that in no community, and under no possible circumstances, can the schools reach a very high degree of prosperity and usefulness, without the active co-operation of the parents. There may be the best regulated system of instruction in operation, that the sun ever looked down upon, and yet, if the parents stand aloof from it, and trust to that alone, and unaided by their zeal to make their children what they desire them to be, its movements will be heavy and ineffectual. Like the "wounded snake," it will "drag its slow length along."

There is no good reason, we believe, why every parent in the district should not venture into the school, at least once each term. Let all do this, and also resolve to send their children regularly to school every day, unless something extraordinary occurs, and there would be far less dead loss of the money expended to support the schools; and the children, feeling the stimulus of this parental zeal, would be encouraged and impelled to do their best in the way of study and deportment. The listlessness and apathy now so common in our best schools, would disappear. The processes of education would move on "like a thing of life," and such results be reached, as, in after years, with the smile of Divine Providence, may shed blessings upon the community in which we live. Not until something like this general parental interest in the schools is exhibited, will the prospects of the cause of education in our midst assume any large degree of promise that the rising generation will keep pace in intelligence with the increased advantages which kind Heaven permits them to enjoy.

Respectfully submitted,

P. B. WILCOX.
THOMAS CONANT.

REPORT OF THE SELECTMEN,

OF THE

TOWN OF EAST BRIDGEWATER,

TOGETHER WITH THE

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

MARCH 1, 1859.

BOSTON:
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN & SON, 42 CONGRESS STREET.
1859.

SELECTMEN'S REPORT.

The Selectmen of the Town of East Bridgewater submit the following Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of said Town, for the year ending March 1, 1859.

EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLS, FOR 1858–59.

District No. 1.—*Barzilla F. Ellis, Prudential Committee.*
74 Scholars.

Their proportion of money for 1858,		$ 211 34
Balance due from last year,		21 50
		$ 232 84
Paid S. E. Peters, for teaching,	$ 25 00	
" B. F. Ellis, for boarding teacher,	30 00	
" S. E. Peters, for teaching,	55 00	
" B. F. Ellis, for boarding teacher,	15 35	
" T. B. Caldwell, for teaching,	107 50	
		$ 232 85
Overdrawn,		01
		$ 232 84

District No. 2.—Oliver Pratt, Prudential Committee.

58 Scholars.

Their proportion of money for 1858,		$ 188 78
Overdrawn from the treasury last year,	$ 24	
Paid Marion B. Burgess, for teaching,	50 70	
" Marion B. Burgess, "	24 30	
" Oliver Pratt, contingent expenses,	7 00	
" J. Horace Soule, for teaching,	66 00	
" Israel Hobart, for boarding teacher,	27 50	
" Oliver Pratt, contingent expenses,	5 00	
Balance due from the treasury,	8 04	
		$ 188 78

District No. 3.—Alex'r Staples, Prudential Committee.

66 Scholars.

Their proportion of money for 1858,		$ 200 06
Received from West Bridgewater,		42 33
		$ 242 39
Overdrawn from the treasury last year,	$ 2 17	
Paid Anna M. Richards, for teaching,	36 00	
" Emily B. Reed, "	84 00	
" Salmon Dunbar, for sawing wood,	5 00	
" Rufus A. Littlefield, for contingent expenses,	4 05	
" Morton D. Barrell, for wood,	18 50	
" Alexander Staples, for contingent expenses,	9 67	
" Emily B. Reed, for teaching,	56 00	
" Anna M. Richards, "	27 00	
		$ 242 39

District No. 4.—William Hudson, Prudential Committee.

131 Scholars.

Their proportion of money for 1858,	$ 291 71
Balance due from last year,	19 88
	$ 311 59

Paid C. E. Kingman, for teaching, . .	$21 00	
" Allen Whitman, " . .	70 00	
" Joanna Whitman, " . .	39 00	
" Simeon D. Wood, for D. Roach's children, ...	6 67	
" G. L. Faxon, for teaching, . .	56 00	
" Joanna Whitman, " . . .	27 00	
" William Hudson, for wood, . .	8 12	
" William Hudson, for contingent expenses, ...	10 50	
" G. L. Faxon, for teaching, . .	35 13	
" J. H. Crossman, for schooling in West Bridgewater, ...	4 44	
Balance due from the treasury, . .	33 73	
		$311 59

District No. 5.—*Asa T. Whitman, Prudential Committee.*

60 Scholars.

Their proportion of money for 1858, . . .		$191 60
Paid Asa T. Whitman, for wood, . .	$10 00	
" M. E. Bates, for teaching, . .	95 00	
" J. Horace Soule, " . .	60 73	
Balance due from the treasury, . . .	25 87	
		$191 60

District No. 6.—*Seth P. Conant, Prudential Committee.*

58 Scholars.

Their proportion of money for 1858, . . .		$188 78
Balance due from last year, ...		49 98
		$238 76
Paid Seth P. Conant, for contingent expenses, ...	$15 00	
" Seth P. Conant, for wood, . .	6 00	
" Phebe Conant, for teaching, . .	115 00	
" William B. Hall, " . .	90 00	
Balance due from the treasury, . .	12 76	
		$238 76

District No. 7.—James T. Reed, Prudential Committee.

64 Scholars.

Their proportion of money for 1858,		$ 197 24
Balance due from the treasury last year,		3 81
		$ 201 05
Paid N. W. Brown, for teaching,	$ 64 00	
" J. T. Reed, for board and contingent expenses,	40 04	
" J. T. Reed, for wood,	14 25	
" N. W. Brown, for teaching,	50 00	
" J. T. Reed, for board and contingent expenses,	35 25	
		$ 203 54
Overdrawn,		2 49
		$ 201 05

District No. 8.—George A. Trow, Prudential Committee.

120 Scholars.

Their proportion of money for 1858,		$ 276 20
Balance due from last year,		13 60
		$ 289 80
Paid George A. Trow, for contingent expenses,	6 00	
" A. Griffin, " " "	84	
" George A. Trow, for wood,	12 00	
" M. A. Gleason, for teaching,	128 00	
" George A. Trow, for contingent expenses,	5 00	
" M. A. Gleason, for teaching,	128 00	
" George A. Trow, for contingent expenses,	2 00	
Balance due from the treasury,	7 96	
		$ 289 80

District No. 9.—Bailey Allen, Prudential Committee.

79 Scholars.

Their proportion of money for 1858,	$ 218 39
Balance due from last year,	15 38
	$ 233 77

Paid Lucy M. Richards, for teaching,	84 00		
" Lucy M. Richards, for "	63 00		
" D. P. Reynolds, for wood,	7 00		
" Martin Whiting, for wood,	2 62		
" Martha Copeland, for teaching,	63 00		
" Bailey Allen, for contingent expenses,	12 00		
Balance due from the treasury,	2 15		
			$233 77

District No. 10.—*Luther Harden, Prudential Committee.*
43 Scholars.

Their proportion of money for 1858,			$167 63
Overdrawn from the treasury last year,	$ 83		
Paid Lizzie Folsom, for teaching,	40 00		
" Albert D. Wheeler, boarding teacher,	32 00		
" Luther Harden, for contingent expenses,	7 20		
" Hiram P. Satchwell, for teaching,	70 00		
" Wadsworth Phillips, for wood,	7 00		
Balance due from the treasury,	10 60		167 63

Ebenezer Alger.
1 Scholar.

His proportion of money for 1858,	$2 78
Paid B. T. Brown,	2 78

Cyrus Munroe, Jr., and N. M. Hatch.
2 Scholars.

Their proportion of money for 1858,		$5 56
Balance due last year,		36
		$5 92
Paid A. C. Harden,	$2 78	
" C. Munroe, Jr.,	2 78	5 56
Balance due from the treasury,		36
		$5 92

EXPENSE OF THE ALMS-HOUSE,

From March 1, 1858, *to March* 1, 1859.

Said house is charged with the amount of provisions, hay, household furniture, farming tools, wood, manure, and soil, as appraised March 1, 1858:

Stock,	$ 320 00	
Farming tools,	134 25	
Provisions on hand,	99 96	
Manure,	75 40	
Soil piled up from new road,	125 00	
Hay,	136 00	
Wood,	89 00	
Household furniture,	128 22	
Bills uncollected,	27 00	$ 1,134 83

Said house is also charged with the following sums paid for provisions, &c.:

Stock,	$ 144 00	
Meat,	31 08	
Flour, grain, and other goods,	322 33	
Clothing,	35 08	
Household furniture,	36 58	
Farming tools, wagon and harness,	65 70	
Rails and stakes,	30 33	
Labor on the farm,	93 96	
Milk,	1 24	
Lumber and nails,	7 69	
Painting and papering	3 72	
Blacksmith bill,	21 57	
Guano,	4 58	
Horse and wagon hired,	2 05	
Warden's services, one year,	138 75	
Doct. S. A. Orr, for medical attendance,	25 00	963 66
		$ 2,098 49

Said house is credited with the amount of provisions, hay, household furniture, farming-tools, wood, manure and soil heaped up, as appraised March 1, 1859:

Stock,	$ 408 50	
Hay,	157 25	
Manure,	100 75	
Soil heaped up,	100 00	
Farming-tools, wagon and harness,	172 57	
Household furniture,	152 52	
Provisions on hand,	104 14	
Wood and fencing materials,	73 84	
Lumber on hand,	2 00	
Bills uncollected,	57 09	$ 1,328 66

Said house is also credited with the amount of produce sold off the farm, and for labor of Warden with the team, for work done off the farm:

Grass sold standing,	$ 8 50	
Hay sold,	74 00	
Stock sold,	30 50	
Calves and hides sold,	29 25	
Labor and team-work of the Warden and team, done off the farm,	145 79	
Received for use of Bull,	12 25	
" " Poultry,	2 90	
" " Butter,	11 84	
" " Milk,	4 00	
" " Eggs,	5 94	
" " Potatoes,	6 00	
" " Beef and Pork,	2 80	
" " Dried apple,	50	
" " Pasturing cattle,	2 41	
" " Old iron,	80	
" " Sundry articles sold,	80	
" " Articles sold to J. Sturtevant,	6 87	
" " " " N. Ramsdell,	9 55	
" " " " A. W. Mellen,	13 59	
" " " " L. Churchill,	1 50	
" " Making shoes,	13 70	

Received for Use of horse,	5 65		
" of C. Gurney, for labor and boarding his men and keeping oxen,	24 50		
" for board of the Warden's daughter,	13 50		
Cash in hands of Warden,	30 41		$457 55
			$1,786 21
Balance against the house,			312 28
			$2,098 49

Average number of paupers the past year is 8½.

The Warden has paid for grain, flour, groceries, farming tools, household furniture, stock, fencing materials, and for labor on the farm, Warden's salary, and Doct. Orr's bill for medical attendance,		$963 66
The Warden has received from sale of the produce of the farm, boarding and keeping oxen, at the alms-house, and labor of Warden, and team for work done off the farm,		$467 55
He has also received cash from the treasury for expenses at alms-house,		496 11
		$963 66
Amount of money drawn from the treasury for the support of the poor at the alms-house,		$659 86
From the above deduct increase in value of stock, household furniture, farming tools, fencing materials, and cash in the hands of the Warden now on hand, over last year,		210 86
Actual expense of supporting the poor at the alms-house, the past year, exclusive of the income of the farm,		$449 00

EXPENSE OF SUPPORTING THE POOR, OUT OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

Paid for the support of Mrs. Dunbar and children,		$ 28 41
" " Mrs. Deborah Bates's "		78 00
" " Thomas Howard and wife,		21 00
" " Lusina Mitchell,		25 00
" Danvers, for the support of Mary Keen and children,		9 00
" D. French, for coffin for Joseph Dunbar,		6 00
" L. P. Raymond, " Mrs. Kingman,		6 00
" for the support of Mrs. Joyce and children, whose settlement is supposed to be in Marshfield,		15 38
		$ 188 79

There has also been paid for Expenses of the Poor, previous to March 1 1858 :—

Paid S. D. Shaw, for goods for the Almshouse, 1857–58,		$ 18 69
" C. Howard, " " "		5 00
" Parris & Richards, for Mrs. Dunbar, "		6 59
" D. N. Reed, " " 1857,		1 00
" J. M. Soule, house rent for J. Dutcher, "		6 25
" Daniel French, coffin for J. A. Dunbar,		6 00
" Isaac Nutter, funeral expenses of J. Cummings,		5 00
		$ 48 53

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Paid Charles Gurney for building new road by G. Latham's,		$ 720 00
" Galen Latham for building Bridge,		14 75
" Calvin Chamberlain, for building road from his house to Sandy Hill,		117 38
" Charles Gurney, for building road by Cushing Otis's,		69 23
" Elbridge Lyon, for work on the Almshouse road,		19 25
		$ 940 61

Paid for work done on the roads and bridges, 1857,	$46 83
" for work on roads and bridges, by order of the Selectmen,	99 01
" for railing, for causeways and bridges,	44 92
" for stone, gravel and cinder,	60 30
" for overwork, by surveyors on labor tax,	61 50
" for shoveling snow,	22 88
	$335 44

Repairing the Roads by a Labor Tax.

District No. 1.—Leonard Hill, Surveyor. Amount of tax worked,	$91 78
District No. 2.—George A. Trow, Surveyor. Amount of tax worked,	62 49
District No 3.—Scott Keith, Surveyor. Amount of tax worked,	47 95
District No. 4.—Galen Willis, Surveyor. Amount of tax worked,	54 09
District No. 5.—Francis Hayward, Surveyor. Amount of tax worked,	28 27
District No. 6.—Almon Gurney, Surveyor. Amount of tax worked,	41 19
District No. 7.—Asa T. Whitman, Surveyor. Amount of tax worked,	23 10
District No. 8.—Alfred Brown, Surveyor. Amount of tax worked,	58 91
District No. 9.—Israel Hobart, Surveyor. Amount of tax worked,	35 57
District No. 10.—Wadsworth Phillips, Surveyor. Amount of tax worked,	24 97
District No. 11.—Welcome Young, Surveyor. Amount of tax worked,	32 83
District No. 12.—Greenough Wood, Surveyor. Amount of tax worked,	143 75
District No. 13.—Azor Harris, Surveyor. Amount of tax worked,	82 86

District No. 14.—Eliab Latham, Surveyor.	
Amount of tax worked, . .	34 65
District No. 15.—Nicholas Wade, Surveyor.	
Amount of tax worked, . .	14 89
District No. 16.—Luther Churchill, Surveyor.	
Amount of tax worked, . .	13 56
District No. 17.—Martin McLaughlin, Surveyor.	
Amount of tax worked, . .	48 33
District No. 18.—Simeon Richmond, Surveyor.	
Amount of tax worked, . .	16 06
District No. 19.—Merritt Jenkins, Jr., Surveyor.	
Amount of tax worked, . .	76 72
The amount of the labor-tax committed to the Surveyors, was, ...	1,044 86
The amount worked on the tax, . . .	931 97
Remaining on the Bills, ...	$ 112 89

In District No. 1, Leonard Hill, Surveyor, there has been worked to the amount of twelve dollars, for which no payment has been made, he having gone beyond the limits prescribed by the town.

In District No. 2, George A. Trow, Surveyor, there has been over-worked to the amount of seventeen dollars and forty-six cents, for which no payment has been made. On both the above charges the action of the town is asked for.

There has been paid for over-work in	
District No. 3, Scott Keith, Surveyor, . .	8 35
" No. 5, Francis Hayward, " . .	10 00
" No. 6, Almon Gurney, " . .	9 19
" No. 7, Asa T. Whitman, " . .	9 82
" No. 8, Alfred Brown, " . .	2 72
" No. 11, Welcome Young, " . .	10 00
" No. 17, Martin McLaughlin, " . .	3 67
" No. 18, Simeon Richmond, " . .	7 75
	$ 61 50

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Abatement of Taxes.

For 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, . .	$ 334 17

Sundries.

Paid for Blank books, ...	17 65
" " Printing, ...	80 75
" " Advertising, ...	2 00
" " Express, stationery and postage, . . .	2 85
" " Guide boards, ...	42 75
" John Reed, for payment made to B. R. Robinson on town note, ...	100 00
" John Reed, for interest paid on town note to N. Vaughan, ...	6 00
" B. R. Robinson, interest on town note, . .	12 83
" Stafford Sturtevant, interest on town note, . .	30 45
" B. R. Alden, for payment of interest on town notes, ...	12 00
" B. R. Alden, for distributing tax notices, . .	5 00
" Benjamin Edson, making closet in town-house, .	8 71
" Satucket Mutual Loan and Fund Association, for use of safe, ...	7 50

Town Officers and Committees.

Paid Isaac Pratt, for Committee services, . . .	13 25
" Joseph Chamberlain, for Committee services, .	18 59
" Galen Willis, " " " .	2 25
" Isaac Nutter, " " " .	3 75
" Charles A. Latham, " " " .	9 75
" George Bryant, " " " .	75
" Philo B. Wilcox, School Committee, . .	48 00
" Baalis Sanford, " " . . .	50 75
" B. W. Harris, " " . . .	7 50
" Zebina Johnson, constable services, . . .	16 75
" Judah B. Keen, sexton services, . . .	64 00
" B. R. Alden, Treasurer and Collector's services, .	70 93
" B. W. Harris, recording births, marriages and deaths, ...	28 50
" Thomas Conant, auditor's services, . . .	1 00
" Martin Whiting, services as selectman, overseer of the poor and assessor, ...	120 95

Paid George Bryant, services as selectman, overseer of the poor and assessor,		46 75
" Cushing Otis, services as selectman, overseer of the poor and assessor,		38 23
		$1,204 36

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Paid for schooling,	$2,207 94	
" for support of the poor,	916 51	
" for building new roads,	940 61	
" for repairing roads and bridges,	335 44	
" for labor tax on roads,	931 97	
" for incidentals,	1,204 36	
		$6,536 83

DEBTS.

The Town is indebted as follows:

Notes payable on demand to different persons,	$3,020 13	
Outstanding orders,	636 10	
Due the several school districts,	101 11	
		$3,757 34

CREDITS.

Available means of the Town to pay the above:

Due from Zebina Johnson, for the use of the town-house,	28 10	
Cash and bills in the hands of the treasurer,	1,359 19	
		$1,387 29
Balance against the town,		$2,370 05

Respectfully submitted,

MARTIN WHITING,
GEORGE BRYANT,
CUSHING OTIS,
Selectmen of East Bridgewater.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, MARCH 1, 1859.

LIQUOR AGENT'S REPORT.

Thomas Rogers, Liquor Agent, in acc't with the Town of East Bridgewater.

Dr.

Feb. 21, 1857.—To Stock on hand,	$ 141 23
" Cash,	63 62
Feb. 13, 1858.—To Cash for Treasury,	50 00
" amount of sales from Feb. 21, 1857, to Feb. 17, 1859,	4,848 69
" Cash received from sale of casks,	22 41
	$ 5,125 95

Cr.

By Cash paid for Liquors from Feb. 21, 1857, to Feb. 17, 1859,	$ 4,550 30
By two years' Salary,	175 00
" Cash paid for Freight,	147 59
" " to Town Treasurer,	111 83
" Stock on hand, Feb. 17, 1859,	651 37
	$ 5,636 09

Profit and Loss Account.

Dr.

To Stock, Feb. 21, 1857,	$ 141 23
" Cash, " "	63 62
" Cash, Feb. 13, 1858,	50 00
" Balance net gain,	508 35
	$ 763 30

Cr.

By Stock, Feb. 17, 1859,	$ 651 37
" Paid Town Treasurer,	111 83
	$ 763 20

INTENTIONS OF MARRIAGE,

Recorded in East Bridgewater, from Jan. 1, 1858, *to Jan.* 1, 1859.

1858.

No.	Date.	Names of Groom and Bride.		
1	Jan.	12, John Howland	and	Clarissa R. Brown.
2	Feb.	24, J. W. R. Marsh	"	Mary S. Whitman.
3	March	14, James Coughlan	"	Jane Haynes.
4	"	16, Joseph Tillson	"	Fannie L. Hewins.
5	"	29, William Hodgson	"	Susannah Clannage.
6	April	9, Patrick Crowley	"	Margaret O'Harn.
7	"	10, T. T. Barnes	"	Helen B. Harden.
8	"	22, Ellis W. Holmes	"	Julia J. Cushing.
9	"	26, Albert A. Knight	"	Mary E. French.
10	May	6, Havillah W. Dumpher	"	Mary Jane Harden.
11	"	7, Hans Peters	"	Mary Feeny.
12	"	26, Adam R. Humble	"	Mary A. Chamberlain.
13	"	18, Cornelius Nash	"	Mary D. Drake.
14	June	23, Samuel Packard	"	Sarah B. Tolman.
15	July	12, William N. Shaw	"	Henrietta Cornwell.
16	"	20, J. H. Bowen	"	Mary C. Stockwater.
17	"	28, Freeman P. Howland	"	Lucy C. French.
18	Aug.	6, Thomas Dolan	"	Mary Ryan.
19	"	9, Joseph H. Cook	"	Nancy A. Reed.
20	"	13, Daymon Hoyt	"	Emily P. Mosier.
21	"	17, David H. Lincoln	"	Mary F. Delano.
22	"	30, Eli Blanchard	"	Amelia Watts.
23	Sep.	28, Benj. M. White	"	Mary E. Bonny.
24	Oct.	9, John Frawley	"	Catharine B. O'Harn.
25	Nov.	6, Isaac T. Reed	"	Lourana Jones.
26	"	10, Joseph R. Osborne	"	Emily R. Wood.
27	"	18, Alonzo Sharp	"	Mary Jane Peterson.
28	"	20, Seth R. Edson	"	Elizabeth P. Raymond.
29	"	23, Andrew O. Stetson	"	Cordelia E. Rose.
30	"	24, Josiah E. Hayward	"	Sarah J. Hoyt.
31	"	25, Daniel W. Thrasher	"	Mary J. Thompson.
32	Dec.	8, George A. Reed	"	Nancy W. Brown.
33	"	17, Reuben Bates	"	Huldah A. Brett.
34	"	26, Horace Worcester	"	Harriet White.
35	"	29, Edward Kingman	"	Bethia M. Holbrook.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN EAST BRIDGEWATER, DURING THE YEAR 1858.

No.	Date.	Name.	Age.		
			Years.	Months.	Days.
1	Jan. 11,	Ezra Perry,	19		
2	" 31,	James E. Davenport,	3	2	
3	Feb. 4,	Jesse F. Edson,	1	2	16
4	" 7,	Susanna Beaman,	40		
5	" 10,	Mary Kingman,	87	8	
6	" "	Ruth Forbes,	81		
7	" 16,	Nahum Allen,	58		
8	March 28,	Amanda Leonard,		1	
9	" 30,	David B. Harlow,			9
10	April 15,	Mary J. Whitman,	35		
11	" 19,	Isaac Gardner,	46		
12	" 23,	Otho Howard,	61		
13	May 5,	John Ewell,	28		
14	" 7,	Calvin Keith,	83		
15	" 13,	Joseph Dunbar,	66		
16	" 20,	Charles L. Hatch,		4	
17	" 24,	John F. Short,	1	1	
18	" 29,	William Munroe,	29		
19	June 6,	Joseph Allen,	31		
20	" 21,	Betsey Briggs,	79		
21	" 29,	Samuel P. Condon,	59		
22	July 4,	Sylvanus Sturtevant,	31		
23	" 11,	William I. Munroe,	1	1	
24	" 24,	Susan H. Crocker,	21	10	
25	Aug. 2,	Fanny Tilson,	18		
26	" 8,	Ebenezer Jones,	48		
27	" 14,	George A. Pratt,	5		
28	" 15,	Lydia Thayer,	68		
29	Sept. 12,	Emma E. Brown,	7		
30	" 13,	Mary Swain,	20		
31	" 14,	Granville W. Brown,	9		
32	" 15,	Charles F. Churchill,	7		
33	" "	William E. Judkins,	3		
34	" 19,	Aaron Hobart,	71		
35	" 26,	Thomas Sturtevant,	47		
36	" 29,	Clarence Churchill,	4		
37	" "	Cora N. Mitchell,	2	9	
38	Oct. 4,	Mary Beals,	56		
39	" 10,	Lucia W. Angier,	10		
40	" 15,	Mary Raymond,	1	3	
41	" 19,	James Kingman,	1		
42	" 27,	Rosandea Torrey,	82		
43	" "	Mary Whaland,	3		
44	Nov. 6,	John F. Jenness,	5	4	
45	" 7,	Eugene Ramsdell,	3		
46	" 10,	Permelia R. Cooke,	58		
47	Dec. 3,	David French,	82	6	
48	" 4,	Anna Byram,	77		
49	" 23,	Fanny C. Reed,	3	5	
50	" 27,	Emma P. Harding,		9	

BIRTHS.—The number of Births recorded in East Bridgewater, during the year 1858, is ninety-two.

B. W. HARRIS, *Town Clerk.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF EAST BRIDGEWATER,

FOR THE YEAR 1858-9.

In presenting their Report, the School Committee would first direct attention to a particular narrative of the Schools for the year, with accompanying statistics.

DISTRICT No. 1.—Centre.

Visiting Committee.—B. W. Harris.*

Summer Term.—Miss Susan E. Peters, *Teacher.*

Miss Peters had previously taught excellent schools in another part of the town. The government of the school was all that could be desired. The instruction of the school was of a superior order, and much improvement were evidently made by the pupils.

Winter Term.—Mr. T. B. Caldwell, *Teacher.*

Mr. Caldwell is well known in this vicinity as a thorough and successful teacher. This school was under his charge a year ago. The interest then awakened in his mode of teaching, and efforts to benefit his pupils, were well sustained. The school appeared well at every visit of the committee.

DISTRICT No. 2.—Black Brook.

Visiting Committee.—Baalis Sanford.

Summer Term.—Miss Marion B. Burgess, *Teacher.*

The general appearance of this school was commendable; giving evidence of faithful and accurate effort on the part of the teacher. The discipline was mild, affectionate, yet, in a good measure, efficient. The closing examination exhibited proofs of fair progress in the studies pursued.

* The Visiting Committees of the several schools are individually responsible for the statements respecting the schools under their charge.

Winter Term.—Mr. J. Horace Soule, *Teacher.*

Though Mr. Soule, with more experience, will doubtless become a better teacher, yet his labors here were characterized with resolution and earnestness, and attended with a good degree of success. The general order, deportment, and proficiency of the pupils, appeared worthy of commendation.

DISTRICT No. 3.—Beaver.

Visiting Committee.—B. Sanford and P. B. Wilcox.

Summer and Winter Terms. { Miss Emily B. Reed. *Teacher Gram. Department.*
Miss Anna Richards, " *Primary* "

The grammar department had previously been, for two terms, under the charge of the same teacher whose skill and success in teaching are well known and well appreciated in this region. The scholars were interested in their studies, correct in their deportment, and enjoying superior instruction, generally made rapid advances. The only occasion for regret was, that the terms, owing to the state of the funds, were of necessity so short. Further particulars may be found in the West Bridgewater Report, the school for the year being under the especial supervision of the school committee of that town.

The primary school, at the commencement considerably confused and noisy, soon began to improve in this respect. Its exercises were at length conducted quite "decently and in order." This feature continued to be apparent through the winter term. A corresponding progress was made by the pupils in the several branches taught, under the patient and assiduous efforts of the teacher—showing a good measure of success as the result of her first endeavors in teaching.

DISTRICT No. 4.—Joppa.

Visiting Committee.—P. B. Wilcox.

Miss Clara C. Kingman, Mr. Allen Whitman, and Mr. G. L. Faxon, *Principal Teachers.*—Miss Joanna Whitman, *Assistant.*

This school, for the year past, has experienced, in an uncommon degree, the evil of a frequent change of teachers. The first, Miss Kingman, remained but three weeks. The committee were pleased with her teaching, and expected much from it. The assistant, Miss Whitman, continued at her post for more than five months, dis-

charging her duties with exemplary faithfulness, and with benefit to her young pupils.

The next principal teacher, Mr. Allen Whitman, is a graduate of Harvard, and brought to the committee testimonials of superior classical scholarship from the President. His acquired skill in teaching was limited. This was his native district, and he was young; and withal a little deaf. Under these circumstances, he could hardly be expected to awaken very much enthusiasm in study, or secure very good order. In a smaller school, and away from home, the committee see no reason why he would not succeed well.

The next principal teacher, Mr. G. L. Faxon, had acquired some excellent methods of teaching. The scholars were spurred on in the acquisition of knowledge. The instruction was systematic and thorough. Good use was made of the black-boards in teaching map-drawing. Except in reading, there was very good proficiency in all the branches pursued. The term was short, but the money well expended. The Register was not returned in a satisfactory condition.

DISTRICT No. 5.—Northville.

Visiting Committee.—Baalis Sanford.

Summer Term.—Miss Mary E. Bates, *Teacher.*

Miss Bates gave a good specimen of aptness to teach. She was systematic and effective in intellectual and moral discipline. As the result, the order was excellent, and the general advancement of the scholars quite satisfactory to the committee, and it is believed, to the patrons of the school.

Winter Term.—Mr. J. Horace Soule, *Teacher.*

Mr. Soule, who has already been favorably noticed as teacher of the school No. 2, attained at least an equal degree of success in this. He appeared to receive the confidence of the pupils and their parents. This strongly tended to render his labors pleasant and profitable. Though in some of the classes, a lack of readiness and animation was manifest, yet on the whole, results showed that something was done in overcoming existing defects, advancing the pupils in their studies, and leading them cheerfully to conform to the rules of order and propriety.

DISTRICT No. 6.—Satucket.

Visiting Committee.—B. W. Harris.

Summer Term.—Miss Phebe Conant, *Teacher.*

Miss Conant did not meet with that success which her efforts deserved. She exerted herself much to teach a good school. But the scholars did not become interested. The attendance diminished, and there were very few at the close. The teacher lacked confidence in herself, and on the whole, in the opinion of the committee, the money expended was well nigh wasted.

Winter Term.—Mr. Wm. B. Hall, *Teacher.*

In the winter term, Mr. William B. Hall taught an excellent school. The discipline of the school was unexceptionable. The method of instruction was unusually well adapted to the capacity of the pupils. The teaching was thorough, and the school an unusually profitable one.

DISTRICT No. 7.—West Crook.

Visiting Committee.—Baalis Sanford.

Summer and Winter Terms.—Miss Nancy W. Brown, *Teacher.*

This school, in each term, was conducted with ardor and vivacity, and appeared well at all the visits of the committee. The scholars evinced a growing interest in their books, and in the teacher's methods of instruction. There was unusual distinctness of articulation in the recitations. Good improvement was apparent in all the exercises, especially in reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. Excellent order, the fruit of submission to wholesome discipline, was also secured and maintained.

DISTRICT No. 8.

Visiting Committee.—B. W. Harris.

Summer and Winter Terms.—Miss M. A. Gleason, *Teacher.*

This school was the largest in town. It was also considerably the longest. In such a large and crowded school, great exertions, with very much patience and forbearance, are needed to keep every thing moving on harmoniously and prosperously. Considering the difficulties under which she labored, the committee think that much was accomplished by this teacher, and that corresponding praise is due to her for her successful efforts.

DISTRICT No. 9.—Barrell.

Visiting Committee.—P. B. Wilcox.

Summer and Fall Terms.—Miss Lucy M. Richards, *Teacher.*

Winter Term.—Miss Martha Copeland, *Teacher.*

The instruction in this school, during the summer and fall terms, was thorough and accurate. The interest of the scholars in their studies was apparent at a glance. The attendance was much more regular than usual. The teacher's firmness and consistency, in administering discipline, were admirable. The examinations were interesting and honest. The school was, evidently, in a high degree profitable to the pupils.

The teacher of the winter school, Miss Copeland, exhibited a good understanding of the branches pursued in her school. Her efforts to render herself useful were unremitting. A little more animation, determination and self-confidence, would have aided her much in imparting interest to the exercises and administering discipline. In some of the studies very good proficiency was made, and none of the branches or classes appeared to have been neglected.

DISTRICT No. 10.—Curtis.

Visiting Committee.—P. B. Wilcox.

Summer Term.—Miss Lizzie D. Folsom, *Teacher.*

Miss Folsom exercised her capabilities for the first time, in the art of teaching in the summer school. She would have met with more decided success, probably, if she had followed less popular teachers. The discipline, however, was quite good, and there seemed to be no particular deficiency in the instruction, in respect to method or correctness. The committee think that Miss Folsom gives promise of becoming a popular teacher.

Winter Term.—Mr. Hiram P. Satchwell, *Teacher.*

The winter term, under Mr. Satchwell, a theological student from Concord, N. H., although short, was an unusually profitable one. Skill and tact in teaching were called into exercise in a very happy manner. The ideas of the teacher in respect to his work were correct, his method of realizing them judicious, and his faithfulness to both the intellectual and moral interests of his pupils, all that could be reasonably desired.

Statistics.

SUMMER SCHOOLS.

No. of District.	Names of Teachers.	Length in months.	Wages per month.	Amount received by teachers.	Whole number of scholars.	Average attendance.	Scholars under 5 years.	Scholars over 15 years.	Tardiness during the term.	Visitors during the term.
			$	$						
1	Miss Susan E. Peters,	4	30 00	120 00	60	48	8	1	130	47
2	Miss Marion B. Burgess,	3¾	20 00	75 00	54	39 1/10	6	2	41	12
3	*Grammar Department:* Miss E. B. Reed,	3	28 00	72 00	37	30 1/10		10	230	17
	Primary Department: Miss A. M. Richards,	3	12 00	36 00	38	29⅓	2		289	22
4	Miss Clara C. Kingman, *Prin.* Miss Joanna Whitman, *Assist.* Mr. Allen Whitman, *Principal,*	5½	40 00	220 00	88	54		1	461	10
5	Miss Mary E. Bates,	4¾	20 00	95 00	52	36 16/95	1		51	15
6	Miss Phebe Conant,	5¾	20 00	115 00	43	26 8/57		3	321	26
7	Miss Nancy W. Brown,	4	25 00	100 00	58	44 9/40	7		100	11
8	Miss M. A. Gleason,	4	32 00	128 00	96	58	5	2	446	42
9	Miss Lucy M. Richards,	5¼	28 00	157 00	65	46		5	556	17
10	Miss Lizzie D. Fulsom,	4	18 00	72 00	31	24 1/40	7	3	196	28

WINTER SCHOOLS.

1	Mr. T. B. Caldwell,	2½	43 00	107 50	63	50 17/50	5	6	19	13
2	Mr. J. Horace Soule,	2¾	34 00	93 50	41	39 6/13	1	1	129	16
3	*Grammar Department:* Miss E. B. Reed,	2	28 00	56 00	40	36 3/8			209	13
	Primary Department: Miss A. M. Richards,	2¼	12 00	27 00	37	24 31/90	3		376	22
4	Mr. G. S. Faxon,	2¼	40 00	84 00	80	55		3	Given above.	4
5	Mr. J. Horace Soule,	2 9/10	33 00	95 47	46	34 38/57		4	206	19
6	Mr. W. B. Hall,	2½	36 00	90 00	38	30 7/25		12	143	17
7	Miss Nancy W. Brown,	2½	29 00	72 50	51	39 39/50	3	1	100	7
8	Miss M. A. Gleason,	4	32 00	128 00	65	40		2	300	23
9	Miss Martha Copeland,	2¼	128 00	63 00	57	40 1/5		5	271	10
10	Mr. Hiram Satchwell,	2	35 00	70 00	35	26 27/34	2	3	136	9

Amount of money appropriated by the Town for the support of the schools, was $2,000. Amount received from the State school fund, was $140 07.

The apportionment to each District is as follows:

District No. 1, with 74 children between 4 and 16,	$ 211 34
" 2, " 58 " "	188 78
" 3, " 66 " "	200 06
" 4, " 131 " "	291 71
" 5, " 60 " "	191 60
" 6, " 58 " "	188 78
" 7, " 64 " "	197 24
" 8, " 120 " "	276 20
" 9, " 79 " "	218 39
" 10, " 43 " "	167 63
Ebenezer Alger,	2 78
Cyrus Monroe, Jr.,	2 78
Nahum A. Hatch,	2 78
Amount,	$ 2,140 07

Number of children between 4 and 16,	756
" " " 5 and 15,	680
Whole actual attendance during the year,	587
" average " " "	426

Pupils neither Absent nor Tardy.

District.

No. 1.—*Summer Term.*—Betsey W. Ellis.

" *Winter Term.*—Mercy W. Edson, Francella Morse, Betsey W. Ellis, Newton Sumner, Morton Alden, Minot C. Bird, Edwin Morse, Alfred Edson, Thomas O'Brien, Thomas Murray, Frank Mullin, Joseph Matthewson, Frederick Bird, William Mitchell.

No. 2.—*Summer Term.*—None.

" *Winter Term.*—Lucy A. Hathaway, Lizzie V. Smith, George A. Washburn, Elma Copeland, Edgar O. Pratt, Elma G. Whitmarsh.

No. 3.—*Summer Term.—Grammar Department.*—Augusta Bates.

" *Winter Term.*—Alice Richards, Jane Allen, Augusta Bates, Amelia Bell.

" *Summer Term.—Primary Department.*—None.

" *Winter Term.*—None.

No. 4.—*Summer Term.*—None.

" *Winter Term.*—None.

No. 5.—*Summer Term.*—None.

" *Winter Term.*—None.

No. 6.—*Summer Term.*—None.

" *Winter Term.*—Harriet Hathaway, Maria W. Keith, Francis White, Isaac Hathaway, Eugene Keith.

No. 7.—*Summer Term.*—Mary F. Ball, Ann P. Gurney, George Gurney, Benjamin C. Reed, Alphonso Whitman, George Lusarder.
" *Winter Term.*—Ann Gurney, Mary F. Reed.

No. 8.—*Summer Term.*—None.
" *Winter Term.*—None.

No. 9.—*Summer Term.*—Sarah Reynolds.
" *Fall Term.*—Alice Harlow, Nathan Kingman, Mary E. Allen, Lizzie Barrell, Homer Sanford.
" *Winter Term.*—Sarah F. Dyer.

No. 10.—*Summer Term.*—Frank Edson.
" *Winter Term.*—None.

General Condition of the Schools for the Year.

It is with pleasure that the Committee are able to express the opinion that, with scarcely an exception, all the schools of the year in town have been respectable in character, and that some have been excellent. There have been different degrees of success, but no instance of entire failure. It has been a pleasant thing also to us, that there has been no necessity in any school, during the whole year, to request the aid of the Committee to repress disorder, or settle difficulties. In some of the districts, epidemic complaints have interfered with the regular attendance. This has been the case, to the greatest extent, in Districts No. 5, 8, and 9. An unusually large number of female teachers have been employed, who have, for the most part, discharged their duties in a praiseworthy manner. But while bestowing this general commendation upon the character of the schools during the year past, we would by no means convey the impression, that the interests of education in the town are in a satisfactory condition. Before that result will be achieved, some radical, and some less important changes must be made in the organization of the schools, and in matters pertaining to their interests. A few of these changes the Committee deem it their duty to present to the consideration of the town.

Abandonment of the District System.

So long as this is kept up, there can be no well-organized course of instruction. There is now no settled plan of regulating the processes of education, remaining substantially the same from year to year. There are ten Prudential Committees, which are changed every spring. Each of these ten Committee men will have his peculiar ideas or notions respecting education. A part of the number will possess a good common education, and another part will not be particularly

enlightened. But whatever their views may be, whether narrow or liberal, their action is controlled by them. But the next year ten very different men are chosen, with ideas of education perhaps exactly the reverse of those cherished by their predecessors. By carrying out their ideas respecting the schools, they either neutralize or destroy the good done by those in whose place they were chosen. The practical operation of this course is, that the school, in a particular district, possesses no uniform character. During one term, or one year, there may be as good a school as the system will admit of; while the next term, or the next year, the agent, teacher, and school, may be alike inefficient and useless. The money may be worse than wasted, for the scholars may be irretrievably injured in their morals, their manners, or their mental habits. In this town, as in many others, the Prudential Committees control, in great measure, the education of the children in the public schools; for by selecting the teachers, they determine the character of the instruction communicated. But who, upon reflection, would think of placing the control of his child's education, for twelve or fifteen years, in the hands of as many of his neighbors, each one exercising that power for a year. These twelve or fifteen men would be likely to employ somewhere from twenty to forty teachers, the services of that number being often procured during twelve or fifteen years in one district school. But thus to change the control and plan of the child's education, every few months, for several years, would be as unwise as the course of a man who, having a large and expensive house to build, should, for variety's sake, change his architect some twelve or fifteen times, during the process of erection, and allow them to change their workmen two or three times as often as he changed his architects. His mansion, when completed by this variety of architects and workmen, would of course present a most symmetrical appearance, illustrating not the actual only, but many of the possible orders of architecture. No man, of sound mind, would build his house in this way. But is it of less importance how the children are built up in mental and moral culture? Abolish the district system then. Place the schools all in charge of a competent Committee, who will be able to pursue a permanent, well-digested plan of regulating and supplying the wants of the schools, and who will possess much better facilities for the selection of teachers, and their quiet change, when needful;

and the results of instruction, unless all experience fails, will be both valuable and hopeful.

Grading and Consolidation of Schools.

The Committee would commend to the consideration of the town, the importance of establishing a complete system of graded schools, consisting of a High School, Grammar Schools, Intermediate Schools, and Primary Schools. Several towns in the county would furnish models. If any one doubts the great advantages to be derived from such an arrangement, let him go into the first shoe manufactory that he comes to, and see the leading principle which renders such a system of schools efficient, illustrated. He will observe that the arrangement of the manufactory is such, that all the work, of one particular kind, is done by one man, and all the work of another kind by another man, and so on. One man cuts the stock; another workman, either in or out of the shop, fits the shoes; another bottoms them; and another applies the finishing process. Inquire of the manufacturer in respect to the quickness and cheapness of this method, compared with the old way of making shoes, in which one man did the whole work, and he will tell you, that on the supposition that a man is going into the business somewhat largely, and purposes to continue in it for several years, his present method is twice as quick, and twice as cheap, in the end, although involving something of an outlay to begin with. He will tell you, too, that the secret of success in his present plan is, that it divides the labor to the best advantage, and puts things together that belong together. And this is what the graded system of teaching does. It so divides the work of instruction as to occasion the least possible loss of educational power. And it puts teachers together that belong together, and scholars together that belong together. It does, therefore, for the educational interests, much what the modern mode of manufacturing does for the shoe business, i. e., it quickens and cheapens the whole process in the end, although involving something of an outlay to begin with. Such a system is just what this town needs; for it must, with 756 scholars, enter somewhat largely into the business of educating, and it will be under the necessity of continuing in it for no one knows how many years. We hope that the town will at once determine to introduce the gradation system into all its schools, being

convinced that the extra expense attending it would be all forgotten, within a few years, in the great educational power thence derived and the prosperity accruing to the town by reason of its flourishing schools. But if the town will not do this, then let those remarks be regarded as introductory to a recommendation for consolidating three districts for the purposes of gradation.

The Committee unanimously recommend to the town to consolidate Districts No. 1, No. 8, and No. 9, into one district. This would bring together into one organization, according to last year's report, 274 scholars, to be provided with instruction. That number of pupils ought not to be crowded into less than four schools, which would number 68 each, provided all should attend, and between 50 and 60, according to the usual rate of attendance. The district, once consolidated, might arrange for itself, the details for providing suitable schools and instruction. The Committee would, however, suggest that there might be four schools established, consisting of either a Grammar, three Primary schools, or what would be better, a Grammar school, an Intermediate School, and two Primary Schools. By procuring a well-qualified male teacher, and making this arrangement permanent, for both summer and winter, and putting the Intermediate and Primary Schools in charge of female teachers, the ordinary expenses need not much exceed the present cost of instruction in the three separate districts, and yet the benefits derived would nearly equal what these districts might expect to gain from the establishment of a graded system for the whole town. A central building would be needed. This, however, might be of two stories, and accommodate two of the schools, and in that case, one of the three present school-houses, with its site, might be sold. And whenever the town establishes such a system of schools as has been advocated, it could no doubt be readily induced to purchase the central building in the consolidated district. A further reason for the proposed consolidation is, that in two of the districts mentioned, additional or better school accommodations are much needed, and must be provided soon, if the comfort and welfare of the children are to receive anything like due attention.

Larger Appropriation.

The schools have been injuriously affected by the retrenchment which was made, last spring, in the annual appropriation. It will

be remembered that the sum voted for the support of the schools was cut down from $2,500 to $2,000. The consequence has been, that with only four-fifths as much money, and in some districts increased wages, and decrease of pupils, the terms in some instances have been very much shortened. The winter term, in two of the schools, was only eight weeks in length; and in only one of the districts did the term extend to three months. In such a limited period, the school would only fairly get under way, especially if a new teacher were engaged, and not much real instruction could be communicated, and a large part of that limited amount would be forgotten in the nearly three months, or in two instances, nearly *five* months' ensuing vacation. It is to be borne in mind, that the necessary expenses for providing good tuition are much greater than they were twelve or fifteen years ago. The wages of superior teachers advance every year. Those who intend to make teaching a permanent employment or profession, (and it is this class that furnishes the best instructors,) prefer, for the most part, permanent engagements in towns having graded schools. To procure such teachers for the short terms which our system only allows, requires in consequence, and that justly too, an increased rate of pay per month, over the wages in the towns where the schools are graded. Besides, the schools ought to be kept in operation in every district, from thirty-six to forty weeks of the year. This is rendered more imperative from the fact that the schools are not graded. Were this properly done, at least as much valuable instruction might be communicated in thirty weeks, as is now imparted in forty. So long as the town refuses to do this, the only remedy for this defect, is to lengthen the terms of instruction. This, however, will require an increase of funds. With this view of the subject, the Committee would suggest that the process of town retrenchment should be applied to something a little less vital, than educational supplies. Better, in our individual opinion, repress our road-making propensities, or cut down expenses almost any where else,—except in caring for the poor,—rather than in the means of education for our children; for if these are left to grow up in ignorance, the wealth and external embellishments, which may descend to them, will be almost sure to prove an injury rather than a benefit.

Book Appropriation.

The Committee are somewhat discouraged in respect to recommending appropriations by the town. Three years ago, the

Annual Report recommended a small appropriation for medals, to be used in each District for the purpose of exciting emulation. The Secretary of the Board of Education thought the suggestion of sufficient importance to be copied into the State Report; but the town took no notice of it. At the risk of a similar reception of their recommendation, however, the Committee would now propose to the town the appropriation of ten dollars to each District, that will raise half as much more and provide a safe place for keeping the books, for the purpose of providing itself with a one-volume Encyclopedia, a Gazetteer, a Biographical Dictionary, and School-apparatus for illustrating Geography, Physiology and Arithmetic. Beyond question, the most valuable appropriation, considering the amount, ever made for the benefit of the public schools in the State, was that which gave them Webster's Quarto Dictionary. But the books spoken of, saying nothing of the apparatus, might each be made well-nigh as useful in the schools, as the Dictionary of Webster. They would awaken inquiry, prompt investigation, and naturally tend to excite such a thirst for knowledge, that the pupil, after leaving school, would continue to manifest zeal for making intellectual acquisitions; and, with favoring circumstances, might in time, with no more than a common school education, become a well-informed man. In the matter of education, the chief thing is to get the will, for when the scholar has the will, he is pretty sure to *make* "the way." The Committee think that this appropriation will be likely to excite in the children, the needful "will," which knows so well how to find its own way to knowledge.

Too early Removal from School.

One of the obstacles to the attainment of a good common education, we are persuaded, is the very common practice, of beginning to send the children to school at too early a period, and of withdrawing them from the schools too early in their youth. By the former course, either the mind of the child is too early tasked, and developed at the expense of the bodily vigor, or the injurious habit is formed of sitting in school, listlessly gazing around, without application to study. By the latter procedure, the scholar is taken away from school with very meagre attainments. Sometimes the pupil is forced to break off from his studies, with no prospect of resuming them, when he has just begun to understand the impor-

tance of an education, and feel the need of making strenuous efforts to secure it. This is a very short-sighted policy on the part of a parent, that has at heart, the real welfare of his child. No prospective pecuniary advantage to be derived from his services in the shop, or on the farm, is worthy of comparison with the education which he might obtain in two or three additional years at school. Many parents toil early and late, for long years, in order to leave behind them a competence for their children, and at the same time secure to them only a limited education. Better, far, leave them the choice legacy of a superior mental culture, and trust that their own brains and hands, with the smiles of Providence, will supply their material necessities. Thus fitted for the responsibilities of life, and cast upon their own self-reliant energies, their prospects for usefulness and happiness, in their day, will be far more hopeful, than if they had been nursed in the lap of ease and affluence, or been deprived of intellectual discipline in order to provide for their physical wants. Parents naturally desire to be long and gratefully remembered by their offspring. But it is a great mistake to suppose that children, when years have sobered them, will thank their parents more for a pecuniary legacy, which *may* "take to itself wings," and *must* "perish with the using," than for the permanent and priceless wealth of mental and moral culture.

All which is respectfully submitted.

P. B. WILCOX,
BAALIS SANFORD,
B. W. HARRIS.

East Bridgewater, March, 1859.

REPORT OF THE SELECTMEN,

OF THE

TOWN OF EAST BRIDGEWATER,

TOGETHER WITH THE

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

MARCH 1, 1860.

BOSTON:
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN & SON, 42 CONGRESS STREET.
1860.

SELECTMEN'S REPORT.

The Selectmen of the Town of East Bridgewater submit the following Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of said Town, for the year ending March 1, 1860.

EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLS, FOR 1859–60.

District No. 1.—Scholars 81.

Their proportion of money for 1859, . . .		$225 14
Paid Lizzie B. Christian, for teaching, .	$104 00	
" Lizzie B. Christian, " .	98 00	
Balance due from the treasury, . .	23 14	
		$225 14

District No. 2.—Scholars 54.

Their proportion of money for 1859, . . .		$ 173 83
Balance due from last year, ...		8 04
		$ 181 87
Paid Samuel Sturtevant, for contingent expenses, ...	$ 2 25	
" Emily Copeland, for teaching, . .	45 00	
" Emily Copeland, for teaching, . .	35 00	
" Baalis Sanford, for contingent expenses,	3 18	
" Dexter Pratt, for wood, . . .	7 50	

Paid Emily Copeland, for teaching, . .	$ 47 15	
" Baalis Sanford, contingent expenses, .	1 75	
" S. W. Sturtevant, cutting wood, .	1 30	
Balance due from the treasury, . .	38 74	
		$181 87

District No. 3.—Scholars 69.

Their proportion of money for 1859, . . .		$ 202 33
Paid Laura G. Willis, for teaching, . .	30 80	
" Lovina H. Lyon, for teaching, . .	30 00	
" Adaline Harris, for teaching, . .	14 23	
" Baalis Sanford, for contingent expenses,	3 50	
" Elizabeth W. Deanes, for teaching, .	69 75	
" Nathan Whitman, for contingent expenses,	1 50	
Balance due from the treasury, . .	52 55	
		$ 202 33

District No. 4.—Scholars 133.

Their proportion of money for 1859, . . .		$ 323 97
Balance due from last year, ...		33 73
		$ 357 70
Paid S. B. Allen, for contingent expenses,	14 88	
" G. B. Howard, for teaching, . .	112 00	
" C. M. Noyes, for teaching, . .	24 00	
" S. B. Allen, for wood and contingent expenses, ...	19 50	
" S. B. Allen, for wood, . . .	2 13	
" S. B. Allen, for contingent expenses, .	5 44	
" J. H. Crossman, for schooling in West Bridgewater, ...	4 86	
" School Committee, for schooling David Roach's children in Bridgewater, .	7 29	
" G. B. Howard, for teaching, . .	127 50	
" K. M. Noyes, " " . .	34 00	
Balance due from the treasury, . . .	6 10	
		$ 357 70

District No. 5.—Scholars 60.

Their proportion of money for 1859, . . .		$ 185 23
Balance due from last year, ...		25 87
		$ 211 10
Paid J. P. Reed, for boarding teacher, .	25 87	
" David Brown, for wood, . . .	10 00	
" Carrie F. Cutter, for teaching, . .	80 00	
" Lewis E. Noyes, " " . .	90 00	
" Lewis E. Noyes, for contingent expenses,	1 54	
" Baalis Sanford, " " "	1 00	
Balance due from the treasury, . . .	2 69	
		$ 211 10

District No. 6.—Scholars 46.

Their proportion of money for 1859, . . .		$ 158 63
Balance due from last year, ...		12 76
		$ 171 39
Paid Perez Keith, for wood, ...	13 10	
" Laura C. Sherman, for teaching, .	80 00	
" Laura C. Sherman, " " .	77 53	
Balance due from the treasury, . .	76	
		$ 171 39

District No. 7.—Scholars 67.

Their proportion of money for 1859, . . .		$ 198 53
Paid Daniel Whitman, for wood, . .	13 00	
" Mary E. Bates, for teaching, . .	65 00	
" W. W. Josselyn, for contingent expenses,	7 59	
" W. W. Josselyn, " " "	1 25	
" W. B. Hall, for teaching, . .	108 00	
Balance due from the treasury, . .	3 69	
		$ 198 53

District No. 8.—Scholars 113.

Their proportion of money for 1859, . . .		$285 86
Balance due from last year, ...		7 96
		$293 82
Paid George A. Trow, for contingent expenses,	1 98	
" Susan H. Christian, for teaching, .	140 00	
" Daniel P. Edson, for wood, . .	6 00	
" Daniel P. Edson, for contingent expenses,	6 00	
Balance due from the treasury, . .	139 84	
		$293 82

District No. 9.—Scholars 85.

Their proportion of money for 1859, . . .		$232 74
Balance due from last year, ...		2 15
		$234 89
Paid Emma Barstow, for teaching, . .	78 00	
" Baalis Sanford, for contingent expenses,	6 67	
" Salmon Dunbar, for sawing wood, .	2 60	
" George Keith, for wood, . . .	2 00	
" Galen Willis, for wood, . . .	6 00	
" Baalis Sanford, for contingent expenses,	9 94	
Balance due from the treasury, . .	129 68	
		$234 89

District No. 10.—Scholars 39.

Their proportion of money for 1859, . . .		$145 32
Balance due from last year, ...		10 60
		$155 92
Paid Harriet A. Keith, for teaching, .	72 00	
" Isaac Hatch, for wood, . . .	6 00	
" Isaac Hatch, for contingent expenses,	4 25	
" Isaac Hatch, for contingent expenses,	1 25	
" J. Horace Soule, for teaching, . .	70 00	
Balance due from the treasury, . .	2 42	
		$155 92

Ebenezer Alger.—1 Scholar.

His proportion of money for 1859, ...	$3 74

Charles Monroe, Jr., and Nahum A. Hatch.—Scholars 2.

Their proportion of money for 1859, . . .		7 48
Balance due from last year, ...		36
		$7 84
Paid Winslow Conant, for schooling N. A. Hatch's child in Hanson, . . .	3 74	
Balance due from the treasury, . .	4 10	
		$7 84

EXPENSE OF THE ALMS-HOUSE,

From March 1, 1859, *to March* 1, 1860.

Said house is charged with the amount of provisions, hay, stock, household furniture, farming tools, wood, manure, and soil, as appraised last year:

Lumber on hand, . . .	$ 2 00	
Stock, ...	408 50	
Manure and soil, . . .	200 75	
Wood and fencing materials, .	73 84	
Hay, ...	157 25	
Household furniture, . .	152 52	
Farming tools, . . .	172 57	
Provisions on hand, . .	104 14	
Bills uncollected, . .	30 09	—$ 1,301 66

Said house is also charged with the following sums paid for provisions, &c.:

Stock, ...	$ 129 42
Meat and fish, . . .	38 02
Flour, grain, and other goods, .	333 94
Clothing, ...	6 00

Household furniture,	$ 16 49	
Farming tools,	21 25	
Labor on the farm,	111 86	
Blacksmith bill,	27 73	
Lumber and nails,	14 11	
Setting glass and white-washing,	2 20	
Use of plough,	1 00	
Warden's services one year,	126 27	
Doct. S. A. Orr, for medical attendance,	25 00	
Doct. Chaplain, " "	1 00	854 29
		$ 2,155 95

Said house is credited with the amount of provisions, hay, stock, household furniture, farming tools, wood, and fencing materials, manure and soil piled up, as appraised March 1, 1860:

Hay and straw,	$ 134 50	
Stock,	376 94	
Manure, soil, and ashes,	202 00	
Wood and fencing materials,	88 00	
Farming tools,	176 57	
Household furniture,	153 76	
Provisions on hand,	119 00	
Uncollected bills,	10 00	$ 1,260 77

Said house is also credited with the amount of produce sold off the farm, and for labor of Warden with team for work done off the farm:

Hay and grass sold,	$ 31 45
Stock sold,	125 00
Calves and hides sold,	33 69
Labor of Warden and team for work done off the farm,	88 69
Received for use of Bull,	7 75
" " Butter,	35 28
" " Milk,	8 96
" " Eggs,	3 59
" " Poultry,	8 63

Received for Beef and pork,	56 01		
" " Potatoes,	14 42		
" " Grass seed,	4 75		
" " Sugar,	3 50		
" " Use of horse and wagon,	6 13		
" " Old iron,	1 57		
" " Pasturing cow,	75		
" " Keeping peddler,	1 00		
" " Difference in oxen,	20 00		
The house is also credited for boarding Abner C. Jackson and men,	10 00		
And for boarding and nursing Abby Hodges, a pauper, settlement in Plymouth,	13 57		
Cash in the hands of the Warden,	19 97	494	71
		$ 1,755	48
Balance against the house,		400	47

Average number of paupers the past year, 3½.

EXPENSE OF SUPPORTING THE POOR, OUT OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

Paid for the support of Mrs. Deborah Bates's children,	$ 78	00
" " Mrs. Larcher's children,	3	00
" " Mrs. Joice and children,	76	80
" " Thomas Howard and wife,	33	00
" " Lucina Mitchell,	25	00
" " Mrs. Dunbar,	8	70
" " James Jacobs and family,	25	75
" Daniel French, for coffins,	13	75
" For the keeping of foreign paupers,	1	80
	$ 265	80

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Paid Charles Gurney, for finishing the road near Galen Latham's,	$ 251	29
" Calvin Chamberlain, for building road from Sandy Hill to the Four Corners,	162	50
" Welcome Young, for building road in District No. 11,	56	50
" Aaron Hobart, for building road in District No. 1,	27	78
" Israel Hobart, for building roads,	47	56
	$ 545	63

Paid Galen Willis, for building bridge near John Reed's Factory,	$ 99	73
" Galen Willis, for work on the Thatcher road,	50	00
" Aaron Hobart, for work on the road from J. O. Vinton's store to the Joppa road,	80	00
" for work on the roads and bridges, by order of the Selectmen,	542	85
" " work done on the roads and bridges, 1858,	83	17
" " work done by the surveyors of highways on the road appropriation,	490	27
" " overwork by the surveyors on the highway tax bills,	37	30
" " stone for bridges and culverts,	50	50
" " gravel for roads, 1858,	13	48
" " gravel " "	38	67
" " cinder " "	107	06
" " putting up railings on causeways and bridges,	74	50
" " lumber, iron and nails, for bridges and railings,	209	37
" " shoveling snow,	93	29
	$ 1,970	19

Repairing the Roads by a Labor Tax.

District No. 1.—Aaron Hobart, Surveyor.		
Amount of tax worked,	$ 106	88
Remaining on the bills,	24	53
District No. 2.—Nathaniel Perkins, Surveyor.		
Amount of tax worked,	98	90
Remaining on the bills,	1	74

District No. 3.—Josiah P. Reynolds, Surveyor.			
Amount of tax worked,	64 67		
Remaining on the bills, . .		3	35
District No. 4.—Galen Willis, Surveyor.			
Amount of tax worked,	58 85		
Remaining on the bills, . .			53
District No. 5.—George Gross, Surveyor.			
Amount of tax worked,	36 28		
District No. 6.—Thomas G. Stetson, Surveyor.			
Amount of tax worked,	71 05		
Remaining on the bills, . .		3	95
District No. 7.—Henry J. Starbuck, Surveyor.			
Amount of tax worked,	35 09		
Remaining on the bills, . .		2	66
District No. 8.—Isaac Brown, Jr. Surveyor.			
Amount of tax worked,	67 28		
Remaining on the bills, . .		8	77
District No 9.—Elbridge G. Lyon, Surveyor.			
Amount of tax worked,	44 37		
Remaining on the bills, . .		1	37
District No. 10.—George W. Harden, Surveyor.			
Amount of tax worked,	46 81		
Remaining on the bills, . .			52
District No. 11.—Welcome Young, Surveyor.			
Amount of tax worked,	56 95		
Remaining on the bills, . .		2	29
District No. 12.—Levi W. Noyes, Surveyor.			
Amount of tax worked,	181 46		
District No. 13.—John H. Hathaway, Surveyor.			
Amount of tax worked,	104 29		
Remaining on the bills, . .		1	04
District No. 14.—Charles A. Latham, Surveyor.			
Amount of tax worked,	46 23		
District No. 15.—Martin Parris, Surveyor.			
Amount of tax worked,	21 48		
Remaining on the bills, . .			68
District No. 16.—Luther Churchill, Surveyor.			
Amount of tax worked,	19 27		
Remaining on the bills, . .			77

District No. 17.—Levi C. Wright, Surveyor.				
Amount of tax worked,		64	10	
Remaining on the bills,				2 66
District No. 18.—Simeon Richmond, Surveyor.				
Amount of tax worked,		22	20	
Remaining on the bills,				52
District No. 19.—Merritt Jenkins, Jr., Surveyor.				
Amount of tax worked,		101	78	
Remaining on the bills,				3 04
Whole am't of tax worked,	$1,347	94		
Am't of taxes remaining on the bills,				$58 29

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Sundries.

Paid for Record Book,	$ 5	00
" " Printing and advertising,	66	00
" " Stationery and postage,	1	87
" " Guide posts and putting up guide boards,	4	50
" North Bridgewater for monument stone,	3	00
" " Repairing the hearse,	2	00
" " Measuring roads on town map,	2	00
" " Fire-proof safe,	150	00
" " Land for gravel,	55	00
" " Settees for town house,	25	75
" " Removing the remains of Mr. Wilder from Taunton,	6	75
" " Opening and lighting the meeting-house for a State lecturer,	1	50
" Interest on town note,	25	16
" Tax in Hanson,		36

Town Officers and Committees.

Paid Martin Whiting, Selectman, Assessor, and Overseer of the Poor,	121	31
" George Bryant, Selectman, Assessor, and Overseer of the Poor,	37	50
" Cushing Otis, Selectman, Assessor, and Overseer of the Poor,	36	25
" Baalis Sanford, School Committee,	54	13
" Philo B. Wilcox, " "	26	77
" Benjamin W. Harris, School Committee,	22	50
" Benjamin W. Harris, recording births, marriages, and deaths,	29	25
" B. R. Alden, Treasurer's services, 1858,	5	00
" B. R. Alden, " " 1859,	20	00
" B. R. Alden, collecting tax, 1859,	96	82
" Zebina Johnson, Constable,	8	00
" Judah B. Keen, Sexton,	65	42
" Galen Willis, Auditor, 1858,	1	50
" Galen Willis, " 1859,	1	00
" Samuel G. Alden, Auditor, 1859,	1	50
" Charles A. Latham, Committee on roads, 1858,		50
" Azor Harris, " " "	2	50
" Isaac Pratt, " " "	3	00
" John H. Hathaway, " " "	2	25
" Jacob A. Rogers, " " "	1	50
" Joseph Chamberlain, " " 1859,	18	17
" Isaac Pratt, " " "	9	50

Abatement of Taxes.

For 1857, 1858, 1859,	157	25
	$1,080	51

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Paid for schooling,	$1,836	82
" for support of the poor,	760	51
" for building new roads,	545	63
" for repairing roads and bridges,	1,970	19
" by labor tax on roads,	1,347	94
Incidentals,	1,080	51
	$7,541	60

DEBTS.

The Town is indebted as follows:

Notes and interest, payable on demand,	$2,436 94	
Outstanding orders, ...	511 00	
Due the several school districts, . . .	407 44	
		$3,355 38

CREDITS.

Available means of the Town to pay the above:

Due from M. M. Keith for use of Town-house,	15 13	
Due from other towns for the support of paupers,	39 32	
Cash and taxes uncollected, in the hands of B. R. Alden, Treasurer and Collector, for 1858, and 1859, as appears by the Auditor's certificate, ...	1,709 90	
And from John Reed, Treasurer and Collector for 1857, ...	512 86	
		$2,277 21
Balance against the town, ...		$1,078 17

Respectfully submitted,

MARTIN WHITING,
GEORGE BRYANT,
CUSHING OTIS.
Selectmen of East Bridgewater.

East Bridgewater, March 1, 1860.

LIQUOR AGENT'S REPORT.

Thomas Rogers in acc't with the Town of East Bridgewater.

Dr.

To stock on hand, Feb. 7, 1859,	$ 651 37
" cash sales of liquors,	2,588 83
" " " casks,	40 60
	$ 3,280 80

Cr.

By cash paid for liquors,	$ 2,434 26
" " for freight,	72 76
" Agent's salary,	100 00
" stock on hand, Feb. 7, 1860,	667 56
" cash on hand,	21 81
	$ 3,296 39

Profit and Loss Account.

Dr.

Stock on hand, Feb. 7, 1860,	$ 667 56
Cash " " "	21 81
	$ 689 37

Cr.

Stock on hand, Feb. 7, 1859,	$ 651 37
Total profit,	38 00

INTENTIONS OF MARRIAGE,

Recorded in East Bridgewater, from Jan. 1, 1859, *to Jan.* 1, 1860.

1859.

No.	Date.	Names of Groom and Bride.		
1	Jan'ry 3,	Patrick Heife, Jr.	and	Bridget Norris.
2	" "	James Brayton	"	Laura A. Brown.
3	" 8,	Kimball E. Sheldon	"	Mary E. Smith.
4	" 12,	Matthew W. Lincoln	"	Emily Harding.
5	" 17,	Oliver H. Wade	"	Mary A. Pratt.
6	" "	Samuel Harris	"	Mary Sturtevant.
7	Feb'ry 8,	H. P. Satchwell	"	Mary E. Jewett.
8	" 12,	John Powers	"	Anna Ford.
9	" 15,	Lucian B. Leach	"	Elvira D. Dickerman.
10	" 18,	Joseph Harlow	"	Lucy L. Bird.
11	" 26,	George D. Bryant	"	Mary E. Hudson.
12	March 13,	Daniel C. Chandler	"	Josephine Wade.
13	April 2,	Lysander M. Thompson	"	Marietta Hathaway.
14	" 16,	N. H. Wilson	"	Lucy S. Tolman.
15	May 7,	Nathaniel Beals	"	Elizabeth R. Herrick.
16	" 10,	Augustus F. Hall	"	Susan E. Osborne.
17	" 25,	Hartwell Atkins	"	Martha E. Cook.
18	June 11,	Marshall N. Humble	"	Mary F. Pratt.
19	" 18,	John Hahn	"	Sally Gannelly.
20	July 22,	Patrick Norris	"	Bridget Cary.
21	" 24,	Isadas Fuller	"	Mary A. Mendall.
22	Aug. 2,	Jasper M. Staples	"	Adeline Tirrell.
23	" 14,	Josiah Otis	"	Myra A. Millet.
24	Sept. 21,	David L. Tinkham	"	Elizabeth C. Morse.
25	" 24,	Frank M. Kingman	"	Ellen G. Alden.
26	Oct. 10,	Reuel Lincoln	"	Roxanna Smith.
27	" 13,	John A. Allen	"	Fidelia Cook.
28	" 15,	James M. Haynes	"	Margaret L. Gardner.
29	Nov. 1,	John W. Worcester	"	Harriet A. Millet.
30	" 8,	William H. Fullerton	"	Mary H. Ford.
31	" "	Robert Wade	"	Eliza Lincoln.
32	" 17,	Elbridge Crocker	"	Ellen A. Munroe.
33	" 24,	John Hannegan	"	Mary Harfey.
34	" "	Stillman Aldrich	"	Betsey J. Sturtevant.
35	Dec. 5,	George T. Johnson	"	Harriet H. Gassett.
36	" 15,	Samuel Carter	"	Mrs. Sophronia Dunbar.
37	" 19,	Nehemiah White	"	Elizabeth Kenan.
38	" 26,	Amos Hunting	"	Margaret O. Holbrook.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN EAST BRIDGEWATER,

DURING THE YEAR 1859.

No.	Date.	Names.	Age.		
			Years.	Months.	Days.
1	Jan. 29,	Noel Barrell,	75		
2	Feb. 3,	Mary Whaland,	21		
3	" 14,	Alvin Shaw,	74		
4	" 16,	Marie Jenness,		7	7
5	" "	Infant,			3
6	" 21,	Charles Drake,	8		
7	" 28,	George D. Bryant,	20		
8	" "	Betsey Hahn,	22		
9	March 7,	Sally Osborne,	69		
10	April 14,	Ellen Norris,	46		
11	" 15,	Daniel Perkins,	24		
12	" 22,	Nathan T. Snell,	47		
13	" 30,	George Douglass,	64		
14	June 1,	Moses Bates, ,	72		
15	" 7,	Levi Washburn,	77		
16	" 16,	Eunice Lincoln,	72		
17	" 19,	Infant, ,			
18	" 29,	Ellis C. Holmes,		4	
19	July 8,	Emma G. Parish,	1		
20	" 12,	Walter H. Bowles,	1	6	
21	" 18,	Eliza Chamberlain,	57		
22	" 24,	Michael O. Bullard,	11		
23	" 29,	William B. Reene,		8	
24	Aug. 14,	Harriet Bourse,	61		
25	" 19,	Edwin Lincoln,	40		
26	" 28,	Infant,			
27	Sept. 2,	Elisha Phillips,	29		
28	" 3,	Horace A. Johnson,	26		
29	" 4,	Elmira Wright,	19		
30	" 6,	John Ford,	18		
31	" "	Anna B. Renna,	3	4	10
32	" 7,	Lorams S. Hathaway,	33		
33	" 13,	Andrew P. Ramsdell,	3		
34	" 16,	Charlotte A. Young,	24		
35	" 19,	Abigail Lincoln,	53		
36	" 24,	Infant,	1		
37	Oct. 1,	Lucy D. Wade,	31		
38	" 6,	William Wright,		6	
39	" 11,	Mary Annis,	23		
40	" 25,	Martha Morse,	41		
41	Nov. 2,	Joseph Bosworth,	85		
42	" 14,	Lucia Dickerman,	26		
43	" 24,	Lydia Jenkins,	83		
44	" 28,	Peter Keating,	42		
45	Dec. 3,	Eliza C. Washburn,	42		
46	" 6,	Ormida Reed,		10	
47	" "	Mary Nash,	37		
48	" 20,	Edward Tilly,	22		
49	" 26,	Thomas Roach,	2		

BIRTHS.—The number of Births recorded in East Bridgewater, during the year 1859, is ninety-three.

B. W. HARRIS, Town Clerk.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF EAST BRIDGEWATER,

FOR THE YEAR 1859--60.

The Superintending School Committee, as required by the Statutes of this Commonwealth, present the following as a "detailed report" of the several District Schools of this town, for the past year.

The Committee was organized by the choice of Baalis Sanford, Chairman, and Benjamin W. Harris, Secretary.

The Committee have much pleasure in stating that, in the Districts No. 1, No. 8, and No. 9, the past year has been one of important change and progress, by their becoming united in one large district containing more than one-third of the school children in town. A spacious and commodious school-house is in process of erection, in a position central, retired, and yet easy of access,—elevated, healthful, commanding a pleasant and extensive view of surrounding scenery, and seeming to have been designated by nature, as well as common consent, for such an edifice. The building is 50 feet long by 38 feet wide, and two stories high; and, if the design and model are fully carried out—as the well known competency of the architect gives ground to anticipate—will be constructed in the most substantial manner,—the exterior presenting a noble specimen of architectural beauty, and the interior arranged with rooms finished and furnished in the most approved style, for the accommodation of more than a hundred pupils. This elegant structure is expected soon to be completed, and will doubtless reflect the highest honors on the community to whose intelligence and liberality it owes its origin.

As no change either in the number of scholars or school-money pertaining to the three schools above-named, has as yet been made,

they have been kept, and will be here reported, according to the plan of former years.

The schools were severally assigned for special supervision, to the following persons, viz.:

Nos. 2, 9, 10, 3,	Grammar and Primary,	to B. Sanford.
" 4, 5, 7,	"	P. B. Wilcox.
" 1, 6, 8,	"	B. W. Harris.

This arrangement was followed during the year, except that No. 6, for the Winter Term, was under the care of B. Sanford, and, for the same term, B. W. Harris was the special visitant of No. 10.

The condition of the schools is presented in the following specific reports.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Centre.

This School has been, during the entire year, under the instruction of Miss Lizzie B. Christian, of Bridgewater. Although the elements of which this school is composed, forbid its taking a high rank in the scale of excellence as compared with the other schools in town, yet your committee are happy to be able to say, that under the efficient management of Miss Christian, it has, during the past year, made very marked progress toward that high position, which the *Centre School* ought justly to hold.

In the personal deportment of the pupils, a very noticeable improvement has been attained, attributable to the fact that they have had constantly before them, as exemplified in their teacher, in speech and action, such excellent models as could not fail of being reflected in their own conduct. She also seemed to possess for every child under her charge a real affection, which she so manifested to them, as to win from them a prompt, cheerful and affectionate obedience to her wishes. Hence, while the government of the school was gracefully mild and gentle, it was yet firm and effective, and general good order prevailed.

In all the branches taught in the school, the committee have perceived the unmistakable evidences of thorough and patient illustration and instruction. The attendance has been more uniform and punctual than at some former periods, and so far as we can judge, there has been a kind co-operation of effort on the part of parents, which is of cheerful promise for the future.

On account of the illness of the teacher, which we regret both

as a misfortune to herself and to the school, the Winter Term closed suddenly, and two weeks earlier than was intended, and without a closing examination.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Black Brook.

This School, in the Summer Term, was intrusted to the care of Miss Emily Copeland. She was faithful, exact, and persevering in her efforts, and the result evinced a good degree of success. Her school was uniformly quiet and orderly, showed much interest in their studies, and respect for their teacher, and consequently, as a whole, made very creditable improvement.

The Winter Term commenced under the charge of the same teacher, and continued six weeks, with the same pleasing features and promising indications of success, when its course was unhappily interrupted by the sudden appearance in the district, of a contagious disease. After a period of suspension, it was re-opened and taught two weeks longer, but with only half the usual number of pupils in attendance ; and fears again arising from a repetition of the cause referred to, and the teacher also being ill, an adjournment of the school for the winter, however much to be regretted, seemed the most judicious course.

In passing, we wish to say a word to the citizens of this district, in respect to a defect in their school-house arrangements, which appears in the absence of any suitable shelter for fuel. The use of wood saturated with the rains, and covered with the snows of winter, must necessarily be some drawback on the time, patience, and comfort of the school. Besides, considering the high price which wood in this town still commands, to keep its combustible qualities in the state best fitted to impart their greatest benefits, is demanded on the score of economy.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Beaver.

The Primary Department, Summer and Winter Terms, was taught by Miss Lovina K. Lyon ; whole number attending school, each Term, 45, and the average attendance, 28.

There was evidence of a desire, on her part, to do all in her power for the instruction and proper management of the school. The children appeared generally to manifest a good degree of attention to the rules of order, and of interest in their primary but very important studies. And the examination at the close of each

Term, showed some remarkable cases of improvement, especially in the lowest classes ; in many, a want of distinct and animated utterance in recitation, but in all, perhaps, commendable progress.

If the school, as a whole, did not come up to that point of acquisition which might justly be expected from it, the deficiency is, in a large measure, to be attributed to the irregularity of attendance ; the average being less than two-thirds. The natural effect of such irregular attendance during each Term, must have been not only seriously to put back in study, the numerous absentees, but to embarrass and impede the pupils that were present—and thus defeat, to a sad extent, the efforts of any teacher.

The Upper, or Grammar School, was commenced in the Summer Term, under the superintendence of Miss Laura G. Willis. From the examination which she sustained, and the testimonial of scholarship which she presented, flattering anticipations of her success were entertained. Her literary qualifications were fully sufficient for the charge, but from want of good health, or energy, she did not maintain that order which is indispensable to success, even in the smallest school. At the end of five weeks and three days, on consultation with the committee, she resigned her office.

Without loss of time, the committee were fortunate in engaging Miss Adeline Harris to take the place thus vacated. She happily illustrated the power of first impressions, and the value of a good beginning, as having an important bearing on a teacher's future success. Fallen order gradually rose, in fair aspects, under her prompt and judicious management. The pupils generally became more industrious. And though their advancement was not equal to their privileges, yet their appearance at the last examination, reflected much credit on the nineteen present, and on the teacher, for her fidelity and perseverance. The school continued under her tuition, six weeks and two days. During the last week, several left the school, for reasons unknown to the committee.

For the Winter Term of the Grammar School, the committee were happy in being able to secure the services of Miss Elizabeth W. Deanes, long and well known as a teacher of experience and distinguished ability. Her fidelity and skill were found, at the monthly visits, wholly accordant with her established reputation, and expressive of her superior qualification for teaching a school of this grade. Without much apparent effort, there was every thing in respect to order that could be desired. The mode of instruction

was thorough, critical, illustrative; and the administration of discipline judicious, affectionate, effective.

The exercises of the school, at its close, evinced, with the exception of a want in some, of clear and distinct articulation, a degree of studiousness, interest, and proficiency, in the performers, highly creditable to them, and to the teacher.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Joppa.

This School, for both Summer and Winter Terms, a period of eight and a quarter months, was intrusted to the care of Miss Garrie B. Howard, as Principal. She has devoted herself to her duties with great earnestness and well-directed efforts; and in a manner adapted to interest and exercise the minds of her pupils. There appeared a good understanding between teacher, parents, and scholars, and much good fruit resulting from her labors, in the general order and improvement of the school.

The Assistant, Miss Kate M. Noyes, has bestowed efficient aid, and the classes under her particular instruction, appeared with much credit. It was gratifying to your committee to see many of the parents and friends of the children at the closing examination.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Northville.

This School, in the Summer Term, was under the care of Miss Carrie F. Cutter. Though it was her first school, she evinced qualities for her vocation which were in a good degree successful in gaining the respect and love of her scholars, and thus easily securing a regard to order. Her school, in this important respect, always appeared well. It is believed also, that commendable progress was made in the various studies pursued.

The school in its Winter Term was taught by Mr. Lewis E. Noyes. Though we have no report of this school from its special visitor, Rev. P. B. Wilcox, who has left the town, yet the writer has learned from various sources that Mr. Noyes did exceedingly well, both in teaching and governing. His excellencies secured unusually good attendance, interest in studies, and desire to excel, on the part of his scholars. It was much regretted that his illness prevented an examination at the close of the school.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—Satucket.

The Summer Term was taught by Miss Laura C. Sherman, with

good success. At all the visits of the special visitant, excellent order prevailed, which seemed to be attained by no apparent effort at *government*, but rather from an affectionate mental control of the pupils, which the teacher had acquired imperceptibly to the children themselves. The recitations showed that study had been well directed, and that instruction not contained in the text-books had been freely imparted. All classes seemed to have had their proper proportion of the teacher's attention; none were neglected, while others were especially favored, as is too frequently the case in mixed schools like this.

The committee are happy to bear testimony to the faithfulness, zeal, and intelligence of Miss Sherman, and to congratulate the district on the improved condition of the school under her management.

The Winter Term was under the charge of the same teacher, and continued fourteen weeks with like success. She evidently won at the beginning of the first term, and continued to maintain to the end of the second, the respect and esteem of her pupils. As a consequence, the government was easy, the order excellent, and the progress steady, throughout both terms, a period of seven and a half months. The examination was good in almost every particular.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—West Crook.

This School was taught in Summer by Miss Mary E. Bates, and in Winter by Mr. William B. Hall. The special visitor, Rev. P. B. Wilcox, to whose supervision it was assigned for the year, is absent, and has left no report of it. But it is understood that Miss Bates labored faithfully and earnestly for the pupils, with generally gratifying results; and that the energy and devotedness of Mr. Hall made his services useful and acceptable to the scholars and their parents.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Forge Pond.

The Summer Term of this School was intrusted to Miss Susan H. Christian; and the high expectations of success which the committee entertained at the commencement of the term were fully realized. With a school of 73 scholars, crowded into a house quite too small to decently accommodate so large a number, and comprising all ages, of all degrees of advancement, Miss Christian entered upon her arduous undertaking, with a zeal which never

abated, to the end, and devoted herself to her duty with a degree of patience and fidelity quite remarkable.

The order was good—as good as we think it could well be, under all the adverse circumstances which we have named—and the general deportment of the pupils illustrated the power and presence of good example. The instruction was thorough and accurate, and each department of instruction appeared to have received a just proportion of the teacher's labor and attention. Good proficiency was made in all the various branches taught, and we do not think any study was suffered to languish, or any class of pupils neglected, to make way for more agreeable employment in other departments.

The committee hope Miss Christian may find it agreeable to herself to accept this or some other school in town the coming year.

The Winter Term, under Mr. Lewis E. Noyes, is not yet closed; but the committee are happy to state that, under the experienced instruction of Mr. Noyes, great progress is being made, and good order prevails, which give promise of an excellent examination, as the result of a well-spent term.

NINTH DISTRICT.

This School, in Summer, was committed to the charge of Miss Emma Barstow. At the first visit of the committee, the order was not all that could be desired; at the second, it had somewhat improved. The manner of teaching was suggestive, and adapted to awaken interest and thought in relation to many subjects connected with practical life, as well as to the lessons in the text-book.

The improvement in nearly all the branches was fair and respectable, though some of the classes appeared much better than others. In penmanship there were specimens of considerable progress. The examination in arithmetic and grammar evinced a good degree of excellence. The reading appeared in general to advantage, while there were some cases of peculiar correctness.

This was happily the last school in the old school-house as it then existed. It was afterward relieved of some of its outside uncouth appendages, enlarged by the addition of a convenient entry and attic, and its interior rendered attractive for the teacher and pupils who should occupy it, by the provision of a table,

chairs, and desks, of the latest and best style. This house is designed for one of the Primary Schools of the new District No. 1, when its school edifice is finished, and will accommodate about sixty scholars.

With this additional advantage of a newly-furnished school-room, the Winter Term was given in charge to Miss Lucy J. Hayden, a lady of experience and professional training. This being as yet (but we trust for the last time) a mixed and large school, consisting of pupils of different ages, capacities, and temperaments, it requires a multiplicity of exercises and modes of discipline, and presents a test to the power and patience of any teacher. The school has entered the fifteenth week of its term, and has not yet closed. Miss Hayden has thus far performed her daily tasks with promptness, fidelity, accuracy, and the force of excellent example, resulting in general good order and increasing proficiency on the part of the pupils. The present appearance gives promise of an excellent examination.

TENTH DISTRICT.—Simeon Curtis.

The School in this district was in Summer placed under the instruction of Miss Harriet A. Keith; whole number attending, 36, and the average attendance, 28. She was very industrious, and desirous to improve and benefit her scholars. And although she could not inspire them with that high regard to order, and love of study, which are essential to the greatest success, yet it is the opinion of the visiting committee, that, on the whole, the school was progressive; and at the close deserved commendation in respect to recitations, deportment, and improvement.

For the Winter Term, the committee had engaged a young man of Normal School training, under the belief that they had acted for the interest of the district. But the inhabitants of the district, acting doubtless under a *sense of duty*, and for what they deemed their *best educational interest*, met in school meeting, and voted "to close the school-house against a public school, unless the district have some voice in selecting a teacher"—adding to the vote for that purpose terms and conditions which they probably looked upon, at the time, as *models of courtesy and politeness*, and which your committee do not fail to understand and fully appreciate. This vote was sent by the clerk of the district to your committee; and were it not for wounding the feelings of some gentlemen of

the district who had no participation in the matter, and who are understood to have deprecated the movement, we should lay it before the town as a practical illustration of the great need of the services of an efficient "*schoolmaster*" in this region, at least among the "*older children,*" and one skilled in governing.

The committee, not desiring any conflict with the inhabitants of the district, and looking to the interests of the pupils, suffered the leaders of this revolutionary movement to have another teacher. Upon the recommendation of several persons in the district, Mr. J. Horace Soule was engaged to teach the school, who performed his duty with fidelity and with fair success. In some respects, his examination (which took place on a very stormy and inclement day, when only nine scholars were present) showed evidences of much training. In reading and arithmetic, especial pains had been taken, and the progress was quite marked. On the whole, we think Mr. Soule entitled to the thanks of the committee for the manner in which he discharged his duty.

The teacher who was first engaged found his *advantage* in the unfounded, and, as your committee think, unreasonable hostility towards him, which was manifested in the vote above referred to, as he was employed in one of the best schools in North Bridgewater, at much more remunerative wages, and for a much longer period, where he has met with marked success, in a community *nearly, if not equally as discriminating and intelligent* as that portion of the inhabitants of District No. 10, who voted him *unworthy* to instruct their children.

The special visitant of this school for the Winter Term makes himself personally responsible for this report of it.

GENERAL REPORT.

In thus presenting to our fellow-citizens an outline of the character and condition of the eleven Public Schools we have had the honor to superintend the past year, we are happy to witness so much ground for the conclusion that, as a whole, they have at least equaled, if not surpassed, the excellence of former years. The duty of selecting and appointing, as well as examining and approving teachers, having been intrusted by you to your committee at the commencement of the year, even in anticipation of the action

of the legislative statute, they have endeavored to fulfill it without partiality or prejudice; and to attend to the other duties of supervision assigned them, with that fidelity which justice to their other official relations would permit.

As good teachers are generally engaged at an early day, much care was exercised in making applications to persons of known ability—and in selecting from applicants who presented themselves such individuals as, under all the circumstances, were judged best adapted to take charge of the particular schools to which they were severally assigned. Thirteen female teachers were employed in the Summer schools, including one assistant. Of this number, six were continued in the Winter schools, and in the same that they taught in Summer. One was invited to continue her very acceptable services in the Winter Term, but declined. Only three male teachers were employed in Winter. One of these, of superior reputation for experience and success, could be obtained only on condition that he could have two schools. The condition was, in this case, complied with. But the plan we find does not work the most favorably—making the time of the beginning and the close of different schools very unequal—and we recommend its discontinuance. One other gentleman, an excellent teacher, was engaged for a large school, but was prevented by illness from meeting the engagement, and a lady was appointed to supply his place.

Most of the teachers were able to awaken and maintain through the Term a general and commendable interest in study, and cheerful regard for order, which resulted in very manifest improvement; while some few, though they labored in their daily work with perhaps equal fidelity, yet, on account of circumstances which they did not create or expect, and could not control, did not reach the same high success.

When we compare our schools of the present year with what they were a dozen years ago, we see much evidence of improvement. And if we extend this comparison to a date considerably anterior to that, but distinctly within the recollection of, at least, one of your committee, the marks of progress are still more numerous and decided. Neat and commodious school-houses have, in nearly every district, taken the place of the unsightly and ill-furnished structures which then existed, and poorly deserved the name they bore. Public sentiment has been growing more intelligent, and more intense. With increasing and commendable lib-

erality the town has made provision for its schools. And the beneficial results of this expenditure, have been incalculably great. But after all that has been so advantageously accomplished, there is still an urgent demand for strenuous and persevering efforts, that the usefulness and efficiency of the schools may not only be continued, but increased and more widely extended.

A few particulars wherein such improvement might be secured, your committee venture to suggest.

Grading System to be advanced.

This system is fundamental to the best degree of prosperity in our schools. Every one who visits the school-room must be convinced that it is an incalculable disadvantage to have scholars of all ages and sizes, and every variety of acquisition, crowded together in the same school. In this case, a school of 60 or 70 scholars will contain—as some of our schools of this character actually do—more than 30 classes, requiring the teacher to instruct in all the long series of studies, from the Primer up to Grammar, Physiology and Algebra. His time being thus minutely divided, in order to give each class its due share, his labor must be bestowed at great disadvantage, and it cannot be expected that he will accomplish much. If he does, his power is wonderful indeed.

The effectual and only remedy for this evil, is the establishment of different grades—or collecting the pupils of about the same average attainments into the same school. This would greatly diminish the number of classes, and in the same proportion increase the time which the teacher could devote to each, and the efficiency of his efforts for its advancement.

This plan has repeatedly been presented to your candid and intelligent consideration in former Reports, and every year does but confirm the conviction of your committee, that it is essential to the best good of the schools, in every district that will admit of its adoption. And we are happy to see that it is becoming more widely appreciated. A laudable beginning and progress have been already made. And we indulge the fond hope that the system will yet be carried out to its consummation.

The plan is simply this. Let the pupils in the first elements of learning, form one grade, called a Primary School. Let those scholars still further advanced, where there is a sufficient number

to require it, form another grade, called the Intermediate School. Those in this school who have attained a certain standard, should form another grade called a Grammar School, which should be established in Districts, where the population is sufficiently dense to admit of it. And finally, those in this school who have made such progress in study as to need a higher school, should form a public High School, under the charge of an able and accomplished teacher, qualified to instruct in classical studies, to fit young men to enter college, and young ladies and gentlemen to take charge of our District Schools, and other important stations in business.

This is the head of the grading system in Public Schools, without which its proper symmetry, beauty and benefits, cannot be fully unfolded.

This plan, when fairly carried into operation, would not cost more than does the working of the old system. And it would compensate for the additional expense more than a hundred fold, in the longer and better schooling which it would furnish to all the children. All the Primary and Intermediate Schools being taught by females, as they may be, with undoubted propriety and profit, there would be a considerable saving of expense—as the wages of male teachers exceed those of females by at least twenty dollars a month. The amount thus saved would go far to meet the wages of a competent High School teacher.

Above the schools of the lower grades, then, for the perfecting of the system, should be one High School, established by, and for the benefit of, the whole town. The building for it should be central, free and accessible to all. It need not be very expensive, and might be located so that hardly any scholar in town would have to walk more than two miles. And so much of a daily walk could not be injurious to either physical or mental vigor. While the great majority would be within a shorter distance. And if, with an outlay of a few hundred dollars more than we now expend, we can have a permanent system of graded schools, that will give to every child, rich and poor, in the whole town, free access to the means of a good education; the plan, we think, strongly commends itself to practical and general regard.

Though we have a private Academy, of long and honorable standing, conducted by able and classical teachers, yet but few comparatively, through inadequacy of means, are able to receive its annual benefits. And the town does not meet the wants of the

people, without making the advantages of a free public education equal to those furnished by private seminaries. But if we cannot have the whole of a good thing, let us secure as much of it as possible.

The committee decidedly recommend to District No. 4,—the largest single District in town,—to divide their numerous school into two distinct grades, a Primary School, and a Grammar School, having different apartments and each its appropriate teacher. Their present school-house is, perhaps, sufficiently large to accommodate both schools; and a partition extending through it, would be much better than the existing arrangement.

This may do for the present. Still we think the educational interests of the District, now numbering one hundred and thirty-three children, and annually increasing, will shortly demand larger accommodations and of a style corresponding with its wealth and intelligence.

The same principle of gradation and classification we are anxious to apply, as fast and as far as practicable, in all the schools in town.

Efficient Teaching.

Whatever else may be done for schools, it will still remain true that their character is essentially determined by that of their teachers. If all careful observation renders this undeniable, the work of instruction is one of no ordinary importance. "There is no office," said Dr. Channing, "higher than that of a teacher of youth, for there is nothing on earth so precious as the mind, soul and character of the child. No office should be regarded with greater respect. The first minds in a community should be encouraged to assume it." Yet its difficulties and responsibilities are commensurate with its dignity and magnitude. It requires that the teacher's own mind, by a long course of active study, be well furnished with knowledge, and also be trained to the exercise of skill in imparting that knowledge to others—the facility of simplifying and illustrating the various studies claiming the attention of his scholars; so that they will not only learn the words, and remember the dry rules of the text-book, but perceive and understand the principles on which these rules are based, and be able to apply them to the great problems and business transactions of life. The teachers should, by enlarged views of education, and a careful study of human nature, be able to find and touch its hidden springs, to

arouse the dull and indolent, to inspire the indifferent with a desire for knowledge, to subdue the turbulent, and infuse into all a love of order, and an affectionate confidence in their teacher.

He needs, then, high moral, as well as intellectual culture; and should engage in his vocation, not as a temporary expedient for "replenishing a scanty purse," or multiplying his amusements—but with that enthusiasm for the work which is directed by prudence and much earnest preparation, and with that daily diligence and labor which result from a high sense of responsibility to God and to posterity.

All this is applicable, in a high degree, even to the teacher of the Primary school. And it is a sad mistake to suppose, that for its suitable instruction not much qualification is required. Very much depends on a good beginning. As the instruction first received is the most enduring, it is all important that it be of the right kind, and given in the right manner. Thus it will "teach the young idea how to shoot," and mould characters into forms of moral beauty and usefulness. But the mistakes, the carelessness, the ungenteel or incorrect conduct of an incompetent teacher, may create in the young pupils a disgust for the school-room and its duties which no subsequent efforts can remove, and thus sadly affect their whole future life.

"The dew-drop on the infant plant,
May warp the giant oak forever."

In view of the fact that the lessons, scenes, and hymns which exert their influence during the first six or eight years of existence, make more lasting impressions than those of any subsequent period of life, a distinguished statesman once said, "Let me make the songs for the youth, and I care not who make the laws." With far more truth may the competent teacher say, "Let me have the control of the young during the first six years of their school-life, and I care not who have their subsequent management."

In view of this standard of teaching—and who can say it is not true and just—your committee feel that the selection of teachers is a difficult and responsible trust. And the more so, as so many young persons are looking forward to the employment of teaching in our public schools, who have not been specially educated for the work. The task of selection and compensation will be much more pleasant, when all the candidates for teaching shall have prepared

themselves, by a thorough course of professional training,—such as is furnished, for instance, by the State Normal Schools,—added to a personal inspection of common schools, conducted by the most able and accomplished teachers.

Prompt and Uniform Attendance.

Your committee, from much personal inspection, have been led to the belief, that no small evil among scholars is the want of punctual and regular attendance at the schools. The Registers indicate that the absences and tardiness amount to at least 25 per cent. of the whole attendance.

No school can prosper, or make any good progress, without being systematic in its operations, both in respect to discipline, and the studies and recitations of each of its classes. So far as lateness or irregularity of attendance obtains, it interferes with the order of school exercises, and prevents the good results from them, which might otherwise be expected.

The teacher must be at his post, and begin his school precisely at the hour, even though half his scholars should be absent. Now for tardy children to be coming in for the next half hour, must divert the attention of those present from their studies, disturb the stillness and order of the school-room, and increase the difficulties of the teacher. But the greatest injury is inflicted upon the character of the delinquent children themselves. The practice of tardiness at school will produce a habit of slackness and dilatoriness in other duties, which will be very apt to follow them through life, and make them "half an hour too late in every thing."

So if a scholar is irregular in his attendance, he loses his standing in his class, by losing the lessons recited in his absence, and will require more of the teacher's time, and that of the rest of the class, when he returns to it. Besides, this irregularity of attendance at school will be likely, if persisted in, to form a distinguishing trait of character, the effects of which will be sadly manifest in the important business of subsequent life.

We believe that the correction of these evils lies principally in the hands of parents; that this loss of one-fourth of the money and time provided for our Public Schools might mostly have been avoided, if parents had been sufficiently interested and careful to secure the proper attendance of their children. Such attendance can never be secured, unless parents impress the child with the

belief that they themselves consider his daily opportunities for schooling of great price. But this they can never do, if, for a trifling reason, or without urgent necessity, they allow him to be inconstant or late in his attendance at school.

Home Influence and Sympathy for Teachers.

The work of the Common School teacher is not less arduous and trying than it is elevated and important. Having to deal with as many different dispositions, capacities, and grades of character as he has scholars, and to train them all to habits of study and order, his powers of patience, self-control, and persevering effort, are often tried to the utmost.

The expression toward him of sympathy, encouragement, and co-operation from the parents of his pupils, has peculiar value. To make annual and liberal appropriation of funds for procuring the services of competent teachers, though indispensably important, is not sufficient. The best teacher will fall far short of what he designed, without the expressed interest and approbation of parents; especially, if they complain of his doings in the hearing of their children. Our schools have always been the most prosperous and progressive, when good feeling has been manifested by their patrons toward the teacher; and the pupils have received that training and control at home, which have rendered little time and effort necessary for their management at school.

In fine, we suggest the necessity of combined efforts for the advancement of our schools. No individuals or committees alone are adequate. As the Common Schools, under the blessing of Providence, are indispensable to the prosperity of all our public, social and individual interests, all the citizens are alike concerned in their welfare. All should, in their respective places, unite their utmost efforts for their advancement. In such a cause, mere local and partisan ends should be forgotten, and every one be roused to do what he can for the highest improvement of our school-system, that the great and unspeakable benefits of public education and virtue may be extended to all in the whole community, and transmitted, as an invaluable legacy, to future generations.

BAALIS SANFORD,
B. W. HARRIS,
School Committee of East Bridgewater.

TABLE NO. I....SUMMER SCHOOLS.

Districts.	TEACHERS.	Census.	Length in months.	Wages per month.	Amount.	Whole attendance.	Average attendance.	Over 15.	Under 5.	Visitors during term.
1..	Lizzie B. Christian,.....	76	4	$26.00	$104.00	54	52	1	4	20
2..	Emily Copeland, ...	50	4	20.00	80.00	51	40	3	2	25
3	*Grammar Department:*									
	Laura G. Willis, ...	62	3	23.06	69.20	37	28	5		30
	Adeline Harris, ...									
	Primary Department:									
	Lovina K. Lyon, ...		3	10.00	30.00	45	28		2	22
4	*Principal:*									
	Garrie B. Howard, ...	125	4	34.00	136.00	86	66	1		30
	Assistant:									
	Kate M. Noyes,.....									
5..	Carrie F. Cutter, ...	57	4	20.00	80.00	49	34		3	32
6..	Laura G. Sherman, ...	44	4	20.00	80.00	39	27		1	34
7..	Mary E. Bates,.....	62	3¼	20.00	65.00	55	45	2	6	18
8..	Susan H. Christian,.....	105	5	28.00	140.00	95	73	1	8	50
9..	Emma Barstow, ...	79	3	26.00	78.00	64	49	3	3	20
10..	Harriett A. Keith,.....	35	4	18.00	72.00	36	28		4	21

TABLE NO. II....WINTER SCHOOLS.

Districts.	TEACHERS.	Length in months.	Wages per month.	Amount.	Whole attendance.	Average attendance.	Over 15.	Under 5.	Visitors during term.	Total length in months.
1..	Lizzie B. Christian,.....	3½	$28.00	$98.00	43	32	4		14	7½
2..	Emily Copeland, ...	2 1/20	23.00	47.15	41	30	3	1	8	6 1/20
3	*Grammar Department:* Elizabeth W. Deanes,.....	4¼	28.00	109.75	44	34	15		20	7¼
	Primary Department: Lovina K. Lyon, ...	3½	12.00	42.00	45	28		3	36	6½
4	*Principal:* Garrie B. Howard,..... *Assistant:* Kate M. Noyes,.....	4¼	38.00	161.50	70	52			72	8¼
5..	Lewis E. Noyes, ...	2¼	40.00	90.00	54	44	5		4	6¼
6..	Laura C. Sherman, ...	3½	24.00	83.40	36	25		1	12	7½
7..	William B. Hall, ...	3	36.00	108.00	59	53	4	3	12	6¼
8..	Lewis E. Noyes, ...	3½	40.00	140.00	83	59	7	3	25	8½
9..	Lucy J. Hayden, ...	4	26.00	104.00	76	60	7		25	7
10..	J. Horace Soule, ...	2½	28.00	70.00	28	23	2	2	12	6½

APPENDIX.

THE Committee respectfully and cordially commend to the candid and attentive consideration of their fellow-townsmen, the subjoined extract from the Report of the Secretary of the Board of Education which has just been published, and relates to the expediency of abolishing the district system. The extract is as follows:

The laws of 1859, abolishing the district system and transferring the duty of selecting teachers from the prudential to the superintending committees, having been repealed by the same legislature, at its autumn session, there has been but little opportunity for testing the new system. The history of the proceedings of the legislature of 1859, furnishes abundant evidence of a desire to promote the interests of learning, and the passage of the measures in question was in harmony with that desire.

When the committee on education were considering the expediency of abolishing the district system, I expressed the opinion that the people were not prepared to accept the change without serious opposition in some counties. I was myself unwilling to make an educational measure the subject of public controversy in the State, and much more unwilling to connect our educational policy, as a Commonwealth, with the fortunes of any political party. Under these circumstances, I could not advise the passage of the law, yet I did not for a moment doubt the patriotic and laudable purposes of the committee, or the real wisdom of the change contemplated, if the people were prepared to accept it. And I am now constrained to declare, as the result of extensive correspondence and interchange of sentiment with the people of the State, that their attachment to the district system is not as strong as I formerly supposed, and that a large majority are prepared to accept its unqualified abolition. It may not, however, be wise to legislate upon the subject immediately; but I deem this a fit occasion to invite the inhabitants of the towns, where districts still exist, to take the matter into their own hands and reconstruct their school system upon a basis which will admit of economy, progress, and efficiency. I entered upon the duties of the office I now hold with some faith in the district system; my observation and experience have destroyed that faith entirely. It is a system admirably calculated to secure poor schools, incompetent teachers, consequent waste of public money, and yet neither committees, nor districts, nor towns be responsible therefor.

It is unquestionably true that the best schools are found where the district system does not exist; and the charge, in a few instances made or suggested, that there has been no improvement for twenty-five years, is limited in its origin and in its truthful application to those towns which are divided into districts. Whenever a town has established the municipal system, and adhered to it for two years, there has never, within my knowledge, been a serious effort in favor of the restoration of the district system. These facts are so encouraging and so conclusive that they ought, without argument, to

convince the most skeptical. The great object of the people is the establishment of good schools at the least cost, and they have no interest in the district system when it fails to secure these ends.

Practically, the district system denies the value of experience. Each year sees a new prudential committee man, and each term a new teacher. The experience of a year is rendered valueless by the election of a new committee; and the teacher labors for a single term, commencing without a knowledge of what the pupils have previously accomplished, and ending without an interest in their future.

Under these circumstances, it is not strange that district schools are kept, term after term, and year after year, without an appreciable increase of power.

The quality of the school depends upon the character of the teacher; and the character of the teacher depends upon accident, or the caprice, prejudices, or convenience of the committee-man. Each teacher brings into the school his own ideas of teaching, and after two, three, or four months, he goes away and his place is taken by a stranger, who introduces new methods, without the judgment of any body concerning their relative value. The successive terms of school in the same district have not, usually, any personal or educational connection with each other. Each term is an experiment which proves nothing but its own failure or comparative success; and it does not even furnish, either in its failure or its success, a basis for future operations.

The district itself is a questionable organization. More frequently than otherwise it has no legal existence; and whenever a vote authorizing the levy of a tax is resisted, the courts usually find it difficult to sustain the proceedings of the district.

There are in the cities and towns of Massachusetts three distinct school systems. First, the municipal system. Where this exists the towns erect and support the school-houses, and confide to the superintending committees the selection of teachers.

This system exists in eighty or a hundred cities and towns, which together probably contain more than one-half of the population of the State, and, in the character of their schools, they are far in advance of the rest of the Commonwealth.

In the second class, about fifty in number, the towns erect and support the school-houses, but the territory is divided into districts, and the power to select teachers is confided to prudential committees.

The third class comprises those towns whose territory is divided into districts, and in which each district is charged with the duty of selecting its teachers and providing a school-house.

In most towns where this system exists the districts are too numerous, the school-houses are poor and inconvenient, and the number of pupils is insufficient to constitute a good school. Districts containing less than twelve pupils each, may be enumerated by the hundred. It is quite likely that in the sparsely peopled sections of the State, a necessity for small districts occasionally exists; but it is a manifest public right to require pupils to travel from one to two miles to school, according to circumstances, rather than incur the expense of sustaining small, and, of course, poor schools. Moreover, the interest of the family is the same. A good school, even though the distance be considerable, is infinitely more important than the immediate neighborhood of a poor school. These small districts are tenacious of existence, and the only means by which they can be destroyed is for the towns to assume exclusive jurisdiction, including the burden of the houses, and then, from time to time, as occasions arise, pass judgment upon the expediency of continuing schools for the accommodation of a small number of persons who may often enjoy better educational advantages elsewhere. And in behalf of weak districts, whose pecuniary means are inadequate to

the erection of suitable school-houses, I appeal to the towns and ask them to re-assume a burden which they ought never to have thrown off. To the town the erection of a school-house is usually a small matter; to a weak district it is often a burden far greater than all its other public contributions combined.

The district system is an obstacle to the establishment of graded schools. There are many villages, in towns where the district system exists, that are divided into districts, which, if united, would furnish pupils for a school of two, three, or four departments. In all these cases there is great waste of money and of teaching force. The object of our school system is to get a competent teacher into every school; but the district and the prudential committee systems are the best security which the public can take, that that object shall never be attained. Admit that all the inhabitants of a district are disposed to do what is right and proper, and what are the chances of success? Rotation in office is the law of their public action. This is often a necessity. Each citizen feels the burden of the duties, and he therefore claims that others shall bear their share. Often there is a public sentiment which at once demands for, and concedes to, every man, the right to hold the office in turn. In either case, the one all essential requisite of experience is wanting. And though the prudential committee may be a good citizen, a good farmer, a good mechanic, or a professional man in regular standing, he yet lacks knowledge of the business which he is to transact. His acquaintance with teachers also is limited; and he finds, moreover, that the towns in which the prudential system does not exist, having always a committee competent to make contracts for a year in advance, have secured the services of the most competent persons. Thus, by the unnecessary multiplication of districts and schools in the sparsely peopled towns, the small number of pupils in each school, the lack of experience in prudential committees, and, on the other hand, the existence of superior schools, the payment of higher wages, the larger experience of committees where the municipal system exists, there has arisen a difference between the towns of the Commonwealth which admits of no other explanation than that suggested in this Report. Nor ought the statement of the fact to be omitted, that the course pursued occasionally, where the district system exists, is open to the gravest objections. District meetings are not generally attended by even a majority of the voters. It therefore happens that it is possible for a minority to elect the officers and control the policy of the district. Hence it is true of nearly every town, that once at least in its history, the organization of a district has been seized by a small number of men who entertained schemes inconsistent with the welfare of the schools. Assembled by concert, in the shades of evening, in a dimly lighted house, they have proceeded, without serious opposition, to consummate their schemes; and a prudential committee, in their interest, has been elected, who at once makes a contract with a relative, friend, or favorite, without regard to the intellectual or moral welfare of the children who are to be members of the school.

Nor, under such circumstances, is it often in the province of the superintending committee to resist the scheme, or to redress the grievance. These evils come from the exceptional and anti-republican character of our school districts. There is no other department of government in the Commonwealth, or under its authority, in which it is possible for a single person, acting in the name of the people, to proceed without consultation, without deliberation, without agreement, and bind his constituency in matters affecting their nearest rights and dearest privileges, and all without regard to any influence or opinion but such as proceeds from his own whims, passions, prejudices, or errors.

Nor can it be assumed that the district system is, even in the least degree, a promoter of popular liberty. It does nothing for education that might not be better done by other agencies; and, as a system, it exerts no influence,

not even in the most remote degree, over the civil or political fortunes of the people. Experience is a great teacher, and neither the district system nor any system analogous to it, exists in the larger number of American States, and yet popular liberty is not confined to Massachusetts. Moreover, at least half of the people of the State have voluntarily abandoned the district system, and are not aware of any loss of liberty.

Nor is it true that more interest in schools is manifested where the district system exists, but the greater interest is observed where good schools are found. The quality of the schools and the interest of the people act and react upon each other. A generous and intelligent public interest renders the establishment of good schools necessary and easy, and good schools are calculated to widen, strengthen and deepen the interest of the people. Therefore it is absurd in reasoning, and false in history, to assume that a system under which poor schools are the rule, and good ones the exception, is adapted to increase the interest of the people in learning, or in the institutions thereof.

In concluding this part of my Report, I earnestly invite the inhabitants of the towns where the district system still exists, to make faithful trial of the municipal system, for the period of two or three years. And be it every where understood, that the abolition of the district system, whether by a law of the State, or the action of the towns themselves, works no concentration of power in the hands of any body outside of the respective municipalities interested. The legislature takes nothing, the Board of Education takes nothing, but the towns reclaim and exercise certain authorities, and perform certain duties, primarily, originally and always their own, until they saw fit to transfer them, temporarily and for certain purposes, to the districts, whose existence even was due to, and always dependent upon, the action of the towns. The re-assumption of these duties and authorities is entirely consistent with the original policy of the Commonwealth, which regarded the towns as the responsible managers of the common schools. Nor can there be any safer depository of this power. If any where under the canopy of heaven, and among men, there is a perfect democracy, it is in a New England, a Massachusetts town meeting. There in the light of day, and in the presence of the world, where the power of each man, without regard to social, sectarian, pecuniary or industrial distinctions, is equal to that of any other man, the people proceed to legislate upon all their municipal concerns. And is there one of higher moment than the management of their public schools? And is there danger to popular liberty when the power to take the initiative in the selection of a teacher is transferred from the evening meeting of a minority of a school district, to the inhabitants of a whole town assembled in the light of day to legislate upon all matters of local and municipal importance?

It is a principle in our government that whoever contributes to the public burdens, has a right to be heard by himself, or by his representative, in the expenditure of the public money; and it therefore follows, that as long as the schools of a town are supported by the taxation of all its citizens, each citizen has a right to a voice in the expenditure of money for educational purposes. This voice must be heard in the choice of a committee authorized to select the teachers, or it cannot be heard at all. The superintending committees are chosen by the people, one-third each year, and therefore there is annually an opportunity for the expression of public sentiment. Under the municipal system the entire responsibility is upon the committee, and under the pressure of this responsibility, with a large and constantly enlarging experience, there can be but little doubt of their disposition or their ability to meet every reasonable expectation. Led to retain those teachers who have succeeded, and forced to put aside those who are comparatively incompetent, the standard of qualifications would be gradually elevated, and the schools proportionately improved.

I have been thus earnest and minute in this exposition of the evils of the district system, in the hope that the inhabitants of those towns where it still exists may be led to make a trial of the municipal system, which, I am persuaded, will render their schools at once more valuable and more economical. It is practicable for many, even of the smaller towns, to consolidate their most populous districts, establish graded schools with two or three departments, the higher of which shall furnish training equivalent to that usually given in good English High Schools, without much addition to their present appropriations.

Several High Schools in Massachusetts are now in charge of women, and the success already attained indicates their fitness for more general employment in this wide field of labor. The smaller towns can afford to pay the wages usually obtained by women of the highest qualifications and largest experience; and the abolition of the district system will prepare the way for the establishment of schools of a higher grade, in towns where the present system renders such schools impossible.

No town can afford to neglect the establishment and maintenance of a good system of schools. All material prosperity is connected with intelligence and virtue, and the community that neglects the training of its youth in the virtues and sciences of modern civilization, will be overwhelmed by the accumulated evils of ignorance, poverty, and crime.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, *Secretary.*

BOSTON, December 21, 1859.

REPORT OF THE SELECTMEN

OF THE

TOWN OF EAST BRIDGEWATER,

TOGETHER WITH A

LIST OF TAX PAYERS,

AND THE

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1861.

BOSTON:
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN & SON, 42 CONGRESS STREET.
1861.

SELECTMEN'S REPORT.

The Selectmen of East Bridgewater, in compliance with that injunction of official duty which requires an "Annual Report of the financial condition of the Town," respectfully submit the following Report.

EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLS, FOR 1860–61.

Union District, Nos. 1, 8 *and* 9.—Scholars, 235.

Their proportion of money for 1860,		$ 852 33
Balance due from last year,		298 65
		$1,150 98
Paid Susan H. Christian, for teaching,	175 00	
" Susan E. Peters, " "	117 50	
" Lucy M. Richards, " "	120 00	
" Lucy J. Hayden, " "	104 00	
" Eliza W. Raymond, " "	48 00	
" Horace Cannon, " "	262 50	
" Lewis E. Noyes, " "	140 00	
" Contingent expenses,	63 46	
Balance due from the treasury,	120 52	
		$1,150 98

District No. 2.—Scholars, 51.

Their proportion of money for 1860,	$ 216 43
Balance due from last year,	38 74
	$ 255 17

Paid L. A. Bumpus, for teaching,	56 00	
" A. H. Soule, " "	130 00	
" Boarding teachers,	32 00	
" Contingent expenses,	8 81	
Balance due from the treasury,	28 36	
		$ 255 17

District No. 3.—Scholars, 68.

Their proportion of money for 1860,		$ 258 59
Balance due from last year,		52 55
		$ 311 14
Paid E. W. Deans, for teaching,	91 00	
" E. Copeland, " "	63 00	
" W. B. Hall, " "	76 00	
" Contingent expenses,	50 58	
Balance due from the treasury,	30 56	
		$ 311 14

District No. 4.—Scholars, 123.

Their proportion of money for 1860,		$ 396 00
Balance due from last year,		6 10
		$ 402 10
Paid C. B. Howard, for teaching,	$ 231 00	
" Emily Copeland, "	48 00	
" Louise Mann, "	68 00	
" Contingent expenses,	52 75	
Balance due from the treasury,	2 35	
		$ 402 10

District No. 5.—Scholars, 52.

Their proportion of money for 1860,	$ 231 31
Balance due from last year,	2 69
	$ 234 00

Paid Mary J. Alden, for teaching,	$218 47	
" Contingent expenses,	16 53	$235 00
Overdrawn,		1 00
		$234 00

District No. 6.—Scholars, 48.

Their proportion of money for 1860,		$208 99
Balance due from last year,		76
		$209 75
Paid Miss Lindsay, for teaching,	$50 00	
" Amelia Page, "	54 00	
" Edward O. Grover, "	82 69	
" Contingent expenses,	21 30	
Balance due from the treasury,	1 76	
		$209 75

District No. 7.—Scholars, 73.

Their proportion of money for 1860,		$270 95
Balance due from last year,		3 69
		$274 64
Paid Lucy J. Hayden, for teaching,	$120 75	
" L. E. Noyes, "	100 00	
" Contingent expenses,	19 15	
Balance due from the treasury,	34 74	
		$274 64

District No. 10.—Scholars, 40.

Their proportion of money for 1860,		$189 17
Balance due from last year,		2 42
		$191 59
Paid Carrie Chamberlain, for teaching,	56 00	
" Henry F. Howard, "	64 00	
" Boarding teachers,	40 00	
" Contingent expenses,	15 82	
Balance due from the treasury,	15 77	
		$191 59

Ebenezer Alger.—1 Scholar.

His proportion of money for 1860, ...	$4 83
Paid schooling his child, ...	4 83

Joseph Foster.—1 Scholar.

His proportion of money for 1860, ...	4 83
Paid schooling his child in Halifax, ...	4 83

Nahum A. Hatch and Cyrus Munroe, Jr.—2 Scholars.

Their proportion of money for 1860, . . .	$9 66
Balance due from last year, ...	4 10
	$13 76
Paid schooling their children in Hanson, . . .	13 76

EXPENSES OF THE ALMS-HOUSE.

From March 1, 1860, *to March* 1, 1861.

Said house is charged with the amount of provisions, hay, stock, household furniture, farming tools, wood, manure and soil, as appraised last year:

Hay and straw, . . .	$134 50	
Stock, ...	376 94	
Manure and soil, . . .	202 00	
Wood and fencing materials, .	88 00	
Farming tools, . . .	176 57	
Household furniture, . .	153 76	
Provisions on hand, . .	119 00	
Uncollected bills, . . .	10 00	$1,260 77

Said house is also charged with the following sums paid for provisions, &c.

Paid for stock,	$ 125 50	
" for meat and fish,	43 19	
" for flour, grain and other goods,	420 02	
" for clothing,	39 79	
" for household furniture,	27 15	
" for farming tools,	28 47	
" for labor on the farm,	58 63	
" for blacksmith bill,	20 78	
" for coffins,	11 25	
" for repairing clock and pump,	3 90	
" for Warden's services one year,	231 54	
" Dr. S. A. Orr for medical attendance,	25 00	—— 1,035 22
		$ 2,295 99

Said house is credited with the amount of provisions, hay, stock, household furniture, farming tools, wood, lumber, fencing materials, and manure, as appraised March 1, 1861:

Stock,	$ 268 00	
Hay,	195 40	
Wood, lumber and fencing materials,	139 20	
Manure and ashes,	126 25	
Farming tools,	178 55	
Furniture,	165 54	
Provisions on hand,	188 93	
Uncollected bills,	10 88	—— $ 1,272 75

Said house is also credited with the amount of produce sold off the farm, and for labor of Warden with team for work done off the farm:

Stock sold,	$ 145 54
Hay and grass,	68 83
Hides and poultry,	29 18
Labor of Warden and team for work done off the farm,	79 75

Received for butter, milk and eggs,	38 78		
" " beef and pork, .	59 30		
" " potatoes and apples, &c.,	29 29		
" " use of horse and wagon,	6 81		
" " " bull, .	13 50		
" " stoves, . .	12 77		
" " keeping peddler, .	1 25		
" " pasturing cow, .	2 00		
Cash in the hands of the Warden, .	29 35		
The house is also credited for boarding Abby Hodges, a pauper, settlement in Plymouth, . .	28 11	—$ 1,817	21
Balance against the house, .		478	78

Average number of paupers the past year, $5\frac{1}{10}$.

EXPENSE OF SUPPORTING THE POOR OUT OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

Paid for the support of Mrs. Deborah Bates's children,	$ 100	00	
" " John Dutcher and family, .	59	90	
" " Nahum Ramsdale and family,	8	25	
" " Ephraim Bell " .	3	50	
" " Barton B. Bates " .	17	00	
" " Jotham C. Pratt " .	3	00	
" " James Jacobs " .	10	75	
" " Thomas Howard and wife, .	42	56	
" " Daniel Richards and wife, .	15	75	
" " Abby Hodges, . . .	29	18	
" " Lucina Mitchell, . . .	25	00	
" " Martin Keen's child, . .	62	69	
" for keeping of foreign paupers, . . .	2	62	
	$380	20	

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Paid Charles Gurney, for building Satucket road,	$185 00
" Simeon C. Keith, for " " "	15 00
" Charles Gurney, for building Whitman road,	195 00
" Asaph Whitmarsh, for building Northville road,	24 00
" for work done on bridges and culverts,	105 45
" for " " highways,	868 16
" for gravel for highways, 1859,	11 67
" for gravel for "	46 76
" for cinder for "	93 93
" for stone for bridges and culverts,	38 75
" for putting up railings on bridges and causeways,	10 63
" for lumber and iron for " "	20 84
" for shoveling snow, 1859,	2 04
	$1,617 23

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Sundries.

Paid for printing town reports,	$ 66 63
" for books for the use of town schools,	161 57
" for blank books and printing,	49 94
" for express and postage stamps,	3 14
" for state sealer of weights and measures,	7 00
" for distributing tax notice,	6 00
" for distributing tax notice, 1857,	7 00
" for expense of paying state and county tax,	4 90
" for use of derrick, 1859,	6 00
" for use of plough,	2 00
" for distributing envelopes at town meeting,	1 50
" for warning the inhabitants in school district No. 1,	3 00
" for measuring roads,	4 00
" for care of dead body, found 1859,	2 50
" for enforcing dog law,	10 00
" town notes and interest,	715 86
For abatement of taxes, 1857, 1858, 1859,	59 15

Town Officers and Committees.

Paid George Bryant, selectman,	$ 36	36
" Samuel G. Alden, "	17	00
" Charles A. Latham, "	9	75
" George Bryant, assessor,	177	75
" Samuel G. Alden, "	140	00
" Chares A. Latham, "	116	50
" George Bryant, overseer of the poor,	39	34
" Samuel G. Alden, " "	5	06
" Charles A. Latham, " "	5	25
" Baalis Sanford, school committee,	58	78
" Benjamin W. Harris, " "	30	00
" Edward O. Grover, " "	22	50
" R. A. Littlefield, " "	3	50
" Wadsworth Phillips, " "		75
" Judah B. Keen, sexton,	94	52
" Zebina Johnson, constable,	18	87
" Benjamin W. Harris, recording highway,	46	00
" Benjamin W. Harris, recording births, marriages and deaths,	24	10
" Isaac Pratt, committee on roads,	6	00
" B. R. Alden, collecting taxes,	115	51
	$ 2,077	73

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Paid for schooling,	$ 2,813	73
" for support of the poor,	858	98
" for building new roads,	419	00
" for repairing roads and bridges,	1,198	23
" for incidentals,	2,077	73
	$ 7,367	67

DEBTS.

The Town is indebted as follows:

Notes and interest, payable on demand,	$ 1,824	34
Outstanding orders,	713	37
Due the several school districts,	233	06
	$ 2,770	77

CREDITS.

Available means of the Town to pay the above :

Due from M. M. Keith, for use of town-house, . .	69	50
" from other towns, for the support of paupers, .	73	04
" from town clerk, on dog tax, ...	95	30
Cash and taxes uncollected, in the hands of Bartlett R. Alden, Treasurer and Collector, ...	2,594	25
	$ 2,832	09
Balance in favor of the town, ...	$ 61	32

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE BRYANT,
SAMUEL G. ALDEN,
CHARLES A. LATHAM,
Selectmen of East Bridgewater.

East Bridgewater, March 1, 1861.

LIQUOR AGENT'S REPORT.

Thomas Rogers in acc't with the Town of East Bridgewater.

Dr.

To stock on hand, Feb. 7, 1860,	$667 56
" cash sales of liquors,	2,182 86
" " " of casks,	71 53
	$2,921 95

Cr.

By cash paid for liquors,	$1,937 58
" " " for freight,	53 13
" " " Agent's salary,	100 00
" stock on hand, Feb. 7, 1861,	677 55
" cash on hand,	25 75
	$2,794 01

Profit and Loss Account.

Dr.

To stock on hand, Feb. 7, 1861,	$677 55
" cash " " "	25 75
	$703 30

Cr.

By stock on hand, 1860,	$667 56
Total profit,	$35 74

INTENTIONS OF MARRIAGE,

Recorded in East Bridgewater, from Jan. 1, 1860, *to Jan.* 1, 1861.

No.	1860. Date.	Names of Groom and Bride.		
1	Jan'ry 5,	Charles E. Dyer	and	Eliza F. Nash.
2	" 9,	Winslow Whitman	"	Zilpha Chapin.
3	" 15,	Alonzo W. Leach	"	Charlotte Osborne.
4	" 20,	Thomas O'Brien	"	Julia Morey.
5	Feb'y 17,	Lewis H. Brown	"	Ann M. Tripp.
6	March 24,	Charles E. Allen	"	Malora N. Bailey.
7	April 28,	Thomas Barton	"	Mary Batter.
8	May 3,	Henry Z. Hale	"	Lydia A. Worcester.
9	" 10,	Thomas Arnold	"	Mary Gammons.
10	" 26,	Henry Makby	"	Mary J. Fisher.
11	June 5,	Patrick Weld	"	Julia O'Connell.
12	" 5,	Moses B. Hall	"	Emily H. Slade.
13	" 6,	William Edson	"	Isabella Mackinson.
14	" 9,	Elmer Barnes	"	Sarah Legee.
15	" 14,	John Hobart	"	Roena W. Bennett.
16	" 29,	John F. Sturtevant	"	Sarah M. Ducher.
17	July 3,	James S. Bailey	"	Sarah B. Edson.
18	" 27,	Ira E. Horton	"	Eunice M. Folsom.
19	Aug. 15,	William Allen	"	Sarah E. Miller.
20	" 17,	Elijah Richmond	"	Henrietta Brown.
21	" 25,	Benjamin Siddall	"	Sarah J. Sharp.
22	Sept. 1,	William Walsh	"	Betsey K. Church.
23	" 17,	Ira W. Drake	"	Tirzah L. W. Keen.
24	" 18,	Charles F. Washburn	"	Mercy E. Thompson.
25	" 28,	Andrew Crowley	"	Mary O'Brien.
26	" 29,	Ansel G. Baker	"	Margaret G. Paine.
27	Oct'r 12,	William G. Field	"	Eliza J. Hill.
28	" 13,	James Stewart	"	Mary A. Fletcher.
29	" 29,	Calvin Wade	"	Maria S. Alden.
30	" 30,	Francis B. Porter	"	Abby A. Hartwell.
31	Nov'r 2,	Caleb G. Lazell	"	Abby A. Johnson.
32	" 3,	Nahum C. Hale	"	Betsey A. Perkins.
33	" 6,	Constant Sampson Peterson	"	Huldah Esther Pratt.
34	" 6,	John Dunlap	"	Elizabeth J. Webber.
35	" 17,	Charles Willis Harding	"	Adaline Amelia Reed.
36	" 20,	Thaddeus Bates	"	Lucy A. Dearborn.
37	" 22,	George A. West	"	Mary Maria Phillips.
38	" 28,	Nahum F. Harden	"	Sylvia A. Cook.
39	Dec'r 14,	William H. Maine	"	Lucy M. Harden.
40	" 22,	Albert Ashport	"	Emily Taylor.
41	" 24,	Hiram Clark	"	Eliza Davenport.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN EAST BRIDGEWATER, DURING THE YEAR 1860.

No.	Date.	Name.	Age. Years.	Months.	Days.
1	January 4,	Otis Hatch,	13		
2	" 5,	Josiah P. Reynolds,	41		
3	" 6,	Betsey Bennett,	92	4	
4	" 21,	William Howard,	14		
5	" 31,	Otis Morse,	25		
6	Feb'ry 21,	John Jenness,			7
7	" 23,	Nabby Mitchell,	82		
8	" 25,	Sophia Osborne,	93		
9	" 27,	Emma J. Dickey,	20	10	
10	March 13,	Irving Soule,	11		
11	" 15,	William S. Norris,	3		
12	April 2,	Irene Hall,	37		
13	" 3,	Lewis Keith, Jr.,	29		
14	" 8,	Deborah Porter,	63		
15	" 8,	Thomas F. Norris,			2
16	" 17,	George Mitchell,			7
17	" 27,	Phebe Snell,	73		
18	" 27,	Charles R. Parsons,	36		
19	May 1,	Christiana Bourne,	39		
20	" 1,	Infant.			
21	" 10,	Samuel D. Keith,	36		
22	" 12,	Ellen H. Hobart,	33		
23	" 19,	Cynthia Delano,	62		
24	" 21,	Polly Gurney,	83		
25	" 27,	Lydia Washburn,	83		
26	June 8,	Infant.			
27	" 19,	Walter Davenport,	8	4	
28	" 25,	Walter Worcester,		7	
29	July 2,	Asa Keith,	54		
30	" 27,	William T. Johnson,	4	9	2
31	" 28,	Hermon Washburn,	66		

No.	Date.	Name.	Age. Years.	Months.	Days.
32	August	20, Leah French,	90		15
33	"	21, Elizabeth Phillips,	80	10	
34	"	26, Tirzah Bennett,	64		
35	Sept'r	1, Archibald E. Howard,	2		
36	"	5, Molly Keith,	62		
37	"	6, Charles R. Edson,	10		
38	"	10, Robert Seaver,	88		
39	"	11, Chandler Bisbee,	64		
40	"	13, Isaac Keith,	75	7	
41	"	14, Zerviah Chamberlain,	64		
42	"	14, Martin McLauthlin,	59	10	
43	"	15, Senthy Richards,	71		
44	"	27, Harris F. Snell,	44		
45	Oct'r	1, Lydia Howard,	87		
46	"	11, John H. Hathaway, Jr.,	20	5	
47	"	12, Jane K. Washburn,	67		
48	"	12, Thomas Parris,	34	7	21
49	"	18, Branch Byram,	80	2	
50	"	22, John Bell,	78		
51	"	26, Celia Cook,	1	3	
52	"	27, Mary Edson,	1	3	
53	Nov'r	1, Mehitable Howland,	50		
54	"	1, Clarissa Vinton,	74		
55	"	19, Ellen Kingman,	3		
56	"	21, Lucy Johnson,	69		
57	"	30, Ophir C. Scribner,	3		
58	"	30, Lydia Harris,	58		
59	Dec'r	14, Lucy C. Lyon,	26	10	22
60	"	20, Susan E. Copeland,	48		
61	"	31, Lucy Harris,	63	11	26

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF EAST BRIDGEWATER,

FOR THE YEAR 1860....61.

In compliance with the Statutory requirement that the Superintending School Committee "shall annually make a detailed report of the condition of the several public schools in their respective cities and towns," we present the following Report.

The Committee was organized by choosing Baalis Sanford, Chairman, and Edward O. Grover, Secretary.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

In this new, large and important District, formed by the union of old Districts, Nos. 1, 8 and 9, and containing more than one-third of the school children in town, the past year has shown marked improvement in its educational interests. The school-house referred to in our last Annual Report, as in process of erection, has been completed, and the schools have been re-organized upon the plan of gradation, which, wherever adopted and fairly carried out, has given demonstration of its superior excellence, by its practical results.

The new building, spacious, substantial in its construction, central and healthful in its position, contains an upper and lower room, with a recitation or teacher's room attached to each, and all arranged in a style to promote the high ends for which it was designed. The main rooms have been furnished with stoves, and with chairs and desks of convenient and elegant structure, and one of them, with a valuable collection of school apparatus, through the voluntary and liberal contributions of the community.

During the summer term, while the new building was unfinished, the schools were kept in the three district school-houses, in the same form as in previous years.

EAST SCHOOL.—Common.

Summer and Fall Terms.—Miss Susan E. Peters, *Teacher.*

Visiting Committee.—B. Sanford.

It is perhaps enough to say that Miss Peters has sustained her reputation as a teacher acquired in former terms. The school as a whole appeared very favorably—showing excellent order, general proficiency, unusually good attendance, and high satisfaction on the part of scholars and parents.

Winter Term.—Same Teacher.

Visiting Committee.—E. O. Grover.

The questions upon the subjects of the closing examination were answered by the pupils promptly, decidedly and understandingly. The Committee are pleased to believe that this school, under the management of Miss Peters, has risen to a rank among the first of our Primary Schools.

NORTH SCHOOL.—Forge Pond.

Summer and Fall Terms.—Miss Susan H. Christian, *Teacher.*

Visiting Committee.—B. Sanford.

This school was much too large for a single teacher—having an average attendance of 83 out of 104, the whole number. In the management and instruction of this large school, Miss Christian evinced her wonted fidelity, exertion and success. Under the disadvantages, our expectations in respect to order and progress were even more than realized. This was, in a great measure, the result of the pleasant and mutually attractive relation subsisting between the teacher and her scholars.

Winter Term.—Miss Eliza W. Raymond, *Teacher.*

At the first visits of the Committee, this school was somewhat confused. But the suggestions made in regard to reform were regarded, and a better state of things was the result. Miss Raymond was assiduous in her endeavors to be useful; and though

some of the little ones seemed bent on idleness, or the minding of every one's business but their own, the school as a whole, it is believed, was not an unprofitable one.

WEST SCHOOL.

Miss Lucy M. Richards, *Teacher.*

Visiting Committee.—B. W. Harris and B. Sanford.

This school has been under the charge of Miss Richards for the year, and exhibited marked features of excellence. The teacher brings to her work a judgment aided by long study and experience, and by efficient and interesting methods of instruction. Firmness, with uniform moral influence, resulted in excellent order. The progress in all the branches taught was very good—and the musical exercises were of peculiar interest.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Mr. Horace Cannon, *Teacher.*

Visiting Committee.—B. Sanford.

After the completion of the new edifice, the upper room was highly furnished with desks and apparatus for the accommodation of a Grammar School. The schools in the District were partially reorganized, and a selection made of as many scholars as, in the best judgment of the Committee, were fitted, on account of age and advancement in study, for the Grammar department.

Mr. Cannon was engaged for fall and winter terms, and the school commenced with high expectations and wishes from its patrons and friends.

The first term, the whole attendance was 65 ; the average 53, including 8 out of the District. The second term had an average of 51, the whole number being 65, six of them not resident in the District.

A large proportion each term were more advanced scholars, adapted, with proper direction and use of the appliances at hand, to give a high character to the school. The school appeared in general good order, prompted by a manifest sense of self-respect and regard for good deportment.

Those scholars that attended constantly made good improvement in their studies ; though the first term showed more decided marks of interest and profit than the second.

Fair progress was made by those who studied Latin and Greek. A good use was made of the black-boards in teaching mathematics. We regret that the classes in physiology, astronomy and geography, had little or no use of the excellent set of globes, maps, &c., so liberally furnished for their benefit, and which the best educators deem so desirable.

Considerable attention was paid to spelling. But in penmanship, no less important, the writing-books showed that very little had been done.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL.

Visiting Committee.—B. SANFORD.

WINTER TERM.—Miss Susan H. Christian, *Teacher.*

Notwithstanding the draught that had been made for the Grammar department from the other schools, some of them were still found too large, and an Intermediate School was found essential to meet the wants of the District. This was formed the 10th of December,—the lower room in the new school-house having been furnished for the purpose,—thus completing the plan of gradation originally contemplated.

Miss Christian has performed her duties in this school with untiring industry, faithfulness and skill; and the results in the regular attendance, good order, and advancement of her classes in their respective studies, were very apparent and satisfactory.

In the division of the scholars into three different grades, the Committee have endeavored to do their duty, with impartial justice, but in some cases the task has been found a difficult and delicate one; and it is quite possible that some mistakes have been committed, at this first introduction of the new system. If any have been placed in too low a grade, the fact will be soon discovered, and they will be promoted to a higher one. Better far be ranked in too low a position, and then go up higher, than the reverse.

To arrange in their true position, all the classes of this large District, is a work which cannot be perfectly done at once. But your Committee are confident, that in the natural working of the new system, aided by the co-operation of all those who are interested in its management and privileges, its future will be increasingly marked with good and important results.

The share of the school-money appropriated to this District, for the year now closed, is $852 33. This sum, together with the

selection of its teachers, having been committed by the District, for the year, to your Committee, they have felt the responsibility of the trust, and, in fulfilling its duties, have had as strict reference to economy, as a paramount regard to the educational interests of the District would admit. The above sum has kept three schools in operation 31 weeks—a Grammar School 21 weeks—and an Intermediate School 10 weeks.

From this it will be seen, that the five schools of the District, under the present arrangement, could not be sustained even eight months in the year, at medium wages, without a considerable increase of funds.

DISTRICT No. 2.—Black Brook.

Visiting Committee.—B. W. Harris.

Summer Term.—Miss L. Annie Bumpus, *Teacher.*

This school, at the beginning, appeared somewhat disorderly; but ere long, under direction of the Committee, seconded by the faithful efforts of the teacher, was brought into a good condition. There was uncommonly regular attendance for the long term of four months, which very much aided the teacher in her work, and secured the greatest benefits to the scholars. The progress made in their respective studies was manifestly commendable.

Visiting Committee.—B. Sanford.

Winter Term.—Mr. Augustus H. Soule, *Teacher.*

This school had a pleasant appearance at all the visits of the Committee, save that the accommodations are too contracted for so many scholars. There was very good order and progress; and much excellence in reading and spelling. Punctuation and defining were well and successfully attended to. The final examination showed proofs of a very profitable school.

DISTRICT No. 3.—Beaver.

Visiting Committee.—E. O. Grover and B. Sanford.

Summer Term. { Miss Elizabeth W. Deanes, *Teacher Gram. Department.*
Miss Emily Copeland, *Teacher Primary Department.*

The Grammar department, though very small in number, appeared otherwise in good condition. The scholars, we believe, were generally industrious and orderly, making fair proficiency in

their studies. Circumstances prevented our attendance at the close. This school, together with the Primary, being for the year under the especial supervision of the School Committee of West Bridgewater, reference can be had for further particulars to their report.

Visiting Committee.—B. SANFORD.

WINTER TERM.—Mr. William B. Hall, *Teacher Grammar Department.*

This school, there being no Primary department, is unusually large—requiring systematic exertion in teaching—firmness, skill, and courage in governing. The school contains some insurrectionary elements. Mr. Hall—the term not yet closed—is pursuing the difficult duties of his position—with what degree of success, the report above alluded to will probably show.

DISTRICT No. 4.—JOPPA.

Visiting Committee.—B. W. HARRIS and B. SANFORD.

Miss Garrie B. Howard, *Teacher Grammar Department.*
Misses Louise Mann, and Emily Copeland, *Teachers Primary Department.*

In this District, the past year has been one of pleasing change in the reconstruction of their school-house, and its nice arrangement for two departments, the good effects of which are already very visible. The Grammar department, under Miss Howard for the year, evinced very good progress and correct deportment. Her reputation for suggestive, attractive, and successful methods in teaching, was well sustained.

Miss Mann, Assistant of the Principal, until the grading of the scholars—then took charge of the Primary School, and in a few weeks resigned. She performed her duties with exemplary faithfulness, and with pleasure and profit to her young pupils.

Her successor, for the winter term, Miss Copeland, a teacher of experience, made unremitting and faithful efforts for the improvement of the school, and much success, it is believed, was gained.

DISTRICT No. 5.

Visiting Committee.—E. O. GROVER.

Miss Mary J. Alden, *Teacher.*

Here may be clearly seen the good resulting from continuing a tried and faithful teacher in the same school, for several successive

terms. This school has had three terms during the year; taught by Miss Alden.

Her methods of teaching and governing, while they ought to succeed well in any school, were just such methods as were especially demanded by the class of pupils comprising this. In other words, we think the teacher peculiarly adapted to the work here to be accomplished. The progress of the school, from first to last, was steady and systematic. Self-respect, respect and affection for the teacher, interest in, and application to study, seemed to increase from visit to visit, and held on fully to the close. There was, at the commencement of the year, a very noticeable lack of ambition, and a marked aversion to continued self-application. This the teacher, with a patience, perseverance and fidelity worthy of all praise, labored to overcome, and met with most excellent success.

The Committee are pleased to learn, that efforts are being made to retain Miss Alden through another year.

DISTRICT No. 6.

Visiting Committee.—E. O. Grover.

Summer Term.—Miss E. L. Lindsay, *Teacher.*

Miss Lindsay, a graduate of the Normal School at Bridgewater, was an earnest worker, and strict disciplinarian. The school maintained, during the term, a high order of recitation and deportment, and made a good appearance at the closing examination.

This was Miss Lindsay's first experience in a public school. The Committee regret that she failed to receive the sympathy and co-operation of a portion of the District, and in consequence did not attain to that full measure of success which she might otherwise have done.

Fall Term.

This term was taught by Miss E. E. Page, a Normal graduate, as her first school. The Committee were, unintentionally, absent from the closing examination, but believe the term to have been generally satisfactory to the patrons of the school.

The general order of the school fell far below that of the previous term.

Winter Term.—Mr. E. O. Grover, *Teacher.*

Visiting Committee.—B. Sanford.

This school had felt the evils of a frequent change of administra-

tion. But Mr. Grover, one of the School-Committee, had the advantage of being favorably known in this District, as one of its former teachers. To this fact, as well as to the excellence of his instructions, the other members of the Committee attribute the good condition of the school while under his charge. His judicious, impartial, and skillful efforts were appreciated by scholars and parents. The order was excellent, the teaching thorough, and the progress very satisfactory.

DISTRICT No. 7.—West Crook.

Visiting Committee.—B. Sanford.

Summer Term.—Miss Lucy J. Hayden, *Teacher.*

This school appeared uniformly well, as to deportment and progress in study. At the close, while no samples were poor, many showed remarkable excellence, especially those in reading and grammar, spelling and defining. The school was evidently very profitable to the pupils.

Winter Term.—Mr. Lewis E. Noyes, *Teacher.*

The methods of instruction in this school were accurate and interesting, adapted to draw out the powers of the scholars. The discipline was administered with great equanimity and dignified courtesy; and good order, prompted apparently by a love of its own intrinsic beauty, as well as esteem for the teacher, uniformly prevailed. Reading and spelling were rendered distinctly and well. Fine specimens of map-drawing were exhibited. The interest being continuous, the attendance was unusually regular and prompt; many being neither absent nor tardy.

DISTRICT No. 10.

Visiting Committee.—E. O. Grover.

Summer Term.—Miss Carrie A. Chamberlin, *Teacher.*

Miss Chamberlin sought to establish herself in the affections of her pupils, and thus control their conduct by gentle means. This she accomplished, in some measure; but the Committee could but notice, at their visits, the absence of that high order of discipline and recitation, which a teacher of more experience would have obtained.

This school, though small, and often in the charge of inexperi-

enced teachers, is composed, in part, of scholars who would not be disparaged by comparison with those of the same age, in almost any school in town. With the highest class in reading, the Committee were much pleased.

WINTER TERM.—Mr. Henry F. Howard, *Teacher.*

Though both young and inexperienced, Mr. Howard exhibited elements of character indicative of future success, as a teacher. He seemed, from the first, to feel perfectly at home in the school-room, and manifested a zeal and enthusiasm which, if tempered by experience, and controlled by sound judgment, will surely lead to success.

Most of the classes made good advancement in their studies, and appeared to have a very good understanding of the same at the closing examination. The improvement in writing was not so visible; the last page, in many instances, being written much worse than the first.

In regard to the order of the school, the Committee can only say, that either there are elements here which are unsubduable, or the teachers of both terms were at fault, for not bringing them into a more healthy state of discipline.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It will be seen from the preceding Reports, that the public schools of this town for the past year will compare very favorably with those of former years. It is, indeed, the conviction of the Committee, that the educational interests of the town have made an unusual advance; and that the attention and sympathy of the citizens, on their behalf, have been increased.

Still we are far from claiming for our schools that they have reached all that ought to be expected and desired, or that they have achieved all that they might have done. The encouragements of the past year, therefore, should stimulate all to renewed and increased study and effort for the application of all the means that can be made contributory to their highest success.

A legislative Act, passed March 10, 1859, requires that "whenever a change is made of the school-books used in the public schools, each pupil then belonging to said schools, and requiring

the substituted book, shall be furnished with the same, by the School Committee thereof, at the expense of the town."

In compliance with this law, the Committee, at the beginning of the year, convinced of the importance of a change, procured at less than wholesale cost, Tower and Holbrook's Progressive Series of Readers, which were distributed to the pupils—with a set gratuitously furnished for each teacher's desk. The introduction of these valuable readers into the public schools, has not only increased the general attendance, but given a new impulse and advancement toward the high acquisition of correct reading.

The Committee, in their honest and strong desire to promote the welfare of the public schools, and do what they could in fulfilling the duties of their difficult and arduous office, have received the respectful co-operation of the Prudential Committees, and the sympathies generally of the friends of the common cause.

We have been thought by some to have assumed too much liberty in not accepting, as the closing exercise of a certain school examination, the teacher's vindication against remarks said to have been uttered elsewhere, unfavorable to himself. The Committee present consulted, and agreed that such a plea was altogether inexpedient and irrelevant to the occasion—the object being to examine the school, and not to judge the teacher; that while we conceded to him the right to vindicate himself, that was not the time nor the place, as no charges had been brought against him on that occasion. This decision of the Committee was announced.

That our action was fairly within the prescribed prerogatives of our office, may be clearly seen by the statute as expounded by that eminent jurist as well as educator, Horace Mann, namely:

"During the period of visitation, the committee have the entire control of the school. For the time being it is their school, and the teacher is their servant. They may decide what classes shall be called upon to perform exercises, and in what studies. They may direct the teacher to conduct the examination, or may conduct it wholly themselves, or they may combine both methods. In fine, they may dismiss the teacher for the hour, and pursue the examination in his absence. All these prerogatives are supposed to be indispensable to enable the committee, under such circumstances as have existed, and may *possibly* exist again, to ascertain the true condition of a school, and therefore, they are necessarily incident to the office of an examining committee."

But if this law were not, we should still feel sustained in our action by justice and propriety. For if one may bring into school-examinations his personal grievances for sympathy and redress, so may the Committee—so may all others present; and then the benefits of such an occasion will be annihilated.

The Committee do not deem it expedient to reiterate suggestions and considerations which were presented in the last Annual Report; though another year has but deepened our conviction of their permanent importance. We advert briefly, in closing, to one or two topics.

Primary Schools.

It is very desirable that the teacher of these schools should be aided in her work by maps, charts and pictures, which may be had at trifling expense, but which are very valuable as illustrations of elementary studies. She may be zealous, patient and persevering in her instructions, and do much by methods of her own invention, to attach the children to herself. But she will derive important help from these external objects in awakening interest and maintaining order. Slates and black-boards are useful, but a set of cards and charts would be a great improvement.

The Primary Schools can hardly have too much bestowed upon them. Their actual importance has not been sufficiently appreciated. And from this has resulted the notion, too prevalent, that a teacher of very ordinary attainments may be profitably employed in schools of this grade. This notion has led to serious evils.

Inasmuch as ends are made up of beginnings—the boy is father to the man—and life in its maturity, takes shape and character from its earliest impressions; what schools are there more truly important than the Primaries?

The instruction here given, right or wrong, imparts an influence that goes with the scholar through all his subsequent progress in education, to facilitate or retard his successful advancement. No small responsibility therefore rests on the teachers of these schools. Never then was a more mistaken idea, than that teachers of inferior qualifications may be as profitably selected for these schools.

In order to a permanent and solid superstructure, the foundation must be secured and rightly laid. The neglect of this has led to the greatest evils which pupils in mature life have had to contend with. We see the results of it on every side, in the bad pro-

nunciation, the drawling tones and other kindred habits of readers and speakers; to say nothing of defects in manners and character, which had their beginning in the Primary school, and might there have been remedied, with proper elementary training and discipline.

As it is so important that every step in these schools be in the right direction, it is equally important that she who proposes to take charge of them, should have a thorough knowledge of the branches there taught, an aptness to teach and interest the young mind, love for children, and lady-like accomplishments. And it must be a most losing policy to refuse the few dollars more in wages that would secure the services of such teachers.

Chief Demand of all the Schools.

This demand, we hesitate not to say, is met only by the secured services of a well-qualified teacher. For unless the teacher who has charge of a school is well qualified for his position, all else that is done to improve its condition will be of little avail.

It is gratifying that teachers are fixing their attention upon a higher standard; are improving to such an extent the increased means to reach it; and in the same proportion are elevating the character of our schools.

Scientific and moral qualifications are indeed of the first importance; but there are other qualities, equally indispensable—such as love for the work, and ability to govern in such a way as to secure the love of the school. That teacher will always succeed much the best, who, by a kind and conciliatory course of means, convinces his pupils that he has a sincere and earnest interest in their welfare and success. But without their cheerful sympathy, respect and co-operation, his most untiring efforts will be nearly in vain.

Patience, self-control and courtesy; calm deliberation in administering necessary correction; a disuse of ridicule and sarcasm; a sufficient dignity to command respect, and at the same time so much kind familiarity, as to win the good-will of the pupils,—these are qualities which should be possessed by those who propose to assume the responsibilities of the teacher's office. And to deficiencies in these, or some of them, almost every failure that occurs in it is to be attributed.

Besides, as children are creatures of imitation, looking to their instructors as proper models, they will be quite as likely to copy in their own conduct and manners the evil as well as the good. In the intercourse of the school-room, every element of character in the teacher is an educator; and no material defect can be compensated for, by any amount of literary attainments.

Now in many cases, the Superintending Committee can judge only of the literary merits of the candidate. Nothing but actual experiment can decide whether he has the other essential qualifications or not.

Therefore the Prudential Committees, to whom, in this town, is intrusted the business of presenting teachers for the schools, have a very responsible work. Indeed, it has perhaps a greater effect on the welfare of schools than that of the General Committee. They should take, then, the greatest care, using all practicable methods in selecting such teachers as have, in a high degree, all the essential qualifications.

And it is our earnest desire that, by the mutual confidence and faithful co-operation of all the parties concerned in the management and elevation of our public schools, their advancement the coming year may be still greater than it was the last.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BAALIS SANFORD,
B. W. HARRIS,
E. O. GROVER,
} *School Committee of East Bridgewater.*

East Bridgewater, Feb. 27, 1861.

TABLE NO 1....SUMMER SCHOOLS.

District.	TEACHERS.	Census.	Money apportioned.	Length in months.	Wages per month.	Amount.	Whole attendance.	Average attendance.	Over 15.	Under 5.	Visitors during term.
1	*East School:* Susan E. Peters	210	$851.73	2½	$25.00	$62.50	54	47		9	16
	North School: Susan H. Christian			2½	28.00	70.00	104	83	1	5	9
	West School: Lucy M. Richards			2½	26.00	65.00	70	60	2	2	8
2..	L. Annie Bumpus	45	216.43	4	22.00	88.00	45	35	2	1	17
3	*Grammar Department:* E. W. Deanes	63	258.59	3½	26.00	91.00	32	21	5		3
	Primary Department: Emily Copeland			3½	18.00	63.00	46	34		5	
4	*Principal:* Garrie B. Howard	111	396.00	3	40.00	120.00	94	52	2	6	
	Assistant: Louise F. Mann										
5..	Mary J. Alden	46	231.31	3	25.00	75.00	50	41	1	5	13
6..	E. L. Lindsay	39	208.99	2½	20.00	50.00	37	30		2	16
7..	Lucy J. Hayden	62	270.95	4	25.00	100.00	63	52	7	5	26
10..	Carrie Chamberlain	35	189.17	4	14.00	56.00	34	29	1	5	28

TABLE NO. 2....FALL SCHOOLS.

District.	TEACHERS.	Length in months.	Wages per month.	Amount.	Whole attendance.	Average attendance.	Over 15.	Under 5.	Visitors during term.
1	*Grammar School:* Horace Cannon	2¾	$50.00	$137.50	65	53	23		27
	East School Primary: Susan E. Peters	2¾	20.00	55.00	45	41		8	23
	North School Primary: Susan H. Christian	2¾	20.00	55.00	86	70		11	39
	West School Primary: Lucy M. Richards	2¾	20.00	55.00	55	45			8
3..	*Primary Department:* Emily Copeland	2	18.00	36.00	40	32		3	4
5..	Mary J. Alden	3	25.00	75.00	46	38	1	2	11
6..	Evelina E. Page	3	18.00	54.00	39	32	2	3	27

TABLE NO. 3....WINTER SCHOOLS.

District.	TEACHERS.	Length in months.	Wages per month.	Amount.	Whole attendance.	Average attendance.	Over 15.	Under 5.	Visitors during term.	Total length in months.
1	*Grammar School:* Horace Cannon	2½	$50.00	$125.00	65	51	36		13	5¼
	Intermediate School: Susan H. Christian	2½	20.00	50.00	45	41	2		14	2½
	East School Primary: Susan E. Peters	2½	20.00	50.00	40	36		3	27	7¾
	North School Primary: Eliza W. Raymond	2½	20.00	50.00	51	35		5	14	7¾
	West School Primary: Lucy M. Richards	2½	20.00	50.00	46	36		1	5	7¾
2..	Augustus H. Soule	3¼	40.00	130.00	49	45	6	1	4	7¼
3..	*Grammar Department:* William B. Hall	3¼	38.00	123.50	62	53	9		30	6¾
4	*Grammar Department:* Garrie B. Howard	5¼	28.00	147.00	48	32	7			8¼
	Primary Department: Louise F. Mann / Emily Copeland	5	16.00	80.00	53	39		7		5
5..	Mary J. Alden	3	25.00	75.00	41	37	4	2	12	9
6..	Edward O. Grover	2¼	40.00	90.00	41	37	10	1	20	7¾
7..	Lewis E. Noyes	3	40.00	120.00	64	56	11	3	14	7
10..	Henry F. Howard	4	26.00	104.00	37	28	4	2	6	8

LIST OF TAX-PAYERS,

IN THE

TOWN OF EAST BRIDGEWATER,

TOGETHER WITH THE

VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE,

AND

TOTAL AMOUNT OF TAX,

FOR THE YEAR 1860.

LIST OF TAX-PAYERS.....1860.

THE following is a list of the names of each Tax-payer in the Town of East Bridgewater, for the year 1860, together with their Valuation of Real and Personal Estate, and total amount of Tax.

Names.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Per. Estate.	Am't of Tax.
Abner L. Alden,	$1 50	$950	$30	$9 14
Bailey Allen,	1 50			1 50
Bartlett R. Alden,	1 50	3,390	88	28 72
Benjamin M. Ackerman,	1 50	1,725	386	18 03
Benjamin R. Alden,	1 50	1,000	800	15 54
Bethuel Adams,	1 50			1 50
David Allen,	1 50			1 50
Ebenezer Alger,	1 50	2,800	718	24 05
Ezra Alden,		1,650	37	13 18
Galen Allen,	1 50	2,775	197	24 58
George Andrews,	1 50	900	90	8 52
Henry Allen,	1 50	200	75	3 68
Henry C. Ackerman,	1 50			1 50
John Austin,	1 50			1 50
James S. Allen,	1 50		200	3 06
Jonathan B. Ackerman,	1 50			1 50
Joseph C. Allen, Heirs of		890	90	7 02
Orlando M. Alger,	1 50		654	6 57
Rufus Adams,	1 50			1 50
Samuel G. Alden,	1 50	7,350	447	42 34
Sidney Allen,	1 50	3,910	648	47 07
Sidney Allen, Trustee for Z. Allen's children,		1,580	5,000	50 32
Sidney Allen, Trustee for Union Society,		1,300		10 14
Samuel B. Allen,	1 50	4,225	1,110	43 15
Samuel B. Allen, 2d,	1 50			1 50
William Allen,	1 50	2,500	124	21 94
Andrew T. Barrell,	1 50			1 50
Alfred Brown,	1 50	2,300	1,056	27 98
Alfred Brown, Guardian,			2,600	20 28
Andrew G. Blackman,	1 50	50		1 89
Ansel G. Baker,	1 50			1 50
Asaph Beals & Son,	3 00	1,200	180	13 76

Names.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Per. Estate.	Am't of Tax.
Alfred Bottmore,	1 50	950	95	9 53
Asa W. Bates,	1 50			1 50
Asaph Beals, 2d,	1 50			1 50
Branch Byrum,		1,500		11 70
Branch L. Byrum,	1 50	700		6 96
Bradford Bowen,	1 50			1 50
Barton B. Bates,	1 50	250		3 45
Calvin Bonney,	1 50			1 50
Calvin Buck,	1 50			1 50
Charles Brown,	1 50	700	30	7 19
Charles H. Brown,	1 50	1,785	217	17 18
Charles H. Bonney,	1 50	705	30	7 27
Charles L. Barstow,	1 50	1,450	175	14 21
Charles Bates,	1 50	2,225	360	21 70
Chandler Bisbee,	1 50	2,200	172	19 99
Charles W. Bennett,	1 50			1 50
Cushing Bird,	1 50			1 50
Daniel T. Blanchard,	1 50	1,000		9 30
David Brown,	1 50	7,495	457	63 59
David W. Brown,	1 50		50	1 89
Edwin Brown,	1 50	1,747	205	16 79
Ephraim Bell,	1 50			1 50
Edwin Bates,	1 50			1 50
Eli Blanchard,	1 50	1,863	369	18 90
Elijah Bird,	1 50	850	75	8 75
Eugene Bassett,	1 50			1 50
Edmond Bird,	1 50			1 50
Emory Brown, Heirs of		793	79	6 16
Ebenezer C. Bennett,	1 50			1 50
Elijah S. Bird,	1 50	800		7 74
Francis Brayham,	1 50			1 50
George H. Byram,	1 50	350	500	8 13
George W. Barrell,	1 50	1,375	680	17 56
George E. Bird,	1 50			1 50
George Benson,	1 50	3,300	242	29 11
George W. Blanchard,	1 50	1,500	935	20 53
Gladden Bonney,	1 50	2,112	812	23 83
George Bryant,	1 50	4,650	137	38 86
Henry Brown,	1 50			1 50
Hardy F. Barber,	1 50	50		1 89
Harrison G. Byram,	1 50	710		7 04
Horatio G. Bates,	1 50	2,900	1,525	36 05
Horatio G. Bates & Co.,			800	6 24
Huldah Brett,		1,005	30	9 51
Huldah Brett, Guardian,		900		7 02
Irving Bates,	1 50			1 50
Isaac Brown,		750	87	6 55
Israel Bleekman,	1 50			1 50
Isaac Brown, Jr.	1 50	950	130	9 92
Isaac Brown,	1 50			1 50
James A. Bates,	1 50	4,640	205	39 33

Names.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Per. Estate.	Am't of Tax.
James B. Beaton,	1 50			1 50
James Bouldry,	1 50	550	30	5 86
Joseph W. Bennett, Heirs of		2,400	30	20 45
James Bates,	1 50	900	90	10 47
Jacob Bates,	1 50	2,155	638	23 34
John Blois,	1 50			1 50
John Barrows,	1 50			1 50
John B. Brown,	1 50	65		2 05
John Bell, Jr.	1 50	1,550	269	15 78
John Bryant,	1 50	500		5 40
Joseph E. Bisbee,	1 50			1 50
Josiah Bonney,	1 50			1 50
Keen, Reed & Bryant,			4,000	31 20
Leander Bill,	1 50			1 50
Levi P. Bailey,	1 50	1,125	44	10 62
Lorenzo L. Byrum,	1 50			1 50
Lucy Bates,		450		3 51
Lucius Bonney,	1 50	1,100	39	10 31
Lucius D. Burbeck,	1 50	550		5 79
Mary C. Bates,		300		2 34
Martin Beals,	1 50	400	75	5 24
Moses Bates, Heirs of		2,104		15 94
Morton D. Burnell,	1 50			1 50
Nahum Bates,	1 50	50	480	5 63
Nathaniel Bouldry,	1 50	425		4 85
Nathaniel Beals,	1 50	600	42	6 49
Otis Bisbee,	1 50			1 50
Patrick Birmingham,	1 50			1 50
Patrick Bates,	1 50			1 50
Patrick Barice,	1 50			1 50
Royal T. Brett,	1 50			1 50
Reuben Bates,	1 50	600		6 18
Roena W. Bennett,		1,330	1,624	23 01
Silas Burgess,	1 50			1 50
Samuel Bates,	1 50	3,065		25 45
Sarah Bush,			1,000	7 80
Samuel Beals,	1 50			1 50
Seth Bryant,	1 50	9,505	157	76 93
Thaddeus Bates,	1 50			1 50
Thomas W. Barrell,	1 50	2,110	287	20 22
Thomas Barton,	1 50			1 50
Theophilus Briggs,	1 50	1,900	338	18 97
Union Building Co.		1,650		12 87
Warren J. Blanchard,	1 50			1 50
Warren Brown,	1 50	980	30	9 37
William Bird,	1 50	725	7	7 27
William H. Bird,	1 50	999	7	9 60
William H. Brown,	1 50		250	3 45
William O'Brien,	1 50			1 50
William W. Blanchard,	1 50	425		4 78
William A. Bowls,	1 50			1 50

Names.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Per. Estate.	Am't of Tax.
William H. Bates,	1 50	1,650	137	15 46
Alfred Cole,	1 50			1 50
Abisha S. Churchill,	1 50	1,500	225	14 99
Bartholomew Coughlin,	1 50			1 50
Benjamin Cranage,	1 50			1 50
Baylis Cole,	1 50			1 50
Caleb S. Churchill,	1 50			1 50
Charles McCarty,	1 50	1,000	7	9 38
Calvin Chamberlain,	1 50	3,125	287	28 17
Charles Campbell,	1 50			1 50
Daniel Chaplin,	1 50		50	1 89
Edmond Casey,	1 50	375	7	4 54
Edward Carney,	1 50	250	7	3 53
Elbridge Curtis,	1 50	1,100	30	10 31
Elbridge Crooker,	1 50	250	7	3 53
Elijah L. Clark,	1 50	800	125	8 75
E. Carver & Co.		20,000	20,000	312 00
Francis Chamberlain,	1 50			1 50
Francis Cary,	1 50	2,850	2,107	40 19
Henry F. Cobb,	1 50		200	3 06
Harvey Chandler,	1 50			1 50
John A. Conant,	1 50	6,900	2,000	70 92
John Conant,	1 50			1 50
Joseph Chamberlain,	1 50	3,700	262	32 39
James Carter,	1 50			1 50
James F. McCarty,	1 50			1 50
James H. Cooper,	1 50			1 50
James H. McClintock,	1 50	362		4 31
James Coughlin,	1 50			1 50
John Costello,	1 50	350	37	4 54
John Cook,	1 50	800	7	8 82
John Carwin,	1 50			1 50
Joseph H. Cook,	1 50			1 50
Jeremiah Crowley,	1 50	450	7	5 09
John H. Chadwick,	1 50			1 50
Levi Churchill,	1 50	4,600	183	38 78
Levi and W. K. Churchill,			1,000	7 80
Luther Churchill,	1 50	1,685	197	16 24
Luther Churchill, Jr.	1 50			1 50
Martin Carter,	1 50			1 50
Morris Cavanough,	1 50			1 50
Margaret Condon,			1,000	7 80
Nathan Chamberlain,	1 50			1 50
Nymphas M. Chandler,	1 50	1,350	30	12 26
Patrick O'Connell,	1 50			1 50
Patrick McCormic,	1 50			1 50
Patrick Crowley,	1 50			1 50
Patrick Carroll,	1 50			1 50
Peter C. Clarkson,	1 50			1 50
Robert Curtis,	1 50	3,400	4,480	62 96

Names.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Per. Estate.	Am't of Tax.
Roland F. Copeland,	1 50	1,350	176	13 43
Rodney Churchill,	1 50			1 50
Rust & Copeland,			1,000	7 80
Scott Churchill,	1 50			1 50
Samuel V. Chandler,	1 50			1 50
Samuel Carter,	1 50	275		3 68
Seth P. Conant,	1 50	600		6 18
Stetson Chandler,	1 50	900		8 52
Stephen O. Copeland,	1 50			1 50
Simeon Curtis,	1 50	6,400	3,530	78 95
Thomas Conant,	1 50	1,050	30	9 92
Thomas Cook,	1 50	300	7	3 92
Thomas Cummings,	1 50	200		3 06
William Carwin,	1 50			1 50
Warren K. Churchill,	1 50			1 50
Albert H. Dyer,	3 00	1,142	37	12 20
Charles Darling,	1 50			1 50
Charles Dyer,	1 50			1 50
Daniel Desmond,	1 50	300	7	3 92
Eliphalet S. Davenport,	1 50	500		4 50
Edward Donnaly,	1 50			1 50
George Davenport,	1 50	450		5 01
George Douglas, Heirs of		750		5 85
Isaac Dunbar, Heirs of		250		1 95
Ira Drake,	1 50	1,000	100	10 08
Ira W. Drake,	1 50			1 50
John Delano,	1 50			1 50
John Donavan,	1 50			1 50
John E. Davenport,	1 50	1,150	75	11 09
James Dugan,	1 50			1 50
James Donahoe,	1 50			1 50
James Dee,	1 50		300	3 84
Jeremiah Dunn,	1 50		1,000	9 30
Joseph E. Dow,	1 50			1 50
Lewis Delano,	1 50	1,375	75	12 88
Lucius Dickerman,	1 50			1 50
Lemuel Dunbar,	1 50	850	500	12 03
Mansfield Delano,	1 50			1 50
Madison Dunphee,	1 50			1 50
Michael Doody,	1 50		37	1 81
Nathaniel M. Davenport,	1 50			1 50
Nathaniel M. Davenport, Jr.,	1 50	100		2 28
Patrick Dresland,	1 50			1 50
Salmon Dunbar,	1 50	1,200	7	10 94
Timothy Drake,	1 50	2,015	224	18 98
Timothy L. Drake,	1 50	850		8 18
Wilks Durey,	1 50			1 50
William A. Dyson,	1 50			1 50
Alanson Estes,	1 50	400		4 62

Names.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Per. Estate.	Am't of Tax.
Albert C. Edson,	1 50			1 50
Barzilla F. Ellis,	1 50	1,900	44	18 13
Benjamin J. Eddy,	1 50	700	140	7 05
Benajmin Edson,	1 50			1 50
Daniel P. Edson,	1 50			1 50
Edwin Edes,	1 50	975	7	9 22
Franklin Edson,	1 50		1,000	9 30
George Elwell,	1 50			1 50
Henry Edson,	1 50	2,200	650	23 73
Hiram H. Erskine,	1 50	1,325		11 87
Jonah Edson,	1 50	1,850	162	17 18
Nahum Edson,	1 50			1 50
Plyna Edson,	1 50			1 50
Plyna Edson, Jr.,	1 50			1 50
Seth B. Edson,	1 50	1,200		10 86
Seth R. Edson,	1 50			1 50
Thomas Ellis,	1 50		540	5 71
Warren Edson,	1 50	750		7 35
William Edson,	1 50	820		8 90
William English,	1 50			1 50
William H. Eustis,	1 50	1,250		11 25
William Emerson,	1 50			1 50
Arunah T. Ford,	1 50	1,850		15 93
Adoniram J. Fish,	1 50			1 50
Benjamin H. Fisher,	1 50	1,300	30	11 87
Charles Fenney,	1 50			1 50
Daniel French,	1 50	2,520	2,605	41 52
Daniel Fuller,	1 50			1 50
Edwin E. Fuller,	1 50			1 50
Edward F. Field,	1 50	1,150	200	12 03
Edmond Ford,	1 50	470	70	5 72
Ezra T. Fuller,	1 50	1,400		12 42
E. & I. Fuller,		300		2 34
Enoch Freeman,	1 50			1 50
Francis R. Flagg,	1 50	430	7	4 85
George W. Folsom,	1 50			1 50
Henry Fuller,	1 50			1 50
Horace W. French,	1 50	45		1 89
James H. Fullerton,	1 50	1,000	80	9 92
Jacob Folsom,	1 50	10,905	397	89 72
John Flynn,	1 50	425		4 78
Jeremiah Fisher,	1 50	1,200	37	11 17
Josephus Freeman,	1 50	525		5 56
Josephus L. Freeman,	1 50	900	7	8 60
Joseph Foster,	1 50		50	1 89
Loan Fund Association,		900		7 02
Michael Feeney,	1 50	400	40	4 93
Michael Fraher,	1 50			1 50
Nathaniel French, Heirs of		1,750	67	14 27
Nathaniel W. French,	1 50	1,095	175	11 48

Names.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Per. Estate.	Am't of Tax.
Rogers & Folsom,			1,000	7 80
Tolman French,	1 50	200	30	3 29
Theodore C. Freeman	1 50	275		3 68
Thomas Fox,	1 50			1 50
William Fullerton,	1 50			1 50
Anna Gurney,		1,630		12 71
Almon Gurney,	1 50	1,987	322	19 44
Alfred Gurney,	1 50	950	95	8 91
Alfred Griffin,	1 50	3,000	1,714	38 24
Alvah Gurney,	1 50			1 50
Caleb Goss,	1 50	1,615	530	18 19
Charles H. Goss,	1 50	1,000		9 30
Charles Griggs,	1 50	1,600	30	14 21
Cyrus Gurney,	1 50	1,305	165	13 05
David S. Gurney,	1 50	600	117	6 18
Edward P. Gurney,	1 50			1 50
Edward O. Grover,	1 50			1 50
George Gross,	1 50	725		7 19
Henry Gould,	1 50			1 50
Henry Gurney,	1 50	2,673	313	24 75
Henry Gurney, 2d.	1 50			1 50
James Gurney,	1 50			1 50
James H. Gurney,	1 50			1 50
John Gaffeny,	1 50			1 50
John Gallagher,	1 50	200		3 06
Levi T. Gurney,	1 50	600		6 57
Michael Griffin,	1 50	900	120	9 46
Otis Grover,	1 50	1,175	162	11 95
Rufus K. Gammons,	1 50	300		3 84
Seth P. Gurney,	1 50			1 50
Stephen Griggs,	1 50			1 50
Thomas Griggs,	1 50			1 50
William Gardner,	1 50			1 50
William Gardner, Jr.	1 50			1 50
Aaron Hobart,	1 50	23,040	6,144	229 10
A. & E. Hobart,			9,000	70 20
Adonis Howard,	1 50	950		8 91
Alonzo L. Holmes,	1 50			1 50
Amos Hunting,	1 50	850	300	10 47
Arthur Harris,	1 50			1 50
Arvin Holbrook,	1 50	1,150		10 47
Azor Harris,		1,000		7 80
B. Hobart & Son,			10,000	78 00
Bela Hill,	1 50	4,000	2,030	48 53
Benjamin W. Harris,	1 50	800	774	13 75
Bradford Hathaway,	1 50			1 50
Caleb L. Hudson,	1 50	900		8 52
Calvin H. Harlow,	1 50	2,100	30	18 11
Charles W. Harden,	1 50	75	200	3 68

Names.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Per. Estate.	Am't of Tax.
Cushman Hathaway,			300	2 34
Cyrus Howard,	1 50			1 50
Cornelius C. Hooper,	1 50	1,825	310	19 18
David Howard,	1 50	450	30	5 24
Daymon Hoit,	1 50			1 50
Ellis Holmes,	1 50	4,110	1,402	44 48
Ellis C. Holmes,	1 50	1,150	117	11 41
Ellis W. Holmes,	1 50	1,125		10 31
Ellis W. Holmes, 2d,	1 50	60		1 97
Edward Y. Hayward,	1 50	2,850	579	28 25
Edwin Hayward,	1 50			1 50
Eliakim Hayward,	1 50			1 50
Elijah Hinkley,	1 50			1 50
Elisha S. Holbrook,	1 50			1 50
Franklin Holmes,	1 50			1 50
Francis Hayward,	1 50			1 50
Freeman P. Howland,	1 50			1 50
George W. Harden,	1 50	2,410	802	26 54
George B. Howland,	1 50		50	1 89
George F. Holbrook,	1 50			1 50
Henry G. Hill,	1 50			1 50
Hercules Hatch, Heirs of		600		4 68
Isaac F. Hill,	1 50	600		6 18
Isaac Hatch,	1 50	1,550	137	14 68
Israel Hobart,	1 50	2,400	133	21 23
James O. Hairn,	1 50			1 50
James C. Hathaway,	1 50			1 50
James Hickey,	1 50	600	37	6 49
Jason W. Harden,	1 50			1 50
John O. Hairn,	1 50			1 50
John Hobart,	1 50	3,300	200	28 80
John B. Harden,	1 50		100	2 28
John Hudson,	1 50			1 50
John O. Hudson,	1 50		631	6 41
John H. Hathaway,	1 50	2,150	132	19 28
John O. Holland,	1 50	580		6 02
Jehiel Harden,	1 50			1 50
Josiah Hathaway,	1 50	1,950	279	18 89
Jotham Hicks,	1 50	975	55	9 61
Joseph Hutchings,	1 50			1 50
Josiah E. Hayward,	1 50			1 50
Leonard Hill,	1 50	1,825	87	16 47
Lucius Harden,	1 50			1 50
Lucinda Hudson,			250	1 95
Luther Harden,	1 50	580	30	6 05
Luther Hatch,	1 50	100		2 28
Mary W. Harris,		2,000		15 60
Mark P. Hudson,	1 50	2,100	827	24 35
Melvin Harden,	1 50	1,357	155	13 36
Marcus M. Hale,	1 50			1 50
Mehitable N. Howland,		1,050		8 19

Names.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Per. Estate.	Am't of Tax.
Morris Henisee,	1 50			1 50
Morris Henisee, 2d,	1 50			1 50
Noah Harden,	1 50	525	137	6 72
Noah T. Harden,	1 50			1 50
Nahum Harden,	1 50	1,700	131	15 77
Nahum F. Harden,	1 50			1 50
Nahum A. Hatch,	1 50			1 50
Nahum C. Hale,	1 50			1 50
Reuben Healey,	1 50	400	30	4 85
Reuben Harden,	1 50	850		8 03
Samuel Harris and Sisters,	1 50	450	210	6 65
Samuel Hall,	1 50	2,270	190	20 69
Samuel J. Hoit,	1 50			1 50
Seth Harden,	1 50	350		4 23
Seabury C. Hathaway,	1 50	2,500	70	21 55
Seabury C. Hathaway, Jr.	1 50	500		5 40
Silas Holbrook,	1 50			1 50
Sophia Harlow,		1,350		10 53
Stephen Hall,	1 50			1 50
Stephen Harlow,	1 50	2,840	262	25 68
Theodore Hobart,	1 50	900		8 52
Thomas A. Herrick,	1 50	2,150	79	18 89
Timothy Harlow,	1 50	400		4 62
Thomas Hewitt,	1 50	2,500	217	22 72
William Hudson,	1 50	1,860	82	16 63
Willis Harden,	1 50	1,000	30	9 53
William B. Hall,	1 50		250	3 45
William Hodgson,	1 50			1 50
William R. Hathaway,	1 50	1,750	697	20 61
William Hersey, Heirs of,		2,075	212	18 18
William F. Harden,	1 50			1 50
William M. Hazelton,	1 50			1 50
William W. Hersey,	1 50			1 50
Waldo Hayward,	1 50	4,100	454	36 99
Waldo Hayward, Jr.	1 50	1,650	317	16 77
Zenas Harden,	1 50	400	130	5 63
Zaccheus Hale,	1 50	1,400	205	14 06
Lucius Ingle,	1 50			1 50
Robert Ingle,	1 50		625	6 41
Abner C. Jackson,	1 50	1,535	90	14 21
Charles Jordan,	1 50	2,200	187	20 14
Charles E. Jordan,	1 50			1 50
Charles Jaquith,	1 50			1 50
George Jackman,	1 50			1 50
George T. Johnson,	1 50			1 50
George M. Jenkins,	1 50			1 50
Henry Johnson,	1 50			1 50
James G. Johnson,	1 50			1 50
John S. Jenness,	1 50	300	7	3 92

Names.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Per. Estate.	Am't of Tax.
John Jones,	1 50	1,200	30	11 09
John M. Jenkins,	1 50	1,580	158	20 45
Merritt Jenkins,		1,660	110	13 81
Merritt Jenkins, Jr.	1 50	4,260	257	36 76
William W. Josselyn,	1 50	1,550	220	15 31
William M. Judkins,	1 50		300	3 84
William H. Johnson,	1 50			1 50
William E. Jewell,	1 50			1 50
William N. Jenkins,	1 50			1 50
Willard Johnson,	1 50			1 50
Zebina Johnson,	1 50	900		8 52
Aaron Keen,	1 50	725		6 96
Asa Keith,	1 50	450	500	8 91
Barzilla Keith & Son,	3 00	2,300	56	21 49
Benjamin W. Keith,	1 50	900		8 52
Benjamin & Franklin Keith,	3 00	1,600		15 48
Caleb Keen,	1 50			1 50
David Kingman,	1 50	60		1 97
Daniel Keiff,	1 50			1 50
Edward S. Keith,	1 50			1 50
Edward Kingman,	1 50		300	3 84
Elizabeth W. Keith,		1,300	898	17 16
Ezra Kingman,	1 50	2,650	200	23 73
Ezra Kingman, Heirs of,		1,500		11 70
E. & E. Kingman,			800	6 24
Francis M. Kingman,	1 50			1 50
George Keith,	1 50	2,472	685	26 22
George M. Keith,	1 50		475	5 24
George F. Keith,	1 50			1 50
George Knowlton,	1 50			1 50
Isaac Keith,	1 50	2,905	149	26 29
Isaac Keith, 2d,	1 50	1,900	242	18 19
Isaac Keith, 3d,	1 50	950		8 91
Isaac N. Keith,	1 50			1 50
James G. Knapp,	1 50	1,050	600	14 39
James Kingman,	1 50			1 50
John Knapp,	1 50			1 50
John Kinghorn,	1 50			1 50
John W. Kennon,	1 50	2,400	200	21 78
Judah B. Keen,	1 50	550	100	6 57
Joshua S. Keith,	1 50			1 50
John Kenney,	1 50			1 50
Lewis Keith,	3 00	4,445	40	37 94
Levi & Heman Keith,	3 00	4,140	1,292	45 35
Marcus M. Keith,	1 50		550	5 79
Nuhum P. Keith,	1 50			1 50
Nathan Kingman,	1 50			1 50
Nathan Kingman, 2d,	1 50			1 50
Newton M. Keen,	1 50	5,750	1,340	56 80
Otis Kingman,	1 50	1,000	7	9 38

Names.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Per. Estate.	Am't of Tax.
Parlee Keith,	1 50	3,675	210	31 84
Patrick Keiff,	1 50	950		8 91
Patrick H. O. Keiff,	1 50			1 50
Patrick Keiff, Jr.	1 50			1 50
Patrick Kelly,	1 50			1 50
Perez Keith,	1 50	5,157	1,264	51 58
Peter Keating, Heirs of		200		1 56
Robert C. Keith,	1 50	1,895	805	22 64
Samuel Keith,	1 50			1 50
Samuel Keen,	1 50	3,990	1,137	41 51
Samuel Keen, Heirs of		2,535		19 81
Scott Keith,	1 50	3,400	192	29 50
Simeon C. Keith,	1 50		650	6 57
Simeon W. Keen,	1 50			1 50
Sidney S. Kingman,	1 50			1 50
Thaxter Keith,	1 50	2,335	3,287	45 41
Thatcher Keen,	1 50			1 50
Thomas Keith,	1 50	1,250		11 25
Willard Keith,	1 50	500		5 40
William Keen,	1 50	3,400	1,087	36 52
William W. Keen,	1 50	1,000		9 30
Winslow Kingman & Co.			1,000	7 80
Zenas Keith,	1 50	2,900	125	25 13
Zebina Keith,	3 00	5,700	3,812	77 18
Zebina Keith, Jr.	1 50			1 50
Zebina Keith, Jr. & Co.			4,200	32 76
Alonzo W. Leach,	1 50			1 50
Azor H. Latham,	1 50			1 50
Caleb G. Lazell,	1 50	1,175	30	10 93
C. G. Lazell & E. L. Snell,		200		1 56
Charles Larkin,	1 50			1 50
Charles Lincoln,	1 50	1,400	79	13 04
Charles W. Lincoln,	1 50			1 50
Charles A. Latham,	1 50	8,252	4,143	98 14
David H. Lincoln,	1 50			1 50
Elbridge G. Lyon,	1 50	2,170	359	21 54
Eliab Latham,	1 50	5,700	1,973	61 33
Francis O. Leonard,	1 50			1 50
Galen Latham,	1 50	6,862	2,117	71 55
Goss & Lincoln,			3,300	25 74
George E. Luzarder,	1 50	950		8 91
Henry P. Luzarder,	1 50			1 50
Harvey Lucas,	1 50			1 50
Isaac Lincoln,	1 50			1 50
Isaac K. Lyon,	1 50	975	49	9 53
Jacob Leonard,	1 50	2,400	30	20 45
John Lubec,	1 50			1 50
John Low,	1 50			1 50
Levi Lucas, Assignees of		1,000		7 80
Mathew Lincoln,	1 50			1 50

Names.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Per. Estate.	Am't of Tax.
Martin McLaughlin,	1 50	2,725	774	28 73
Ruel Lincoln,	1 50	975	117	10 08
Ruel A. Lincoln,	1 50			1 50
Rufus A. Littlefield,	1 50	2,800	220	25 06
Samuel Luzarder,	1 50	1,300		11 64
Stephen Lang,	1 50	550		5 79
Susan Latham,		160	2,700	22 31
William Lincoln,	1 50	1,200	50	11 25
William B. Lincoln,	1 50			1 50
William Lines,	1 50			1 50
William Lyons,	1 50			1 50
William Lahea,	1 50		7	1 58
Amos W. Mellen,	1 50			1 50
Asa Mitchell,	1 50	5,600		45 18
Cyrus Munroe, Jr.,	1 50	3,375	362	30 67
Cushing Mitchell,	1 50	400	4,633	40 73
Cushing Mitchell, Executor on the Estate of Nahum Mitchell,			1,000	7 80
Cushing Mitchell, Trustee,			1,000	7 80
Daniel Morey,	1 50			1 50
Edward Madden,	1 50			1 50
Ethan Munroe,	1 50		2,820	23 50
Franklin Munroe,	1 50			1 50
George Mitchell,	1 50	3,980	5,280	73 72
George T. Mitchell,	1 50	900		8 52
George W. Mellen,	1 50			1 50
Granville H. Munroe,	1 50			1 50
Heard Milliken,	1 50	900		8 52
Harrison O. Mitchell,	1 50			1 50
James Mullen,	1 50	800		7 74
James Munroe,	1 50			1 50
James H. Mitchell,	3 00	6,600	324	55 42
James Mahony,	1 50			1 50
John Murrey,	1 50			1 50
Joseph Morse,	1 50	2,280	1,687	32 46
John Murphy,	1 50			1 50
Levi Morse,	1 50			1 50
Morton D. Mitchell,	1 50			1 50
Michael P. Manly,	1 50			1 50
Niel McMellen,	1 50			1 50
Nymphus W. Marston,	1 50			1 50
Patrick Morey,	1 50			1 50
Samuel A. Morse,	1 50	1,200		10 86
Timothy Mitchell,	1 50	1,150	1,695	23 73
William H. Maine,	1 50			1 50
William L. Mitchell,	1 50	1,100	30	10 31
Cornelius Nash,	1 50			1 50
Daniel L. Nash,	1 50		200	3 06

Names.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Per. Estate.	Am't of Tax.
Daniel Noonnan,	1 50			1 50
George S. Newhall,	1 50			1 50
Horace W. Newhall,	1 50			1 50
Isaac Nutter,	1 50	4,229	2,244	51 89
Isaac N. Nutter,	1 50			1 50
Josiah E. Noyes,	1 50	375		4 46
Loring Nash,	1 50	900	330	8 53
Levi W. Noyes,	1 50	2,000	167	18 43
Michael Noonnan,	1 50			1 50
Patrick Noonnan,	1 50			1 50
Patrick Norris,	1 50			1 50
Samuel P. Newhall,	1 50	800		7 74
Samuel R. Newhall,	1 50	800		7 74
Cushing Otis,	1 50	2,010	97	18 66
Carlos Osborne,	1 50		55	1 97
Eben Osborne,	1 50	900		8 52
George Osborne,	1 50			1 50
Galen Osborne,	1 50	1,200	44	11 17
Hector O. A. Orr,	1 50	1,800	150	16 71
Joseph R. Osborne,	1 50			1 50
Oliver M. Orr,	1 50			1 50
Otis Osborne,	1 50			1 50
Peleg Osborne,	1 50			1 50
Peleg Osborne, Jr.,	1 50			1 50
Samuel A. Orr,	1 50	7,650	4,655	97 52
Samuel A. Orr, Trustee,			2,750	21 45
Susan Orr,		1,600	909	19 58
William Osborne,	1 50			1 50
William Osborne,	1 50			1 50
Allen M. Porter,	1 50	1,215	175	12 42
Addison Pratt,	1 50	1,850	244	17 80
Alonzo H. Pratt,	1 50			1 50
Cephas A. Porter,	1 50	775	267	9 69
Calvin Porter,	1 50			1 81
Constant S. Peterson,	1 50			1 50
Charles H. Paine,	1 50			1 50
David Pratt,	1 50		500	5 40
David Pratt, 2d,	1 50	2,775	141	24 27
David H. Pratt,	1 50	850		8 03
Dexter Pratt,	1 50	4,115	3,190	58 52
Edmund T. Packard,	1 50			1 50
Elisha Phillips, Heirs of		633		4 91
Francis W. Porter,	1 50	200	800	9 30
Francis Packard,	1 50	1,694	169	16 01
George H. Pratt,	1 50			1 50
Horace M. Peck,	1 50		75	2 12
Henry J. Potter,	1 50			1 50
Isaac Pratt,	1 50	4,415	638	40 97
Isaac R. Porter,	1 50	200		3 06

Names.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Per. Estate.	Am't of Tax.
James A. Perkins,	1 50			1 50
James S. Perkins,	1 50			1 50
John T. Pratt,	1 50	750		7 35
John Porter,		70		55
John P. Porter,	1 50			1 50
John Parris,	1 50			1 50
John Powers,	1 50			1 50
Joseph H. Phipps,	1 50	1,600		13 98
Lewis Phinney,	1 50			1 50
Levi B. Parker,	1 50	2,900	30	24 35
Mark Phillips,	1 50	225		3 29
Martin Parris,	1 50	120	250	4 29
Nathaniel Porter,	1 50	1,575	37	14 13
Nathaniel Perkins,	1 50	800	37	8 03
Nathan M. Pool,	1 50	450		5 01
Orin Parris,	1 50	84		2 12
Oliver Pratt,	1 50	55		1 97
Philander Pratt,	1 50	850	30	8 36
Sidney Packard,	1 50	1,275	110	12 34
Samuel Pool,	1 50	1,500	70	13 75
Samuel R. Pool,	1 50			1 50
Samuel Packard,	1 50			1 50
Thomas Parris,	1 50	1,400	149	13 59
Thomas Parris, Jr.	1 50	1,000		9 30
Thomas Peterson,	1 50			1 50
Thomas Perkins,	1 50	215		3 22
Timothy O. Paine,	1 50			1 50
Uriah Phelps,	1 50	450	37	5 32
Wadsworth Phillips,	1 50	4,325	252	37 22
William F. Pratt,	1 50	2,800	44	23 65
William Pratt,	1 50	3,295	60	27 71
O'Brien Quigley,	1 50	325		4 07
Patrick Quigley,	1 50	150	7	2 67
Aaron Ramsdall,	1 50			1 50
Allen Rogers,	1 50			1 50
Amasa L. Robinson,	1 50			1 50
Andrew H. Reed,	1 50			1 50
Andrew A. Reed,	1 50	550		5 79
Benjamin R. Robinson,	1 50	2,500	360	23 81
Calvin Reed,	1 50	1,000		9 30
Charles Rogers,	1 50	3,100	1,500	36 69
Dexter Reed,	1 50	1,150	137	11 56
Daniel Reed,	1 50	2,150	237	20 14
Daniel N. Reed,	1 50	700	30	7 19
David P. Raynolds,	1 50	3,235	292	29 03
David Roach,	1 50	250		3 45
David Roach, 2d,	1 50		300	3 84
Everett Rose,	1 50		155	2 75
George A. Reed,	1 50			1 50

Names.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Per. Estate.	Am't of Tax.
George L. Rubery,	1 50		860	8 21
Horace A. Ripley,	1 50			1 50
Heman Randall,	1 50			1 50
Isaac Reed,		1,770		13 81
Isaac Reed, Jr.,	1 50	875	80	8 98
James Rollins,	1 50	1,500	667	18 43
James T. Reed,	1 50	2,300	525	23 57
Jacob A. Rogers,	1 50	3,000		24 90
Joseph Ramsdall,	1 50	2,012	842	23 73
Josiah Richmond,	1 50	600		6 18
Josiah Reed,	1 50			1 50
John P. Reed,	1 50	950	30	9 04
John Reed,	1 50	1,946	525	20 84
James Ryadon,	1 50	900	37	8 83
Joseph Reed,	1 50	1,710	87	15 55
Joseph Reed, Jr.,	1 50	2,190	267	20 69
Lucius Remmick,	1 50			1 50
Lucius P. Raymond,	3 00	700		8 46
Marcus Robinson,	1 50	1,415	214	14 22
Marcus T. Reed,	1 50	568	1,400	16 87
Martin Rounds,	1 50	900		8 52
Nathaniel Ramsdall,	1 50	1,595	119	14 92
Parris & Richards,			500	3 90
Perez Robinson,	1 50	225		3 26
Quincy Reed,	1 50		1,600	13 98
Rufus L. Richards,	1 50			1 50
Simeon Richmond,	1 50	2,200	178	20 06
Simeon W. Richmond,	1 50	550	200	7 35
Seth L. Randall,	1 50		100	2 28
Thomas Rogers,	1 50	2,200	1,300	28 80
Wallace Rust,	1 50	2,950	305	26 93
Wallace R. Ripley,	1 50			1 50
Wales Rogers,	1 50	450	500	8 91
Welcome O. Reed,	1 50			1 50
William Ramsdall,	1 50	500		5 40
William Reed,	1 50	50		1 89
William B. Ripley,	1 50			1 50
William F. Rounds,	1 50			1 50
William Rust,	1 50			1 50
Zeba Richards,	1 50	750		7 35
Andrew J. Shaw,	1 50			1 50
Adam Stetson, Heirs of		850	37	6 94
Andrew J. Stetson,	1 50			1 50
Alonzo Sharp,	1 50			1 50
Austin Sanford,	1 50			1 50
Baalis Sanford,	1 50	2,060	517	21 63
Baker & Sprague,			150	1 17
Benjamin Siddall,	1 50			1 50
Charles J. Smith,	1 50	1,325	1,530	23 80
Charles Siddall,	1 50		900	8 52

Names.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Per. Estate.	Am't of Tax.
Charles Short,	1 50	300	7	3 92
Charles M. Staples,	1 50	375		4 46
Christopher B. Smith,	1 50	1,500	100	13 98
Clark Swallow,	1 50	2,700	56	23 03
David Standish,	1 50			1 50
David H. Smith,	1 50			1 50
Darius Shaw,	1 50			1 50
Edwin L. Snell,	1 50	475		5 24
Ezra F. Sampson,	1 50		30	1 73
Frederick S. Strong,	1 50			1 50
George H. Savory,	1 50			1 50
George Sprague,	1 50	550		5 79
George W. Shaw,	1 50			1 50
George Spooner,	1 50			1 50
Henry J. Starbuck,	1 50	1,800	192	17 02
Hugh Stran,	1 50	400		4 62
Henry Sturtevant,	1 50			1 50
Jabez H. Sturtevant,	1 50			1 50
James Siddall,	1 50	1,100	44	10 39
James Siddall, Jr.	1 50			1 50
James F. Severance,	1 50			1 50
James W. Soule,	1 50	1,075	500	13 82
James Swasey,	1 50	850		8 13
James N. Sweeting,	1 50	975		9 14
John H. Sturtevant,	1 50			1 50
John Soule,	1 50	1,025	2,500	29 03
John M. Stetson,	1 50			1 50
John H. Scribner,	1 50	500		5 40
John F. Steingardt,	1 50	1,000	187	10 78
John F. Steingardt, Jr.,	1 50	75		2 12
Joseph A. Steingardt,	1 50		50	1 89
Joseph Shaw,	1 50			1 50
Joshua Sturtevant,	1 50	1,240	87	11 87
Kimball E. Shildon,	1 50		477	5 24
Leonard Seaver,	1 50			1 50
Lebbeus Smith,	1 50	1,847	117	16 87
Martin Shaw,	1 50	1,550	4,037	45 10
Martin Sumner,	1 50			1 50
Nahum B. Smith,	1 50	1,400	37	12 73
Nahum B. Smith, Guardian,		185	450	4 99
Nathan P. Soule,	1 50		7	1 58
Nathan T. Snell, Heirs of		1,600	37	12 79
Nathan F. Snell,	1 50			1 50
Nathaniel Southworth,	1 50		232	3 29
Nathaniel S. Snow,	1 50			1 50
Phillips & Sheldon,		16,000	8,300	189 54
Peleg Stetson,	1 50	5,000	1,319	50 80
Reuben Shaw,		300	7	2 42
Richard M. Smith,	1 50	4,775	2,947	61 01
Samuel Seaver,	1 50		175	2 90
Samuel Shaw,	1 50	2,500	557	25 37

Names.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Per. Estate.	Am't of Tax.
Samuel Shaw, Jr.	1 50			1 50
Samuel Shaw and Son,			1,000	7 80
Samuel D. Shaw,	1 50	9,400	2,894	97 36
Samuel Smith,	1 50			1 50
Samuel C. Smith,	1 50	760		7 43
Thomas G. Stetson,	1 50			1 50
William Smith, Heirs of		800		6 24
William G. Sampson,	1 50		300	3 84
William W. Smith,	1 50			1 50
William N. Soule,	1 50	945		8 91
William N. Shaw,	1 50			1 50
William S. Sampson,	1 50	775	107	8 44
Walter Severance,	1 50	1,450		12 71
Zenas W. Sturtevant,	1 50	50		1 89
Bartholomew Trow,	1 50	1,900		16 32
Bartholomew Trow, Jr.	1 50	950	200	10 47
Barnabas Thatcher,	1 50	12,800	691	106 72
Charles Thatcher,	1 50			1 50
Charles Thrasher,	1 50	1,085		10 00
Charles Thompson,	1 50	1,550	175	14 99
Charles Tenney,	1 50			1 50
Cyrus Thrasher,	1 50	100		2 28
Daniel Thrasher,	1 50		50	1 89
Daniel Tribou,	1 50	600		6 18
Daniel W. Tribou,	1 50			1 50
David L. Tinkham,	1 50			1 50
Elijah H. Tolman,	1 50			1 50
George A. Trow,	1 50	2,500	400	24 12
James Toohey,	1 50	400		4 62
John Thayer,	1 50	500		5 40
John B. Thayer,	1 50			1 50
John B. Thurston, Heirs of		450		3 51
John R. Thurston,	1 50	300	114	4 78
Jeremiah D. Thurlow,	1 50	400		4 62
Mercer V. Tilson,	1 50			1 50
Peleg Thompson,	1 50	750		7 35
Ruth Torrey,			1,880	14 66
Silvanus Tinkham,	1 50	450		5 01
Samuel W. Tilson,	1 50	1,390	115	13 28
Seth Thompson,	1 50			1 50
William Terrill,	1 50	3,600	30	29 81
William Terrill,	1 50		100	2 28
James Underwood,	1 50			1 50
Joseph Underwood,	3 00	1,150	50	12 36
Joseph Underwood, Jr.	1 50			1 50
James Vallance,	1 50			1 50
John Vosmos,	1 50	1,450	37	13 12
Josiah O. Vinton,	1 50	800		7 74

Names.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Per. Estate.	Am't of Tax.
Joseph Vinton,	1 50		225	3 29
Nathaniel Vaughn,	1 50	775	900	14 60
Nicholas Valla,	1 50	1,050		9 69
William Vinton,	1 50	3,200	687	31 84
Albert D. Wheeler,	1 50	100	1,390	10 78
Alden Washburn, Heirs of		934		7 25
Asa T. Whitman,	1 50	3,250	325	29 74
Asaph Whitmarsh,	1 50	2,550	375	24 35
Allen Washburn,	1 50	375	275	6 64
Allen Whitman,	1 50			1 50
Alice Whitman,			1,200	9 36
Benjamin Ward,	1 50			1 50
Benjamin H. Washburn,	1 50	2,995	212	26 54
Benjamin F. Washburn,	1 50	125	125	3 52
Benjamin White,	1 50	1,400	437	15 85
Benjamin M. White,	1 50			1 50
Calvin S. Whitman,	1 50	50		1 89
Calvin Wade,	1 50	2,000	162	18 35
Charles C. Whitman,	1 50			1 50
Charles G. Wood,	1 50			1 50
Cushing White,	1 50	350		4 23
Daniel E. Willis,	1 50	400		4 62
Daniel Whitman,	1 50	4,900	379	42 68
Ebenezer Whitmarsh,	1 50	1,935	224	18 35
Edward Woodman,	1 50			1 50
Elbridge G. Winsor,	1 50	300		3 84
Eleazar Whitman,	1 50	2,583	67	22 23
Ezra Whitmarsh,	1 50	2,445	254	22 56
Ezra S. Whitmarsh,	1 50			1 50
Ezekiel Whitman,	1 50	4,700	8,542	104 77
Ezekiel R. Waterman,	1 50		1,500	13 20
Francis Washburn,	1 50			1 50
Francis Worcester,	1 50	4,000		32 70
Freedon Whitman,	1 50		60	1 97
Galen Willis,	1 50	4,335	3,924	65 85
Gideon Wilbur,	1 50	1,500	1,092	21 70
George A. West,	1 50			1 50
George A. Wright,	1 50	800		7 74
Greenough Wood,	1 50	2,000	97	17 88
George L. Whitman,	1 50			1 50
George Wildey,	1 50			1 50
Harrison Whitman,	1 50	3,400	2,200	45 18
Harrison W. White,	1 50	4,225	1,000	42 29
Henry Whiting,	1 50			1 50
Horace Worcester,	1 50			1 50
Hosea F. Whidden,	1 50		175	2 90
Isaac Washburn,	1 50	5,350	187	44 71
James R. Whitmarsh,	1 50	800	30	7 79
John A. Whiting,	1 50	1,685	67	15 33
John A. Williams,	1 50			1 50

Names.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Per. Estate.	Am't of Tax.
John H. Waterman,	1 50			1 50
John Waterman,	1 50	2,250	1,314	29 27
John W. Wright,	1 50	50	200	3 45
John W. Worcester,	1 50			1 50
John Wade,	1 50	3,000	254	26 85
John Wade, Jr.	1 50			1 50
Joseph C. White,	1 50	1,000	1,200	18 66
Joseph W. Willis,	1 50			1 50
Josiah Whitman,	1 50	1,400	154	13 59
Levi Wright,	1 50			1 50
Levi C. Wright,	1 50	1,150	212	12 11
Lewis Waterman,	1 50			1 50
Levi Washburn, Jr., Heirs of		3,105		24 26
Levi Whitmarsh,	1 50	1,025	150	10 70
Lot Whitmarsh,	1 50			1 50
Luke Worcester,	1 50	2,050	7	17 57
Lysander Washburn,	1 50	650		6 57
Martin Whiting,	1 50	1,938	142	17 72
Mary Whitmarsh,		1,150	800	15 21
Melzar Waterman,	1 50			1 50
Mehitable Willis,		125		1 01
Mercena A. Whitman,	1 50	2,500	356	23 89
Michael Winn,	1 50			1 50
Nabby Whitman,		1,500	60	12 47
Nathan Whitman,	1 50	6,250	1,439	61 48
Nathan D. Whitman,	1 50			1 50
Nathaniel Waterman,	1 50		150	2 67
Nehemiah White,	1 50	500		5 40
Nicholas Wade,	1 50	3,700	282	32 54
Noah A. Washburn,	1 50			1 50
Obadiah West,	1 50	1,300	214	13 28
Oliver Wade,	1 50			1 50
Oliver G. Whitmarsh,	1 50	600		6 18
Orace Washburn,	1 50			1 50
Patrick Welsh,	1 50			1 50
Patrick Whayland,	1 50	300		3 84
Philo B. Wilcox,	1 50		125	2 51
Robert Wade,	1 50	1,100	192	11 46
Samuel F. White,	1 50	2,150	482	22 40
Sarah B. Whitman,		4,000	67	31 75
Sampson Washburn,	1 50	800	40	8 05
Shaw & Ward,		3,775	1,531	41 41
Seldon Washburn,	1 50	1,010		9 38
Seldon M. Washburn,	1 50			1 50
Simeon G. Whitmarsh,	1 50	1,150	241	15 07
Simeon Wood,	1 50	1,400	30	12 65
Susanna Whitman,		640	1,607	17 55
Thomas White,	1 50			1 50
Thomas Whitmarsh,	1 50	4,204	380	37 22
Thomas Wade,	1 50			1 50
Thatcher P. Wright,	1 50			1 50

Names.	Poll Tax.	Real Estate.	Per. Estate.	Am't of Tax.
Ward Whitcomb,	1 50	450	7	5 09
William E. Whitman,	1 50		725	7 19
William J. Walch,	1 50			1 50
William Wilbur,	1 50			1 50
William W. Wildes,	1 50			1 50
William Woodman,	1 50			1 50
Willard Whitman,	1 50	5,425	2,859	66 16
Winslow Whitman,	1 50	75		2 12
Charles P. Young,	1 50	525		5 63
Welcome Young,	1 50	5,550	125	45 80

NON-RESIDENTS.

ABINGTON.

Names.	Real Estate.	Tax.
Clarissa Alden,	$1,700	$13 62
Henry Alden, Heirs of	800	6 24
Jane Bate,	50	39
Benjamin F. Churchill,	50	39
William P. Cothell,	165	1 33
William P. Cothell, Guardian,	1,500	11 70
Christopher Dyer,	200	1 56
Edward Dyer,	750	5 85
Samuel Dyer,	50	39
Daniel M. Fullerton,	270	2 11
Harvey Fullerton,	100	78
Jacob Fullerton, Heirs of	235	1 87
Spencer Fullerton,	50	39
Davis Gurney,	50	39
Daniel Gurney,	220	1 71
Edward Gurney,	550	3 51
Cushing Harden, Heirs of	120	94
James S. Harden,	90	70
Marshall Humble,	150	1 17
Mary Harden,	250	1 95
Ephraim S. Jenkins,	330	2 57
Benjamin King, Heirs of	1,250	9 75
Eliab M. Noyes,	915	7 18
Eliab M. Noyes & Co.	780	6 08
Mary Nash, Heirs of	1,300	10 14
Noah Pool, Heirs of	350	2 73
Samuel Norton,	5,450	42 51
Alvin Porter,	100	78
Ebenezer Porter,	440	3 43
Franklin Peterson,	1,560	12 17
Cyrus Reed, Heirs of	315	2 50
Ebenezer Reed,	100	78

Names.	Real Estate.	Tax.
Marcus Reed,	1,864	14 51
Nahum Reed,	85	70
Samuel Reed, 2d,	1,030	8 03
Ezra Trufant,	80	62
Jared Whitman,	955	7 49
Samuel Wilks,	60	47
AMERICUS, GA.		
Minot C. Shaw,	900	7 02
BOSTON.		
Samuel Dillaway,	1,000	7 80
James Eaton & Co.	2,000	15 60
Alden Harlow,	520	4 06
Harlow Harden,	700	5 46
Henry M. Jenkins,	1,100	8 58
Keen & Kennedy,	1,350	10 53
Lysander Keith,	600	4 68
Robert Orr,	7,400	59 72
Bradbury C. Randall, Heirs of	100	78
William B. Randall,	200	1 56
Samuel R. Smith,	260	2 03
Sarah Whitman,	1,050	8 19
BARNSTABLE.		
George Marston,	300	2 34
BRIDGEWATER.		
Mary Bates,	50	39
Calvin Hayward, Heirs of	170	1 33
Benjamin B. Hayward,	450	3 51
John J. Howard,	90	70
Mitchell Hooper,	200	1 56
Elbridge Keith,	180	1 40
Caleb Mitchell,	1,075	8 42
Jacob Robinson, Heirs of	60	47
Nahum Stetson,	900	7 02
Abram Washburn, Heirs of	4,500	35 10
Eli Wheeler,	75	62
John D. Willis,	1,568	12 25
Simeon D. Wood,	190	1 48
CALIFORNIA.		
Cornelius B. Pease,	1,350	10 53
CHELSEA.		
William B. Woodruff,	700	5 46
Maria Chace,	1,275	9 98

NORTH BRIDGEWATER.

Names.	Real Estate.	Tax.
Henry Curtis, Heirs of	300	2 34
Isaac F. Curtis,	625	4 91
Daniel Hayward,	241	1 87
Peleg S. Harden,	450	3 51
Zina Hayward, 2d,	125	1 01
Benjamin F. Jackson,	40	31
Albert Kingman,	275	2 18
Edwin H. Kingman,	50	39
Eliphalet Kingman,	54	39
E. H. & E. Kingman,	246	1 95
I. & E. Kingman,	375	2 96
Isaac Kingman,	666	5 15
Jabez Kingman,	500	3 90
John W. Kingman,	880	6 86
Levi Leach,	500	3 90
Marcus Leach,	100	78
Oliver Leach,	120	94
Oliver Leach, Heirs of	475	3 74
Alvah Noyes,	790	6 16
Ephraim Noyes,	150	1 17
Marcus Packard,	50	39
Nahum Perkins,	340	2 65
Addison Shaw,	600	4 68
Addison & Zibeon Shaw,	150	1 17
Elijah Tolman,	1,450	11 31
Enos Thayer,	550	4 29
John Thompson,	300	2 34

WEST BRIDGEWATER.

Jacob H. Crossman,	2,325	18 17
Thompson B. Caldwell,	350	2 73
Amasa Field,	900	7 02
Jason French,	37	31
William G. Field,	125	1 01
Andrew B. Holmes,	125	1 01
Plyna Hayward,	320	2 50
Thomas Hayward,	200	1 56
George W. Johnson,	765	6 01
Galen K. Richards,	250	1 95
John Richards,	450	3 51
Justin W. Richards,	985	7 49
Luther Richards,	120	94
Samuel & George Ryder,	300	2 34
Charles Thayer,	1,400	10 92
Earl Thayer,	2,250	19 50
Richard Thayer,	1,260	9 83
Olive Washburn,	700	5 46

EASTON.

Names.	Real Estate.	Tax.
Caleb Swan,	500	3 90
John Torrey,	250	1 95

HALIFAX.

Melvin Holmes, Heirs of	400	3 12
Benjamin Parris,	472	3 67
Jonathan Parris,	25	23
Mathew Parris,	50	39
William A. Peaseley,	100	78

HANSON.

Edward Cushing, Heirs of	270	2 11
Ensign Crocker,	100	78
Isaac Cushing, Heirs of	2,050	15 99
Alpheus C. Harden,	350	2 73
Isaac Hobart,	2,100	16 38
Isaac Hudson,	630	4 91
Amos Jones,	40	31
Isaiah Keen,	120	94
Luther Keen,	360	2 81
Nabby Phillips,	250	1 95
Heman Soper, Heirs of	740	5 77
Ezekiel Turner,	200	1 56
Ira Thomas,	175	1 40

MIDDLEBORO'.

John M. Soule,	1,602	12 48
George Whitmarsh,	150	1 17
Joshua Whitmarsh,	150	1 17

NEW ORLEANS.

		Personal.	
Edward Hobart,	18,000	1,084	148 82

PEMBROKE.

Charles Barstow,	8,032	62 63

ROXBURY.

Nahum Ward,	200	1 56

SOUTH BOSTON.

Lydia Clark,	1,300	10 14

SALEM.

Lucius Alden,	1,532	11 93

SOMERSET.

Names.	Real Estate.	Tax.
Mount Hope Iron Company,	3,725	28 86
Francis D. Litchfield,	525	4 13

TAUNTON.

Calvin Kingman,	1,100	8 58
Richmond Pickens & Co.,	1,500	11 70

WAREHAM.

Charles W. Harris,	850	6 63
Oliver Washburn,	1,100	8 58

NEW YORK.

Charles J. Doughty,	750	5 85
Alexis C. Miller,	225	1 79

AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT.

State tax, ...	$ 382 50
County tax, ...	1,296 97
Town grant, ...	9,800 00
Overlayings, ...	71 68
Total, ...	$ 11,551 15

AMOUNT OF PROPERTY AND POLLS ASSESSED.

Real Estate, . .	$ 1,047,160 00	
Personal Estate, . .	266,450 00—	$ 1,313,610 00
Number of Polls, ...		870
Tax on Real Estate, . .	$ 8,167 84	
Tax on Personal Estate, . .	2,078 31	
Tax on Polls, . . .	1,305 00—	$ 11,551 15

Scale of Tax, 7 cents 8 mills.

GEORGE BRYANT,
SAMUEL G. ALDEN,
CHARLES A. LATHAM,
Assessors of E. Bridgewater.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SELECTMEN AND OVERSEERS OF THE POOR

OF THE TOWN OF

EAST BRIDGEWATER,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING FEB. 28, 1863.

ALSO THE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-3.



BOSTON:
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN & SON, 42 CONGRESS STREET.
1863.

SELECTMEN'S REPORT.

THE Selectmen of the Town of EAST BRIDGEWATER submit the following Report of Receipts and Expenditures of said Town, for the year ending February 28, 1863.

EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLS, FOR 1862–63.

Union District, Nos. 1, 8 *and* 9.—Scholars, 291.

Their proportion of money for 1862, . . .		$ 938 03
Balance due from last year, ...		36 31
		$ 974 34
Paid George L. Faxon, for teaching, .	$ 100 00	
" Eugene Sanger, . . .	50 00	
" Hattie A. George, . . .	132 00	
" Lucy M. Loring, . . .	132 00	
" Mary E. Trow, ...	132 00	
" Samuel P. Allen, . . .	65 00	
" J. C. W. Coxe, . . .	123 75	
Balance due from treasury, . . .	239 59	
		$ 974 34

District No. 2.—Scholars, 48.

Their proportion of money for 1862, . . .	$ 198 50
Balance due from last year, ...	14 81
	$ 213 31

Paid Lucy J. Hayden, for teaching, .	184 37	
" Contingent expenses, . .	9 67	
Balance due from treasury, . .	19 27	
		$213 31

District No. 3.—Scholars, 67.

Their proportion of money for 1862, . . .		$242 77
Balance due from last year, ...		67 04
		$309 81
Paid E. O. Grover, for teaching, . .	$105 00	
" Alice Richards, " . .	39 00	
Balance due from treasury, . .	165 81	
		$309 81

District No. 4.—Scholars, 121.

Their proportion of money for 1862, . . .		$368 59
Paid Jennie B. Dearborn, for teaching,	$130 30	
" Mary K. Alden, " . .	112 05	
" Alice Howard, " . .	60 00	
" Contingent expenses, . .	66 24	
		$368 59

District No. 5.—Scholars, 48.

Their proportion of money for 1862, . . .		$198 50
Paid Mary J. Alden, for teaching, .	$137 50	
" Contingent expenses, . . .	14 40	
Overdrawn last year, ...	1 00	
Balance due from treasury, . . .	45 60	
		$198 50

District No. 6.—Scholars, 55.

Their proportion of money for 1862, . . .		$ 214 81
Balance due from last year, ...		90 63
		$ 305 44
Paid E. O. Grover, for teaching, . .	$ 85 15	
" E. W. Holmes, " . .	204 50	
" Contingent expenses, . .	11 79	
Balance due from treasury, . .	4 00	
		$ 305 44

District No. 7.—Scholars, 64.

Their proportion of money for 1862, . . .		$ 258 58
Balance due from last year, ...		104 78
		$ 363 36
Paid L. E. Noyes, for teaching, . .	$ 360 00	
" Contingent expenses, . . .	3 36	
		$ 363 36

District No. 10.—Scholars, 44.

Their proportion of money for 1862, . . .		$ 189 18
Balance due from last year, ...		5 85
		$ 195 03
Paid Mary E. Springer, for teaching, .	$ 132 08	
" Boarding teacher, . . .	54 00	
" Contingent expenses, . . .	9 74	
		$ 195 82
Overdrawn, ...		79
		$ 195 03

Nahum Hatch.—1 Scholar.

His proportion of money for 1862, ...	$ 4 76
Paid teaching in Hanson, ...	4 76

Joseph Foster.—1 Scholar.

His proportion of money for 1862, ...	$4 76
Balance due from treasury, ...	4 76

Ebenezer Alger.—1 Scholar.

His proportion of money for 1862, ...	$4 76
Balance due from treasury, ...	4 76

Edward Y. Hayward.—1 Scholar.

His proportion of money for 1862, ...	$4 76
Balance due from treasury, ...	4 76

ALMSHOUSE ACCOUNT.

Dr.

Inventory, February 28, 1862, . .	$1,332 53	
Warden's salary, ...	227 08	
Interest on farm, ...	210 00	
Interest on stock and furniture, . .	28 00	
Sundry persons for supplies, . .	337 63	
Due from sundry persons, Feb. 28, '62,	73 32	
		$2,208 56

Cr.

Inventory, February 28, 1863, . .	$1,396 17	
Due from sundry persons, . . .	68 49	
Work by warden and inmates on highways, by order of Selectmen, .	21 00	
		$1,485 66
Cost of supporting poor at the house, . .		$722 90

Whole number of paupers during the year, . .	32
Average number during the year, ...	5½
Present number at the house, ...	5
Average cost per week for support, ...	$2.53

EXPENSES OF SUPPORTING THE POOR OUT OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

Paid for the support of	Jotham C. Pratt and family, .	$69 14
" " "	Mrs. Barton Bates and children,	37 10
" " "	Mrs. L. Keith, Jr., "	62 25
" " "	Mrs. L. S. Hathaway "	6 25
" " "	Mrs. Deborah Bates "	82 50
" " "	Mrs. Peleg Osborn, Jr. "	12 25
" " "	Mrs. Mary B. Maine "	41 53
" " "	Martin Keen's children, . .	11 91
" " "	Ephraim Bell and family, .	20 00
" " "	Nahum Ramsdall and family, .	19 37
" " "	Samuel Sturtevant and family,	101 00
" " "	Oliver Sharp, . . .	43 00
" " "	Thomas Howard, . . .	2 00
" " "	Sybil P. Dunbar, . . .	36 00
" " "	Lucina Mitchell, . . .	25 00
"	City of New Bedford, support of Melissa Mitchell,	2 75
"	" " Adeline Hines and children, ...	18 00
"	Town of Weymouth, for support of Rufus K. Osborn's child, ...	32 00
		$622 05

ROADS, BRIDGES AND CULVERTS.

Paid	Eliab Latham, work on road, ...	$6 00
"	Sidney Allen, "	1 18
"	David Brown, "	80
"	Henry J. Starbuck, "	8 25
"	Simeon Richmond, "	3 51
"	Charles A. Latham, work on bridge, . . .	75
"	Samuel W. Tillson, " . . .	1 41
"	Wm. H. Bates, " . . .	8 00
"	Nathaniel Perkins, work on culvert, . . .	6 80
"	Nathan Chamberlain, " . . .	11 00
"	Leonard Hill, work on railing for causeways, .	36 64
"	Samuel G. Alden, lumber for bridge, . .	46 97

Paid Bela Hill, stone for culverts,		$13 50
" Israel Hobart, "		1 50
" Charles W. Siddall, iron work for bridge,		11 35
" N. Whitman's estate, for gravel,		5 90
" Benj. R. Robinson, "		98
" David Brown, "		1 20
" Asa T. Whitman, "		5 78
" E. B. Iron Co., for cinder,		47 99
		$219 51

EXPENSE OF CLEARING THE ROAD FROM SNOW.

Paid Isaac Brown, Jr.,	$3 33	Paid Samuel Hall,	50
" Seldon Washburn,	83	" David Brown,	1 57
" Michael Feeney,	1 00	" Henry J. Starbuck,	50
" N. M. Marston,	1 33	" Charles F. Shaw,	50
" Charles McCarter,	83	" John F. Steingard,	50
" Calvin Chamberlain,	3 75	" Asa T. Whitman,	1 00
" George Andrews,	1 24	" Wm. W. Keen,	62
" N. Whitman's Estate,	10 48	" Caleb T. Keen,	62
" Simeon Curtis,	37	" Timothy T. Harlow,	1 25
" Albert D. Wheeler,	37	" Benjamin M. Ackerman,	1 68
" Blaney P. Beals,	37	" Cephas A. Porter,	2 25
" George B. Howland,	37	" William Keen,	1 12
" Samuel W. Tillson,	37	" William Tirrell,	1 00
" Nathaniel Ramsdall,	50	" Israel Hobart,	2 00
" L. & H. Keith,	2 73	" Theodore Hobart,	75
" Martin Whiting,	67		$46 32
" George Keith,	67		
" Wadsworth Phillips,	1 25		

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Sundries.

Paid Bridgewater Fire Company for services,	$8 00
" T. R. Marvin & Son, printing reports and blanks,	63 96
" Old Colony Memorial, printing,	1 50
" Isaac N. Nutter, school books,	1 45
" Samuel G. Alden, repairing Town House,	86 72
" P. T. Washburn, hearse,	145 00
" Charles Thompson, express agent,	7 87
" Town of Hanson, tax on Cedar swamp,	50

Paid C. A. S. Perkins & Co., printing,	. . .	$7 00
" Samuel G. Alden, lumber for hearse house,	.	2 42
" Samuel R. Newhall, repairs on "	.	4 69
" Charles W. Siddall, iron work for "	.	1 25
" Henry H. Mitchell, examining volunteers,	.	10 00
" Asa Millet, examining military exempts,	. .	64 00
" John B. Fisher, recruiting purposes,	. . .	20 00
" Samuel Bates, "	. . .	11 75
" Alfred Griffin, "	. . .	10 00
" Levi Churchill, "	. . .	10 60
" B. W. Harris, "	. . .	20 00
" George Bryant, "	. . .	15 00
" Abington Band, "	. . .	14 75
" Isaac N. Nutter, "	. . .	1 87
" B. R. Alden, "	. . .	10 00
" Postage,		96
" Telegraph dispatch,		1 25
" George Bryant, stationery,	. . .	9 61
" George Bryant, rail road fare and expenses,	.	9 44
" Charles F. Shaw, enforcing the dog law,	. .	10 00
" Charles F. Shaw, killing one dog,	. .	50
" Military aid to 119 volunteers' families,	. .	8,023 89
" Bounties to 79 recruits,	. . .	6,590 00
For abatement of taxes, 1861 and 1862,	. . .	227 44

Town Officers and Committees.

Paid Edward O. Grover, school committee, 1861,	.	$31 00
" George Bryant, selectman,	. . .	95 25
" Samuel G. Alden,		31 75
" Charles A. Latham,		38 25
" George Bryant, assessor,		42 75
" Samuel G. Alden,		6 00
" Charles A. Latham,		16 50
" George Bryant, overseer of the poor,	. .	5 25
" Samuel G. Alden,		5 25
" Charles A. Latham,		8 50
" Baalis Sanford, school committee,	. . .	46 63
" Isaac N. Nutter, recording town meeting,	. .	12 82
" Isaac N. Nutter, births, marriages and deaths,	.	22 00

Paid Judah B. Keen, sexton,	$89 08
" B. R. Alden, constable,	25 50
" B. R. Alden, hiring money,	17 40
	$15,885 35

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Paid for schooling,	$2,464 46
" for support of the poor,	1,344 95
" for repairing roads, bridges and culverts,	219 51
" for clearing roads from snow,	46 32
" for incidentals,	15,885 35
	$19,960 59

DEBTS.

Notes and interest, payable on demand,	$24,315 00
Outstanding orders,	1,496 02
Due the several school districts,	486 76
	$26,297 78

CREDITS.

Available means of the Town to pay the above.

Due from the State, on account of military aid furnished volunteers' families,	$8,023 89
Due from other Towns, for the support of paupers,	175 53
Cash and taxes uncollected, in the hands of B. R. Alden, Treasurer and Collector,	2,851 91
Balance against the Town,	15,246 45
	$26,297 78

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE BRYANT,
SAMUEL G. ALDEN,
CHARLES A. LATHAM,
Selectmen of East Bridgewater.

East Bridgewater, February 28, 1863.

REPORT OF TOWN TREASURER.

B. R. Alden, Treasurer, in account with the Town.

DR.

1862.—Feb. 25.	
To balance of taxes and cash on hand,	$2,531 63
Commitment of taxes for 1862,	14,498 13
Cash from Thos. Rogers, on acc't of liquor agency,	70 00
" from Lakeville, for support of paupers,	34 00
" from Plymouth, for " "	45 20
" from dog licenses,	83 50
" from State school fund,	128 00
" from State Treasurer, for State aid,	2,346 84
" from Quincy Ins. Co., return premium,	15 00
" from S. D. Shaw, error on order,	10 00
" borrowed on Town notes,	13,985 00
	$33,747 30

CR.

1863.—Feb. 25.	
By cash paid on military orders,	$14,831 91
" paid on miscellaneous orders,	6,083 03
" discount on taxes for 1862,	1,138 97
" paid for collection of taxes for 1862,	144 98
" paid State tax,	3,060 00
" paid County tax,	1,646 83
" paid Town notes,	3,158 00
" paid interest on notes,	831 67
	$30,895 39
Balance of taxes and cash on hand,	2,851 91
	$33,747 30

B. R. ALDEN, *Treasurer.*

East Bridgewater, Feb. 27, 1863.

We, the undersigned, have this day settled with B. R. Alden, Treasurer, and find the items of his account properly entered and vouched for, and hereby certify that the above is a true abstract thereof.

GEORGE BRYANT,
SAMUEL G. ALDEN,
CHARLES A. LATHAM,
Selectmen of East Bridgewater.

East Bridgewater, Feb. 27, 1863.

ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT.

Amount of Real Estate assessed, May 1, 1862,	$1,034,262 00
Amount of Personal Estate assessed, May 1, 1862,	238,769 00
Total,	$1,273,031 00

Per cent on true value, one cent on the dollar, for State, County, and Town Taxes. Poll Tax, $2.00. Number of Polls, 900. Number of Acres of Land assessed, 11,341. Number of Dwelling-Houses, 555.

Town Grant (combined),	$ 9,200 00
State Tax,	3,060 00
County Tax,	1,646 83
Overlayings,	549 30
Assessed since committed,	42 00
Total amount assessed and committed,	$14,498 13

GEORGE BRYANT,
SAMUEL G. ALDEN,
CHARLES A. LATHAM,
Assessors of East Bridgewater.

East Bridgewater, Feb. 28, 1863.

NUMBER OF DOGS LICENSED, 1862.

Seventy-one male dogs, at $1.00 each,		$71 00
Four female dogs, at $5.00 each,		20 00
		$91 00
Paid Chas. F. Shaw, for enforcing dog law,	$10.00	
" Chas. F. Shaw, for killing one dog,	.50	
" I. N. Nutter, fee for licensing dogs,	7.50	18 00
Balance in favor of the Town,		$73 00

ISAAC N. NUTTER, *Town Clerk.*

LIQUOR AGENT'S REPORT.

Charles J. Smith, in acc't with the Town of East Bridgewater.

DR.

To cash rec'd from the sale of liquors, from March 28, 1862, to Feb'y 28, 1863, ...	$869 22

CR.

By cash paid Thos. Rogers, ...	$46 77
" paid E. F. Porter, ...	478 99
" paid for license, ...	20 00
" paid for freight and express, . . .	9 80
" paid Agent's salary, ...	88 00
" on hand, Feb. 28, 1863, ...	225 66
	$869 22

Profit and Loss Account.

CR.

By stock on hand, Feb. 28, 1863, ...	$601 92
" cash on hand, ...	225 66
	$827 58

DR.

To stock rec'd, March 28, 1862, ...	772 76
Profit, ...	$54 82

INTENTIONS OF MARRIAGE,

Recorded in East Bridgewater, from Jan. 1, 1862, *to Jan.* 1, 1863.

No.	1862. Date.	Names of Groom and Bride.	
1	Jan. 11,	Joseph Augustine Steingardt	and Mary Lord Enos.
2	April 21,	Lysander Keith	" Mary E. Stanton.
3	" 26,	Charles Lafayette Adams	" Mary T. Lyon.
4	May 7,	James Coolican	" Adriana Maxim.
5	" 9,	Walter J. Greenwood	" Lucretia W. Wright.
6	" 29,	James Madison Allen	" Cordelia F. Sampson.
7	" 30,	George Henry Elwell	" Nancy Jane Bourne.
8	June 2,	Owen McGuire	" Hannah Norris.
9	" 6,	Simeon Curtis Keith	" Laura C. Sherman.
10	" 30,	George Parker Spooner	" Henrietta Walsh.
11	Aug. 4,	Joseph Manly Whitman	" Lizzie Davis Monroe.
12	" 7,	George Austin Wheeler	" Eliza Jane Darey.
13	" 11,	Joshua Cook	" Lorentha B. Hathaway.
14	" 18,	Jared B. Allen	" Martha E. Atkins.
15	Sept. 15,	Charles V. Howard	" Augusta M. Holmes.
16	" 26,	David Henry Gurney	" Martha Sturtevant.
17	Oct. 5,	John Riordan	" Catharine Morey.
18	" 8,	Samuel Bates	" Harriet B. Reed.
19	Nov. 12,	William B. Smith	" Charlotte Bell.
20	" 26,	William Lewis Beal	" Flora Drayton.
21	" 28,	O'Brien Quigley	" Julia Bradley.
22	Dec. 17,	Andrew Adams Reed	" Maria Louisa Hicks.
23	" 18,	Gilbert Brown	" Annie Harper.
24	" 23,	Mark Phillips	" Marcelia Bearce.

I. N. NUTTER, *Town Clerk.*

BIRTHS REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR 1862.

Males,	41
Females,	22
Total,	63

I. N. NUTTER, *Town Clerk.*

DEATHS REGISTERED IN EAST BRIDGEWATER,

During the Year 1862.

No.	Date.	Name.	Age. Years.	Months.	Days.
1	Jan. 6,	George J. Hodgson,	1	4	5
2	" 9,	Julia White,	18		
3	" 10,	Thomas Carroll,	3		
4	" 18,	Edith Parris,	1	4	
5	" 20,	Henry Wilson Barrell,	3	11	10
6	" 26,	Nathan Whitman,	65	9	
7	Feb. 10,	Eliza F. Blois,	35	8	18
8	" 11,	Melzar Freeman Hudson,	5	8	
9	" 11,	Edwin P. Tinkham,	3	11	15
10	" 16,	Willie H. Goss,	3	2	
11	" 21,	John Francis Goss,	6	3	23
12	" 21,	George W. Gurney,	14	5	15
13	" 22,	Mary P. Gurney,	17		17
14	" 24,	Viola Adell Holmes,	3	7	20
15	" 25,	Herbert F. Tinkham,	8	8	1
16	March 1,	Hannah G. Hill,	64		
17	" 1,	George Tinkham,	2		
18	" 8,	Joseph F. White,	1	1	
19	" 22,	Mary Grace Brett,	3		12
20	" 31,	Laura S. Holmes,	2	5	
21	April 3,	Hannah L. Stetson,	61	4	14
22	" 16,	Ellen F. Porter,	16	2	
23	" 21,	Richard McLaughlin,	3		
24	May 3,	Harry E. Harlow,	9	11	
25	" 4,	Infant,			1
26	" 6,	Franklin Holmes,	37	4	19
27	" 7,	Infant,			4
28	" 8,	Malvina A. Dyer,	15	8	15
29	" 10,	Washington Irving Bates,	31	3	6
30	" 10,	Mary Briggs,	60	10	5
31	June 10,	James P. Allen,	1	3	13
32	" 23,	Infant,			1
33	" 24,	Marcia A. Chandler,	29		
34	" 25,	Ellen F. Kingman,	7	4	24

No.	Date.	Name.	Age. Years.	Months.	Days.
35	July	3, Elis P. Churchill,	26		10
36	//	29, Samuel Sturtevant,	67		
37	//	31, Charlie B. Howe,		1	21
38	Aug.	10, Bridget Kenney,	43	10	3
39	//	16, Levi Jacobs Washburn,	13	4	20
40	//	21, Marshall H. Davenport,		2	5
41	//	29, Peleg Osborne, Jr.	45	1	6
42	Sept.	7, Elihu W. Sylvester,		4	
43	//	15, Charles Joseph Johnson,	4	6	20
44	//	20, Frederic Bradford Ripley,		4	7
45	//	26, Dexter Reed,	53	8	
46	Oct.	2, Abigail Shaw,	58	1	
47	//	6, Louis Walton,	47		
48	//	11, William H. Whiting,		2	11
49	//	13, Infant,			
50	//	14, Nahum C. Hale,	32	6	17
51	//	28, Lucy H. Monroe,	7		
52	Nov.	9, Sarah L. Pratt,	33	7	9
53	//	15, Thomas Cook,	31		
54	//	16, Charles E. Dyer,	24	3	8
55	Dec.	6, Mary D. Brown,	4	8	5
56	//	7, James Crowley,	1	1	
57	//	8, Bela Hill,	72	9	12
58	//	14, Clara Stubbert Gurney,	8	7	23
59	//	17, George A. Trow,	47		
60	//	19, Lucy Colwell,	59	11	

I. N. NUTTER, *Town Clerk.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF EAST BRIDGEWATER,

FOR THE YEAR 1862....63.

ANNUAL REPORT.

In presenting their Annual Report, your Committee remark, by way of congratulation, that in the midst of distracting excitement and embarrassing influences pressing upon the community, our Public Schools have been carried through the year, with their usual quietness and efficiency. While the embarrassing influences of our nation's civil strife have entered almost every department of society, retarding here for the want of men, and there for the want of means; appalling us by present, and threatening worse future calamities; the Free Schools, not only of our town, but generally throughout the State, have received their usual appropriation of money, the usual number of efficient teachers, through the usual interest and favor of the community.

We are inclined to believe, moreover, that the disturbed and doubtful condition of the Body Politic has tended to a higher appreciation of our Common School system, as necessary to the growth and permanency of free institutions. Men see, as never before, that "freedom and intelligence are cause and effect, foundation and superstructure." The overshadowing peril, which fills even brave hearts with forebodings, and threatens the very life of the Republic, it is seen, could never have sprung forth, but for the ignorance of the *common people* through an entire section of our country, and the existence of institutions and laws designed to keep them so. Cease to educate the masses, and, by this one neglect, the days of the Republic are numbered, and society is thrust back, from these days of advancement and renown, to old feudal ages and despotic periods. Darkened minds furnish no foundation for the pillars of liberal states. Our Free School system is not a transplanted idea, but has

sprung, of *necessity*, from the character of our institutions. And men, called to contemplate, by a somewhat uncertain condition of things, even the bare *possibility* of losing these blessings, are led to take a new view of their necessity and worth ; and, imbibing the spirit manifested by the Fathers in their establishment, resolve that all needed sacrifice shall be made for their maintenance. Thus our town, not behind other towns of the Commonwealth in this respect, with quickened foresight and practical sense, in the midst of unprecedented burdens and necessary retrenchments, has refrained from embarrassing the progress of its schools, by the withdrawment of a single dollar from its usual appropriation. While your Committee do not feel justified, in the present condition of things, in asking for a *larger appropriation*, we do feel impelled to urge upon our fellow citizens, the necessity of still using every means at their command, and refraining from no effort to raise the standard, and increase the efficiency of our schools. And this, while we fully appreciate the calls for strenuous exertions in other directions.

New and strange responsibilities, as American citizens, are thrust upon us, and it is our duty to recognize them. High demands are made upon our time, our talents, our resources. Loud calls come to us for our dearest treasures, our highest powers; calls to forget ourselves, and rise to the exigencies of the hour. But no higher demands can be made upon us, as citizens, than to educate our children, and the rising generation. Sacrifices made to preserve the Nation and perpetuate its glory, will bring results only vain and nugatory, unless we also preserve and render efficient those institutions which give *character* to the Nation, and furnish the elements of its worth and power. If we would save our Town from debasement, our State from corruption, our Country from anarchy, we must furnish, *yearly*, no matter what other burdens are upon us, means enough to properly educate the youthful masses, who, in a few years, will be the ruling element in the land, the reigning *sovereigns* of the Republic. While, in this civil strife, we seek to conquer, we must not cease to educate, morally and intellectually, so that victory may not be neutralized by superstition, and when the blessings of peace and prosperity come back to us, the woes of ignorance and its attendant vices may not, also, be upon us.

PARTICULAR REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

The Committee having organized by the choice of Edward O. Grover, Chairman, and Baalis Sanford, Secretary, the special supervision of the several schools was assigned as follows:

No. 1, Intermediate and West Primary, and No. 2, to E. O. Grover.

Nos. 1, North Primary, 5, 7, 10, R. M. Smith.

Nos. 1, East Primary, 3, 4, 6, B. Sanford.

No special assignment was made of the High School.

DISTRICT No. 1.

HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Every year does but give additional proof of the importance of this School to the educational interests of this community. Its first term of the year was committed to the charge of George L. Faxon, Esq., under whose faithful tuition and management it had advanced throughout the preceding year.

Mr. Faxon exerted a skillful influence in securing regular and punctual attendance of scholars — the average attendance being 47 out of 50, the whole number. If for any cause pupils were absent, they were required to make up and recite the lessons passed over by their respective classes during their absence — which, as a general rule, the Committee readily endorse as proper to be enforced upon all absentees.

This being a High and Grammar School connected, the number of recitations is considerable; but they were heard each day, with only occasional exceptions. And the scholars were required to recite their lessons perfectly. If imperfect, they were required each day to recite them after school. In arithmetic, each member of the class was directed to solve and explain each question in the lesson. Pupils were required to keep pace with the class, or go into others; but in only one instance was it necessary for a scholar to go from a higher to a lower class.

In respect to personal deportment, suggestions were occasionally made for the guidance of the pupils, and they were left to their own sense of propriety. This was found to be effectual in the maintenance of good order, except in a very few cases. When punishment was found necessary, it was inflicted, not in the presence of the school, but in the recitation-room; not severely, on the principle that certainty of punishment, in cases of willful wrong, is better adapted to prevent its repetition, than severity.

These points, in respect to instruction and government, the Committee think were wisely adopted; and, as carried out by Mr. Faxon, were marked with happy results. In both the English and Latin studies, the scholars appeared earnest and studious, and consequently made very commendable advancement.

The Committee think Mr. Faxon deserving of praise for his oversight of the conduct of scholars around and within the school-room, while not in school hours; and also for the taste and liberality displayed in commencing the work, (which we hope the patrons of the school will carry forward to its completion,) of ornamenting the grounds around it with flowers, shrubbery and trees, so potent in their influence not only in pleasing the eye, but in helping to mould the minds and characters of youth to forms of moral beauty and loveliness.

The Committee had hoped and expected that the labors of Mr. Faxon would have been continued to the school; but at the end of ten weeks, he felt himself impelled by what he deemed a higher duty to his country, to enlist in the enterprise for quelling insurrection, on the success of which the permanent prosperity, and even existence of the country, must essentially depend.

During the Summer term, the school was under the tuition of Mr. J. C. Watson Cox, a graduate of a Classical Institution in Troy, N. Y. Whole number of scholars, 40; average attendance, 30. Mr. Cox's literary and moral qualifications were unquestionable. But never having taught before in New England, his modes of instruction and discipline were very different from those of his predecessor. Though they might have succeeded well in some other locality, they did not secure, to any considerable extent, the interest and favor of scholars in this school. Yet, under his guidance and teaching, we think the school held its own; and in some branches, made fair improvement.

The school, for its Winter term, was intrusted to the care of Mr. John Goldthwaite Adams, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and of considerable experience in teaching. Whole number of scholars, 42. We have found Mr. Adams, as an instructor, scholarly, efficient, thorough, interesting, exemplary — securing, in a high degree, earnest study, prompt attention, and respectful deportment on the part of the pupils. His recitations in Geography, conducted mainly at the blackboard, breaking up the usual monotony, seem to have invested this study with new interest. His oral and practical method of teaching Grammar, in connection with the text-book, has attracted our particular notice and approval. The school is still in progress, and gives fair promise of increasing improvement and success.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL.

Mr. Eugene Sanger, and Mr. Samuel P. Allen, *Teachers.*

This school is the best graded and most advantageously classified of any in town; consequently we feel that we have the right to demand, and expect, a high standard of scholarship. The character of this school affects, in great measure, the success of the High School. It is necessary to advance pupils *every year*, from this to the higher department, in order to make room for those coming forward from the Primaries; and if we are obliged to promote those who are unqualified, we furnish the High School teacher with material unprepared to his hand, which makes a vast amount of difference in the result of his labors.

Both teachers, for the year, were beginners; and as such, were successful. Both exhibited an aptness for teaching; and were we disposed to find fault, we could only bestow upon them the criticisms usually received by beginners. Mr. Sanger, though interested in his school, respected and beloved by his pupils, yielded to the call upon his patriotism, and enlisted in the defence of his country. Mr. Allen, a graduate of the Bridgewater Normal School, has labored assiduously, with a view to the highest advancement of his pupils. Good order, respectful attention, and a good degree of studiousness have been apparent at every visit; while, during the last term especially, the teaching has been systematic, thorough, and in a very good degree, practical.

This school-room very much needs a set of outline maps.

EAST PRIMARY.

Visiting Committee.—B. SANFORD.

Miss Hattie A. George has been continued in this school, for the year. Her good experience and ability have enabled her to conduct it to its close in a profitable manner. The school always appeared in a neat, orderly and pleasant condition. And at each public examination, the recitations were clear and well sustained, reflecting much credit on the teacher and the pupils.

NORTH PRIMARY.

Visiting Committee.—R. M. SMITH.

This school numbers 52 scholars, of ages from four to thirteen years. It was under the charge of Miss Mary E. Trow, during the year. This is the second year of her connection with it. The year just past has been one of advancement in all the interests of the school. The order was good; few schools better; the teacher evidently loves her calling. A hard worker, apt in teaching, patient; inspiring her pupils with the conviction that they came to learn, and must study. The classes in Reading read distinctly, and with animation, showing a good knowledge of the pauses, and the general rules of reading, for scholars so young.

Besides the usual branches taught in Primary Schools, considerable attention was given to Singing, Declamation and Gymnastics. The Drawing showed great proficiency for a Primary School.

As a whole, the results of the school are very satisfactory. With higher mental cultivation, and with experience in teaching schools of higher grade, Miss Trow bids fair to excel as a teacher in our schools.

WEST PRIMARY.

Miss LUCY M. LORING, *Teacher.*

At the commencement of the Summer term, ten scholars were removed from this school to the East Primary, in order to prevent its membership from becoming too large for one teacher, and outgrowing the accommodations of the school-room.

The work, so well accomplished last year, and highly commended in the last Annual Report, has been patiently and successfully continued by the same teacher. These young pupils have learned that life is not made up entirely of play, but, in part, of tasks. They have been taught to commence life, by acting their

little, but very important part, promptly, accurately, and well; and, if a similar course of training can be enjoyed by them, until their school-days are closed, characters, we trust, will have been developed, which will be of high practical worth in the community, and an honor to the town which educated them.

DISTRICT No. 2.

Miss Lucy J. Hayden, *Teacher.*

Want of proper classification in previous terms, has made the work of the present year more difficult, and the *advancement* less, than it otherwise would have been. But a good work, we believe, has been accomplished, and the standing of the school much higher than in some previous terms.

Miss Hayden entered upon her labors, with her usual enthusiasm and tact; and succeeded in inciting her pupils to a very commendable degree of self-application, interest in their studies, and desire to excel therein. And although the capabilities of the school are not yet so fully developed as we desire to see them, a few of the oldest pupils exhibited some of the best scholarship in our schools. It is to be hoped that the work, now left in so good a stage of progress, will be committed only to the hands of those who are able and willing to do it patiently and well.

At the close of the final examination, tokens of gratitude and esteem were exchanged between teacher and scholars, accompanied by indications of more than usual mutual attachment and appreciative regard.

UNION DISTRICT No. 3.

Mr. Edward O. Grover, *Teacher of Higher Department.*

This school, the present year, has been under the superintendence of the West Bridgewater Committee. This may be thought a favorable circumstance in one respect, as likely to secure a more impartial Report — Mr. Grover being a member of your Committee. It may not be out of place, however, for the other members to express briefly an opinion, which doubtless will coincide with that of other examiners. We think the school were highly fortunate in being placed another year under Mr. Grover's efficient training. And we hope this school, or some other, will be further benefited by his services.

The Lower Department of this school was taught during the

year, by Miss Alice Richards, whose kind and industrious efforts were attended with a commendable success. Appropriate instruction, good order, and general improvement in learning and good manners, were the manifest features of her school.

DISTRICT No. 4.

Visiting Committee.— B. SANFORD.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

This school was taught, the first term of the year, by Miss Alice Howard, a graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary; a young lady of refined taste, literary culture, and earnest devotion to her trust, but with no experience in teaching and governing a school of this grade. Some difficulty in maintaining rightful authority, was encountered in a very few cases, but was happily obviated — and the general progress of the school in the right direction, was not seriously interrupted. If all the good which might have resulted from her labors in other circumstances, was not accomplished, yet the proficiency of the school appeared with credit, particularly in Reading and Spelling, in Arithmetic and Map-drawing.

For the two remaining terms, the school was under the instruction of Miss Mary K. Alden, who, in connection with intellectual and moral training, brought to her work the no small advantage of reputation and tact acquired by practice. Under her efficiency, the school has made good progress toward that position of excellence which it ought to attain. A much better attendance has been secured; and more perfect order, under her firm, but kind and judicious management, has been maintained. The instruction given was thorough, and skillfully adapted to awaken a desire for knowledge and diligent efforts to obtain it. The relation between the teacher and pupils appeared marked throughout with mutual kindly sympathies; and when the parties separated, precious memories were left on either side.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

This school for the year, has been instructed by Miss Jane B. Dearborn. Whole number 53, average 44. Her course has been marked with faithful and assiduous efforts for the best interests of the school, resulting in a fair measure of success. If the stillness and decorum were not all that could be desired, let it be remembered that to secure good order and good recitations among

half a hundred young, restless children, sitting in such close proximity, must tax the ability of any teacher.

The experience of Miss D. has doubtless convinced her that to attain, in such a school, the highest success, requires great patience and skill in training, much energy and decision in discipline.

DISTRICT No. 5.—Northville.

Visiting Committee. — R. M. Smith.

This school is under the tuition, for the third year, of Miss Mary J. Alden. It is enough for the Committee to say, that she has well sustained her reputation as a good teacher in her continued connection with the school. While she has been faithful in her work of teaching from the text-books, she has not neglected the cultivation of the moral feelings, or to correct the habits of her pupils. The condition of the school, during the visits of the Committee, was very gratifying. The school will not close in season for this Report.

DISTRICT No. 6.

Visiting Committee.—B. Sanford.

This school, both summer and winter, was under the care of Mr. E. Wallace Holmes. The average attendance of the scholars throughout was unusually large. And under Mr. Holmes's faithful, earnest, and well-directed efforts for their advancement, continued for three consecutive terms, they made a fair degree of progress, in most, if not all of their studies. The discipline was, in the main, firm and parental, productive of general order, good recitations, and good deportment.

These happy results are to be attributed, we think, in a high degree, to the good sense and efficient sympathy of nearly all the parents in encouraging their teacher in his arduous labors, and defending him from the intrusions of any individuals who may have presumed to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties.

DISTRICT No. 7.—West Crook.

Visiting Committee.—R. M. Smith.

This school was under the tuition of Lewis E. Noyes, a member of the school committee of the town of Abington. His long experience and high reputation as a teacher was well sustained in his connection with this school. Few teachers carry into the school-room a more correct and practical view of the designs of

our common schools than Mr. Noyes, and few succeed better in applying that knowledge to the practice of teaching.

Without referring to any particular class, it can be truly said, that a decided and permanent advancement was made in the school during the year. The Committee cannot refrain from expressing the pleasure afforded them, in their visits to the school, in noticing the interest in and attention given to the moral improvement of the pupils. This is the more gratifying, as it is so often regarded by teachers as unimportant, if, indeed, it can be any part of their duty.

DISTRICT No. 10.

Visiting Committee.—R. M. Smith.

For the last two years, this school has been under the care of Miss Mary E. Springer. The Committee concur in the generally expressed opinion of the patrons of the school, that the last year was one profitable to the pupils. The teacher has been devoted to every part of her work. The affection and respect of the scholar towards the teacher, made the government of the school an easy task. The order was excellent. Principally by the efforts of the teacher, the average attendance amounted to 90 per cent, and tardiness could hardly be said to exist, amounting to only seven for the term. During the entire year, she has sustained an unabated interest in the scholars, for their advancement. At the closing examination, the several classes in the different branches gave evidence of faithful and critical teaching, while the Reading and Spelling excelled. Considerable attention was paid to Drawing, Composition, Singing, &c. Some of the maps, and other drawings, showed much proficiency in the art. The patrons of the school did much to aid the teacher in her work. More than 120 visits were made to the school during the last year; and what is equally important for the success of the school, she had the united sympathy of the District, in her work.

COMPARATIVE ATTAINMENT OF THE SCHOOLS.

In accordance with a desire, on the part of the Committee and others, to see how our schools would compare with each other in scholarship, a number of questions were prepared, and presented to the more advanced scholars of the several schools, with the exception of the High School, at the close of their winter terms. These questions embraced ten in Arithmetic,

ten in Geography, ten in Grammar, and ten words in Spelling. The answers were required to be made in writing; and from the whole number of answers given, the *percentage* of correct answers was taken, and is presented in the following table.

It may also be gathered from these answers, in which of the branches the several schools are most deficient, and consequently, which branch needs more especial attention on the part of the teachers.

SCHOOLS.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	Spelling.	Whole per cent.
District No. 1, Intermediate, .	41	75	83	90	72
" 2, ...	88	63	90	92	83
" 3, ...	78	58	77	88	75
" 4, ...	48	47	76	78	61
" 5, ...	57	43	68	65	58
" 6, ...	24	50	70	54	50
" 7, ...	58	67	75	56	64
" 10, ...	53	71	74	99	74

GENERAL REMARKS.

In addition to the foregoing, we offer a few remarks upon one or two subjects, connected with the efficiency of our schools.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

Truly wonderful has been the world's progress, for the last fifty years. And developments, in the resources and means of education, have been hardly less frequent, and certainly not less important, than discoveries and inventions in the world of arts. But all progress is not improvement. For, doubtless, had every thing connected with their advancement always tended in the right direction, our Free Schools, excellent though they are, would be much nearer the goal of perfection than we yet find them.

Outward forces and improved appliances for the education of childhood, have largely increased. Rude and inconvenient school-houses have given place to tasteful and commodious buildings. By larger appropriations, the school year has been considerably lengthened. The teacher commands higher

wages; his profession more respect. The interest of the public, in all that concerns the outward prosperity, the nominal standard of our schools, is more easily awakened than at some former periods. But here arises a question: Are the *practical results* obtained by these increased facilities, such as we have the right to expect?

Never was there so much of *book knowledge* acquired in our schools, as now. But is there a corresponding amount of mental and moral discipline — teaching the pupil to *sift* that knowledge — to turn it to his own advantage, and the advantage of the community? When he leaves the school-room, can he use that knowledge advantageously, systematically, easily? For instance: Many elderly people are heard expressing wonder, that scholars spend so much more time in studying arithmetic, than their fathers and mothers were wont to spend, without any additional *practical* knowledge thereby. Too often it is a fact, that a boy leaves our schools, having "*ciphered through*" duodecimals, square and cube root, without the ability to measure a pile of wood, or cast the interest on a note, with anything of the facility or correctness of his father, who, perhaps, attended school but six weeks in a year, and that only for a very limited number of years. The reason for this cannot be found in the fact, that other studies have lessened the time devoted to the special study of arithmetic; for, taking into account the greater length of time during which pupils now attend school, such is not the case. Neither ought the life-experience of the father to be so much superior to the school-discipline of the boy. Remarks like these do not apply, with equal force, to all our schools. But, as regards too large a proportion of them — not larger in our town than others — it is a question, whether the instruction of our schools, thirty or forty years ago, *as far as it went,* was not more *practical* than now. Where is the difficulty? Is it that too much is attempted, or that the best manner of doing it is not attained? Perhaps both; but we think the latter, chiefly the true reason.

Much of the knowledge of to-day is transient, ephemeral; finding its birth in one moment, its tomb in the next. Attracted by its pretensions, mystified by its sophistries, men lose sight of *foundation ideas;* fail to realize the importance of *elementary principles.* Too few *teachers* are given to patient, analytical thought, and fewer still teach their pupils to think. Authors

strive with each other in making our text-books so simple, as to banish all necessity for thought. Explanations, instead of being thought out or even comprehended, are simply committed to memory. The scholar comes to work by rules, rather than by an understanding of principles. The true signification of the word educate is *to draw out;* but education, as presented in many schools, means *memorizing*. The teacher finds it easier to load the memory than to properly exercise the mind; to cram the brain, as one fills a garret with useless lumber, than to develop the latent energies of the child.

Love of display renders it desirable, that the greatest amount of material should be gathered in a given time. The same love of display introduces long drawn *forms* for expressing very simple things, — which FORM must be undeviatingly adhered to, though by the effort required, the *idea* to be imparted is lost sight of. The end sought is gained. The recitation, running smoothly in the wonted grooves, too often reminds one, in its appearance and real intelligence, of well-regulated machinery. In the language of Horace Mann: "The most glib recitation becomes the best, and the less the scholars are delayed by thought, the faster they can prate; as a mill clacks quicker when there is no grist in the hopper."

Such is not the education needed for practical life. Nothing is taught, that is worth teaching, unless an idea is conveyed. A child should be taught to consult other books than the text-books; to reason and compare. The end of school education is not the amount of knowledge acquired, but mental activity. Yet we would not forget the necessity for frequent reviews and a thorough *drill*. The pupil must not only be taught to *acquire* knowledge, but to *apply* that knowledge. Having been instructed in a certain principle, he should be made to work out the principle, *practically*, till it becomes, not merely a thing of the memory, brought to light under favorable circumstances, but a thing at hand. Not a thing once impressed on the brain, but a living power. Not an expression committed for the recitation-seat, but an *implement* to be employed in the work of life. Here, then, may be seen

THE TEACHER'S WORK.

He has no right to follow a dull routine, or seek his ease by treading a beaten path. Equally wrong is a rigid conformity to

a particular and formal method of instruction, either pre-conceived or acquired as the result of a particular course of training, in his own preparation for the teacher's work. Self-dependent, he should cultivate in his pupils genuine independence; throwing them upon their own resources, and by various methods of instruction, adapted to the great diversities of character presented, seek to develop harmoniously the faculties of each.

The minds of his pupils are before him. Let him study them carefully and well. Each has its peculiar temperament, its special mental requirements, and, in some degree, its particular manner of intellectual working. To furnish each mind with its most healthy stimulus, to surround it with those influences, and ply it with those methods, which shall most naturally and perfectly develop its slumbering powers, is his high privilege, his great work. The latent energies of every child, it is safe to say, are greater than the teacher estimates them. An opportunity is given, a power placed in his hands, a responsibility laid upon him, which, if he will but make the most of, mental forces will develop themselves around him, as by creative power, and from many of his apparently dullest pupils, will come forth minds which shall give a new impetus to the world's progress, leading even the age in which they live —living monuments of the teacher's fidelity and skill.

Finally, the teacher's work is not completed, the child is not practically educated, till he has woven into the web of his intellectual development, something of moral principle. To send forth a pupil, to become an active member of impressible society, without moral ideas, more of love for that which is pure and noble and virtuous, than for the coarse, the vulgar and the profane, is but to send forth a pest into such society, and one who is certainly unfit to participate in practical life, to be a blessing either to himself or others.

EDWARD O. GROVER,
R. M. SMITH,
BAALIS SANFORD,
School Committee.

East Bridgewater, Feb. 26, 1863.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SELECTMEN AND OVERSEERS OF THE POOR

OF THE TOWN OF

EAST BRIDGEWATER,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING FEB. 29, 1864.

ALSO THE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

FOR THE YEAR 1863–4.

BOSTON:
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN & SON, 42 CONGRESS STREET.
1864.

SELECTMEN'S REPORT.

THE Selectmen of the Town of EAST BRIDGEWATER submit the following Report of Receipts and Expenditures of said Town, for the year ending February 29, 1864.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE AT THE ANNUAL MARCH MEETING, 1863.

Voted, To raise twenty-five hundred dollars for the support of schools.

Voted, To raise eight hundred dollars for the support of the poor.

Voted, To raise two hundred dollars for the repair of bridges and culverts.

Voted, To raise one hundred dollars for clearing roads from snow.

Voted, To raise six hundred dollars for the payment of Town Officers and Committees.

Voted, To raise seven hundred dollars for incidental expenses and abatement of taxes.

Voted, To raise four thousand dollars for the payment of Town debts and interest.

Voted, To raise fifteen hundred dollars to meet the discount on taxes.

RECAPITULATION.

Support of Schools,	$2,500 00
Support of the Poor,	800 00
Repair of Bridges and Culverts,	200 00
Clearing the Roads from Snow,	100 00
Payment of Town Officers and Committees,	600 00
Incidental Expenses and Abatement of Taxes,	700 00
Payment of Town Debts, and Interest,	4,000 00
To meet the Discount on Taxes,	1,500 00
	$10,400 00

Voted, To raise, and assess into a tax upon the polls and estates of the Town, the sum of ten thousand and four hundred dollars.

Voted, To raise fifteen hundred dollars as a specific tax, to be expended in labor on the highway, and the highway surveyors to be collectors of said tax.

HIGHWAY DISTRICTS.—LIMITS.

District No. 1.—Beginning at the store of Isaac N. Nutter; thence the turnpike to the bridge north of the land of Levi B. Parker; thence from the store of Willard Johnson, by the house of David Roach, to the bridge; thence from the store of Isaac N. Nutter, by the house of Samuel G. Alden, to the bridge at the Cotton Gin Works; thence from the house of James H. Mitchell, to Lewis Keith's; thence from the guide-board on the Common, to the Meeting House; thence from the Meeting House, to the intersection of the roads between the houses of Nathaniel Ramsdall and M. C Whitman. Number of rods, 1,075.

District No. 2.—Beginning on the turnpike at the store of Isaac N. Nutter; thence to Trull's meadow bridge; thence from the house of widow Nabby Whitman, to a small bridge south of the house of Daniel Whitman; thence from the turnpike on the plain road, to the division line of lands of Asa T. Whitman and John M. Soule; thence from the house of Eleazer Whitman, the old road, by the house of Daniel Tribou and Benjamin R. Robinson, and over the old pond bridge, to the corner near the school house, in District No. 8; thence from the store of Isaac N. Nutter, by the house of Charles Rogers, and school house in District No. 8, to a small bridge south of the house of Willard Whitman. Number of rods, 1,358.

District No. 3.—Beginning at the corner near the house of Wallace Rust; thence to Matfield bridge; thence from the house of Stetson Chandler, by the house of Martin Whiting, to the corner north of the house of Benjamin R. Robinson; thence from the house of Benjamin W. Keith, (the townway,) by the bake-house, to the highway, by the house of Stephen A. Morse. Number of rods, 570.

District No. 4.—Beginning at the school house in District No. 3; thence by the house of John Thayer, to North Bridgewater line, near the house of Edward Y. Hayward; thence from the house of E. Y. Hayward, to a small bridge west of the house of James Bates; thence from the corner near the house of Cornelius Hooper, to a small bridge near the house of William W. Blanchard; thence from the house of B. Thatcher, to the dry bridge at Pine Hill; thence the new road to North Bridgewater line. Number of rods, 1,294.

District No. 5.—Beginning at the corner near the house of George W. Barrell; thence by the house of Galen Adams, to West Bridgewater line;

thence from the school house in District No. 3, to Samuel D. Shaw's mills. Number of rods, 540.

District No. 6.—Beginning on the turnpike at Snell's meadow bridge; thence to Abington line; thence from the house of Charles Bates, to Abington line, near the house of Franklin Peterson; thence from Abington line, near the house of the late Christopher Bates, to a small bridge near the house of Wm. W. Blanchard; thence from the house of James Bates, to a small bridge east of the house of Edward Y. Hayward. Number of rods, 1,100.

District No. 7.—Beginning at a small bridge south of the house of Daniel Whitman; thence by the house of Asaph Whitmarsh to Abington line; thence from the house of David Brown, one-half the road to John W. Jenkins' store; thence from the house of Daniel Whitman (the new road) to the turnpike. Number of rods, 670.

District No. 8.—Beginning at the Gannett corner; thence to Abington line; thence from the house of Melvin Harden to Hanson line at Cushing's corner; thence from Hanson line, south of Cushing's corner, the park-house road to Abington line; thence from John W. Jenkins's store, one-half of the road to David Brown's. Number of rods, 1,120.

District No. 9.—Beginning at the corner near the house of Cushing Otis; thence by the house of Allen M. Porter, to Hanson line; thence from the corner east of Black Brook, by the house of Thomas Whitmarsh, to Hanson line; thence from the house of Benjamin H. Washburn, to the Gannett corner. Number of rods, 1,225.

District No. 10.—Beginning at the corner north of the house of John B. Whiting; thence by the school house in District No. 10, to four rods south of the bridge, near the house of Abner C. Jackson; thence from the corner between the houses of Allen Washburn and Ezra F. Sampson, by Wadsworth Phillips, to the corner near the house of Theodore Hobart. Number of rods, 1,070.

District No. 11.—Beginning at the Meeting House; thence by the house of Dexter Pratt to the corner near the house of Luther Churchill; thence from the corner near the house of Lewis P. Raymond to Latham's bridge; thence from the house of the late Alden Washburn to the house of Jabez H. Sturtevant. Number of rods, 925.

District No. 12.—Beginning at the bridge north of the house of Levi B. Parker; thence by the house of Samuel Shaw to Bridgewater line; thence from West Bridgewater line near the house of Amos Hunting, by the house of Seth Bryant to Bridgewater line; thence from the turnpike near the bridge, to the division of lands between Charles Jordan and Wm. W. Keen; thence from the corner near the house of Lysander Washburn to the bridge. Number of rods, 1,110.

District No. 13.—Beginning at the division line of lands between Charles Jordan and Wm. W. Keen; thence by the Cotton Gin Works to the house of Timothy Mitchell; thence from the house of Timothy Mitchell southerly to Bridgewater line; thence from Bridgewater line near the house of Hezekiah Keith, to Sandy Hill; thence from the corner near the house of Barzilla Keith, by the house of Calvin Wade, to the corner near the house of the late Calvin Chamberlain. Number of rods, 1,045.

District No. 14.—Beginning at Latham's bridge; thence by the house of Eliab Latham, to Halifax line near the house of Josiah Hathaway; thence from the guide-board on the Plymouth road to the corner near the house of Martin Parris, and thence to Sandy Hill. Number of rods, 1,210.

District No. 15.—Beginning four rods south of the bridge, near the house of Abner C. Jackson; thence by the house of John Wade to Halifax line near the house of Cyrus Munson, Jr., and thence to Hanson line. Number of rods, 561.

District No. 16.—Beginning at a small bridge south of the house of Willard Whitman; thence by the house of Luther Churchill to Gannett's corner. Number of rods, 460.

District No. 17.—Beginning at the corner near the house of widow Huldah Brett; thence to Matfield bridge; thence from the corner near Matfield bridge, by the Meeting House to West Bridgewater line, near the house of Otis Grover; thence from the house of Elijah Tolman to West Bridgewater line, near the house of Josiah Reed. Number of rods, 475.

District No. 18.—Beginning at the intersection of the roads north of the house of Charles H. Goss; thence by Reed's mills to the dry bridge at Pine Hill; thence from the house of John Reed, to the division line of lands between Asa T. Whitman and John M. Soule. Number of rods, 470.

District No. 19.—Beginning at West Bridgewater line near the Fall River Railroad; thence by the East Bridgewater Iron Works to the corner near the house of Charles Rogers; thence from the house of Benjamin W. Keith to the Pearl street road; thence from the school house in District No. 9, to the Iron Works. Number of rods, 510.

North Bridgewater and Abington road, which is not assigned to any district. Number of rods, 150.

Total number of rods, 16,938, or $52\frac{2}{3}\frac{0}{2}\frac{8}{0}$ miles.

EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLS, FOR 1863-64.

Union District, Nos. 1, 8 *and* 9.—Scholars, 302.

Their proportion of money for 1863,		$972 47
Balance due from last year,		239 59
		$1,212 06
Paid John G. Adams, for teaching,	$315 00	
" Samuel P. Allen,	66 10	
" Edward W. Nutter,	101 25	
" George T. Ford,	50 00	
" Lucy M. Loring,	110 00	
" Mary E. Ryder,	124 00	
" Kate M. Noyes,	128 00	
" Mary E. Trow,	128 00	
Balance due from the treasury,	189 71	
		$1,212 06

District No. 2.—Scholars, 53.

Their proportion of money for 1863,		$212 53
Balance due from treasury last year,		19 27
		$231 80
Paid Mary F. Wood, for teaching,	$163 00	
" Contingent expenses,	26 59	
Balance due from treasury,	42 21	
		$231 80

District No. 3.—Scholars, 64.

Their proportion of money for 1863,	$238 29
Balance due from treasury last year,	165 81
	$404 10

Paid Edward O. Grover, for teaching,	$126 00	
" Mary E. Joy,	85 50	
" Mary K. Alden,	186 20	
" Alice Richards,	6 00	
" Contingent expenses,	40	
		$404 10

District No. 4.—Scholars, 124.

Their proportion of money for 1863,		$378 83
Paid Thomas H. West, for teaching,	$195 00	
" Mary C. Pratt,	156 00	
" Contingent expenses,	27 83	
		$378 83

District No. 5.—Scholars, 49.

Their proportion of money for 1863,		$203 15
Balance due from treasury last year,		45 60
		$248 75
Paid Eudora Sanford, for teaching,	$182 75	
" Mary J. Alden,	49 60	
" Contingent expenses,	15 11	
Balance due from treasury,	1 29	
		$248 75

District No. 6.—Scholars, 52.

Their proportion of money for 1863,		$210 18
Balance due from treasury last year,		4 00
		$214 18
Paid Lucy J. Perkins, for teaching.	$77 25	
" Boarding teacher,	25 00	
" Contingent expenses,	24 38	
Balance due from treasury,	87 55	
		$214 18

District No. 7.—Scholars, 62.

Their proportion of money for 1863,		$233 60
Paid L. E. Noyes, for teaching,	$256 60	
" Contingent expenses,	5 76	
		$262 36
Overdrawn,		28 76
		$233 60

District No. 10.—Scholars, 43.

Their proportion of money for 1863,		$189 11
Paid Deborah S. Thayer, for teaching,	$100 00	
" George F. Hayward,	89 00	
Overdrawn last year,	79	
		$189 79
Overdrawn,		68
		$189 11

Joseph Foster.—1 Scholar.

His proportion of money for 1863,		$4 65
Balance due from last year,		4 76
		$9 41
Paid teaching in Hanson,	$4 76	
Balance due from treasury,	4 65	
		$9 41

Edward Y. Hayward.—1 Scholar.

His proportion of money for 1863,		$4 65
Balance due from last year,		4 76
		$9 41
Paid teaching in North Bridgewater,		$9 41

Nahum A. Hatch.—1 Scholar.

His proportion of money for 1863,	$4 65
Paid teaching in Hanson,	4 65

ALMSHOUSE ACCOUNT.

Dr.

Inventory, February 28, 1863,	$1,396 17	
Warden's salary,	247 92	
Interest on farm,	270 00	
Interest on stock and furniture,	25 85	
Paid sundry persons for supplies,	312 42	
Due from sundry persons, Feb. 28, 1863,	68 49	
		$2,320 85

Cr.

Inventory, February 29, 1864,	$1,432 23	
Paid Town treasury,	100 00	
Cash on hand,	77 61	
Due from sundry persons,	167 89	
		$1,777 73
Cost of supporting poor at the house,		$543 12
Whole number of paupers during the year,		8
Average number during the year,		5¼
Present number at the house,		4
Average cost per week for support,		$1 99

EXPENSES OF SUPPORTING THE POOR OUT OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

Paid for the support of			Mrs. L. Keith, Jr., and children,		$104 10
"	"	"	Mrs. L. S. Hathaway,	"	20 33
"	"	"	Mrs. Deborah Bates,	"	90 00
"	"	"	Mrs. Barton Bates,	"	8 50
"	"	"	Mrs. H. Robinson,	"	23 75
"	"	"	Mrs. P. Osborne, Jr.,	"	54 39
"	"	"	Mrs. Sam'l Sturtevant,	"	104 37

Paid for the support of Mrs. M. B. Maine and children,		$61 00
" " " Nahum Ramsdall and family,		53 62
" " " Thomas Keith and family,		16 00
" " " Orrin Parris and family,		7 00
" " " Oliver Sharp, . . .		75 62
" " " Experience T. Jacobs, . .		4 45
" " " Sybil P. Dunbar, . .		18 00
" " " Lucina Mitchell, . .		25 00
" " " State paupers, . . .		32 05
" City of New Bedford, support of Melissa Mitchell,		11 45
" " " Adeline Hines,		18 10
" " " Caroline Wood,		1 25
		$728 98

ROADS, BRIDGES AND CULVERTS.

Paid Charles A. Latham, lumber for bridges, . .	$12 96
" Pratt & Co., " " . .	98 34
" Galen Latham, " " . .	34 32
" Sam'l G. Alden, " " . .	4 00
" Allen Washburn, " " . .	35 40
" Galen Willis, stone and work, . . .	89 87
" E. Bridgewater Iron Co., iron, . . .	2 21
" Morse and Edson, work, ...	33 12
" Benj. H. Fisher, "	18 00
" Joseph Ramsdall, "	29 00
" Wadsworth Phillips, "	88
" Lucius D. Burbeck, "	25 68
" Alfred Brown, "	28 00
" John Vosmos, "	9 75
" Charles A. Latham, team, ...	4 00
" John Waterman, work, ...	4 00
" Benj. Siddall, "	2 50
" James O'Hearn, "	18 00
" Isadus Fuller, "	12 00
" Lasell, Perkins & Co., use of derrick, . .	8 00
" Railroad for frieght, ...	13 94
" Williams Latham, work on culvert, . .	25 00
" L. & H. Keith, for work on road, . . .	3 10
" Nathaniel L. Perkins, " . . .	3 85

Paid Joseph A. Morse, for work on road,		$1 30
" Eliab Latham,	"	3 51
" Timothy Mitchell,	"	2 50
" Daniel N. Reed,	"	7 07
" Cornelius Hooper,	"	42 25
" Sidney Packard,	"	1 50
" Mark P. Hudson,	"	2 00
" Waldo Hayward, for gravel,		2 34
" Galen Willis,	"	1 00
" Isaac Nutter,	"	5 56
" Charles A. Latham,	"	1 00
" Benj. R. Robinson,	"	2 88
" E. B. Iron Co., cinder,		83 79
" E. Carver Co., sawing lumber,		2 05
" Goss & Lincoln,	"	6 05
		$680 72

MILITARY SERVICES.

In accordance with a vote of the Town, passed March 9, 1863, the following persons have been paid Thirty Dollars each, for military services rendered in 1861.

Andrews, George W.	4th Battery Lt. Artillery.
Adams, Isaiah M.	24th Regiment.
Adams, Watson F.	24th "
Arnold, Thomas	29th "
Bates, Asa W.	29th "
Bates, James A.	29th "
Brett, Algernon S.	29th "
Brown, William H.	7th "
Curtis, Minot S.	29th "
Curtis, Elbridge R.	29th "
Dyer, George R.	29th "
Drary, Albert W.	7th "
Drake, Charles	29th "
Eddy, Benjamin J.	22d "
Edson, Benjamin F.	29th "
Ellis, Elihu T.	1st Cavalry.
Flynn, John	9th Regiment.
Flagg, Charles W.	29th "
Fisher, George W.	29th "

Foster, Samuel	7th Regiment.
French, William H.	1st Cavalry.
French, Tolman	1st "
Gurney, Alvah A.	7th Regiment.
Hudson, Caleb L., Jr.	29th "
Harden, Henry C.	18th "
Harden, Noah T.	7th "
Harden, John A.	7th "
Hill, Isaac F.	7th "
Hayward, Josiah E.	29th "
Hoyt, Daymon	29th "
Hinkley, Samuel S.	13th "
Jordan, Charles E.	29th "
Johnson, James G.	29th "
Johnson, William H.	29th "
Josselyn, William W.	7th "
Keiff, Thomas	1st Cavalry.
Lincoln, Mathew W.	1st "
Lucus, Hervey	29th Regiment.
Morse, George H.	29th "
Maine, William H.	29th "
Nason, John M.	29th "
Packard, Alpheus	29th "
Packard, Edmond T.	29th "
Porter, Calvin	7th "
Porter, Isaac R.	1st Cavalry.
Pratt, Ebenezer H.	29th Regiment.
Ripley, Wallace R.	29th "
Round, William F.	29th "
Sampson, James H.	7th "
Sturtevant, John T.	29th "
Sampson, John T.	7th "
Shaw, Ira C.	29th "
Sharp, Alonzo	29th "
Siddle, Benjamin	29th "
Stran, Hugh	29th "
Sylvester, John	1st Cavalry.
Thompson, Vernon	29th Regiment.
Wright, Levi	29th "
White, Nehemiah	29th "
Wilder, William	7th "
Wilder, James	7th "

Total number of persons, 61. Amount paid to them, $1,830.

STATE AID.

From January 1, 1863, *to January* 1, 1864.

Andrews, George W., father and mother,	$ 104 00
Adams, Isaiah M., wife,	39 00
Adams, Watson F., father and mother,	104 00
Aldrich, Stillman, wife and child,	144 00
Arnold, Thomas, wife,	5 00
Bates, Asa W., wife and two children,	10 00
Bates, William H. H., father and mother,	50 00
Beaton, James W., wife,	25 14
Bennett, Eleazer C., wife and child,	104 00
Beals, Charles T., father and mother,	52 28
Blackman, Andrew J., wife,	25 14
Blanchard, William W., wife and three children,	144 00
Bonney, Charles H., wife and two children,	95 60
Bird, Henry W., father and mother,	37 00
Brett, Algernon S., mother,	52 00
Brown, Gilbert, father and mother,	68 28
Brown, William H., wife and three children,	144 00
Brown, John E., father and mother,	34 56
Bryant, John, wife and three children,	144 00
Burbeck, Lucius D., wife and three children,	136 84
Burgess, Bertrand, father,	52 00
Chamberlain, Francis B., wife and four children,	143 20
Cook, Joseph H., wife and child,	92 56
Cook, Joshua, wife,	52 00
Coughlin, Barth'e., wife,	25 14
Coughlin, Timothy, mother,	13 00
Curtis, Minot S., father and mother,	104 00
Cushing, Joseph W., wife and three children,	144 00
Drake, Charles, wife and two children,	144 00
Dyson, William, wife and four children,	70 40
Dyer, Charles E., wife,	45 56
Dyer, George R., father and mother,	94 00
Dunlap, John, wife and child,	104 00
Edson, Benjamin F., wife and four children,	58 80
Eddy, Benjamin J., wife,	20 00
Edson, Seth R., wife and three children,	54 80
Ellis, Barzilla F., wife and child,	50 28

Ellis, Elihu T,, mother,	$ 26 00
Ellis, Waterman J., wife and five children,	70 40
Fisher, George W., wife,	9 84
Flagg, Charles W., mother,	52 00
Flynn, John, wife and four children,	144 00
French, Tolman, wife and two children,	144 00
French, William H., father and mother,	104 00
Fullerton, William H., wife and child,	104 00
Foster, Samuel, wife and child,	104 00
Gould, Henry K., mother,	52 00
Gurney, Alfred, wife and child,	50 28
Gurney, Seth P., father and mother,	104 00
Gammons, Leonard F., mother,	52 00
Harris, Arthur, father and mother,	104 00
Harden, Noah T., father,	30 00
Harden, Henry C., father and mother,	56 00
Harden, Nahum F., wife and child,	104 00
Harden, Luther, wife and child,	50 28
Hall, Augustus F., wife and child,	96 28
Hall, Samuel, wife and three children,	95 20
Hale, Nahum C., wife,	44 86
Hale, Henry T., wife and child,	68 28
Hayward, Benjamin T., father and mother,	104 00
Hayward, Josiah E., wife,	52 00
Hinkley, Elijah, wife,	25 14
Hill, Isaac F., wife and two children,	144 00
Hoyt, Daymon, wife and child,	104 00
Holmes, Alonzo L., wife and two children,	144 00
Hudson, Galen O., mother,	52 00
Hudson, John, wife and three children,	144 00
Hudson, Caleb, mother,	25 00
Jaquith, Emery, mother,	22 00
Jaquith, Charles W., wife and four children,	144 00
Johnson, Augustus, wife and child,	6 16
Johnson, James G., wife and three children,	18 00
Johnson, William H., wife and two children,	138 00
Josselyn, William W., wife and two children,	144 00
Keen, Aaron, wife and two children,	144 00
Kingman, Francis M., child,	52 00
Kingman, James, wife and child,	104 00
Keith, George M., wife and three children,	70 40
Keiff, Thomas, father and mother,	73 00
Lincoln, Isaac H., wife,	25 14
Lincoln, Mathew W., wife and child,	104 00

Leach, Alonzo W., wife and child,	$ 104 00
Lusarder, George E., wife and three children,	9 20
Maine, William H., wife,	52 00
Marston, Nymphus W., wife and four children,	144 00
McCarter, Charles, wife and three children,	144 00
Morse, George H., wife and child,	104 00
Osborne, Edward S., father and mother,	32 00
Osborne, Henry A., mother,	52 00
Osborne, Peleg Jr., three children,	102 71
Packard, Edmond T., wife and three children,	144 00
Porter, Calvin, wife and four children,	144 00
Porter, Isaac R., wife and four children,	144 00
Pratt, Ebenezer H., mother,	52 00
Quigley, Patrick, wife and child,	72 70
Randall, Seth L., wife,	52 00
Reynolds, David P., mother,	25 14
Richmond, Josiah, wife and two children,	144 00
Ripley, Horace A., mother,	52 00
Round, William F., wife and child,	104 00
Sampson, William S., wife and four children,	144 00
Sampson, Ezra F., wife,	18 28
Sharp, Alonzo, father,	52 00
Sharp, Edward, wife and five children,	70 40
Spooner, Jacob P., wife and two children,	95 20
Shaw, Charles F., wife and four children,	132 00
Shaw, Ira C., wife and three children,	24 00
Shaw, William M., wife and two children,	4 40
Smith, William W., mother,	2 72
Steingard, Daniel N., father and mother,	104 00
Steingard, Joseph A., wife,	52 00
Steingard, John F., Jr., wife,	52 00
Sturtevant, Zenas W., wife and four children,	70 40
Stetson, John M., wife and two children,	96 00
Sylvester, John, wife,	52 00
Tinkham, Sylvanus, wife and child,	90 00
Thomas, Isaac S., wife,	52 00
Trow, George H., mother,	27 00
Underwood, James O., wife and four children,	2 80
Vickey, Augustus, wife and three children,	8 80
Walsh, John S., mother,	10 42
White, Cushing, wife and three children,	144 00
White, Nehemiah, wife and two children,	13 12
Wheeler, George A., wife,	52 00
Winsor, Eldridge, wife and child,	104 00

Wilder, James, mother,	$ 63 00
Wright, Levi, child,	4 00
	$ 9,509 15
Amount paid in January and February, 1864,	$ 1,673 00
	$ 11,182 15

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Paid Samuel R. Newhall, for repairing Town House,	$ 9 79
" John Vosmos, " "	20 55
" William A. Hall, printing Town Scrip,	30 00
" Edward S. Keith, filling up "	3 75
" A. Mudge & Son, printing,	4 00
" T. R. Marvin & Son, Town Report and blanks,	96 07
" Richard M. Smith, books for schools,	38 75
" Isaac N. Nutter, " "	1 10
" Alfred Griffin, horse and carriage for N. Bridgewater,	1 38
" John O. Hudson, 2 chandeliers, lamps and shades, for Town Hall,	35 00
" Isaac N. Nutter, lamps for Town Hall,	6 00
" Isaac N. Nutter, kerosene for "	25
" Alfred Griffin, harness for hearse,	40 00
" Town of Abington, 6 men trans'd to fill quota '62,	600 00
" John Waterman, moving liquor agent,	1 50
" Willard Johnson, stove-pipe for Town Hall,	12 66
" Elijah P. Robinson, copying military record,	10 75
" George Coolidge, military record-book,	9 67
" George Bryant, railroad fare and expenses,	8 86
" Isaac N. Nutter, postage and express,	1 69
" Rufus A. Littlefield, removing a pauper,	50
" George Bryant, postage, stationery and blanks,	7 10
" B. R. Alden, revenue stamps,	25 00
" Franklin Munroe, for recruiting purposes,	180 00
" William H. Osborne, " "	122 25
" Alfred Griffin, " "	42 75
" George Bryant, " "	29 12
" Willard Johnson, " "	11 14
" B. R. Alden, " "	3 00
" Abington Band, " "	14 00

Paid Benj. R. Alden, distributing envelopes,		$6 00
" Benj. R. Alden, revenue stamps,		25 00
" William H. Osborne, checking bonds,		1 00
" Benj. R. Alden, blanks and books,		12 40
" Government, tax for selling town bonds,		15 00
" Benj. R. Alden, auctioneer,		3 00
" Benj. R. Alden, hiring money and traveling expenses,		13 90
For abatement of taxes, 1862, and 1863,		386 34
		$1,829 27

TOWN OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

Paid Edward O. Grover, School Committee, '62,	$42 00
" Richard M. Smith, " " '62,	40 50
" George Bryant, Selectman,	90 00
" Benj. W. Harris, "	37 20
" Chas. A. Latham, "	43 50
" George Bryant, Assessor,	58 50
" Benj. W. Harris, "	18 00
" Chas. A. Latham, "	22 50
" George Bryant, Overseer of the Poor,	6 00
" Benj. W. Harris, " "	3 00
" Chas. W. Latham, " "	9 00
" Baalis Sanford, School Committee,	59 15
" Richard M. Smith, " "	13 50
" Isaac N. Nutter, Town Clerk,	30 90
" B. R. Alden, Collector,	162 99
" B. R. Alden, Constable,	13 50
" Sidney Packard, Sexton,	67 97
" Judah B. Keen, "	27 95
	$746 16

EXPENSE OF CLEARING THE ROADS FROM SNOW.

Paid John A. Whiting,	$1 00
" Timothy Mitchell,	94
" Wadsworth Phillips,	1 12
" Thomas Keith,	1 20
	$4 26

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Paid for schooling,	$2,848 49
" for support of the poor,	1,272 10
" for repairing roads, bridges and culverts,	680 72
" for military services,	1,830 00
" for State aid to families,	11,182 15
" for incidental expenses, and abatement of taxes,	1,829 27
" for Town officers and committees,	746 16
" for clearing the roads from snow,	4 26
	$20,393 15

DEBTS.

Bonds and notes,	$30,456 91
Outstanding orders,	1,710 00
Due the several school districts,	291 32
	$32,458 23

CREDITS.

Due from the State, on account of aid furnished volunteers' families,	$11,182 15
Due from other Towns, for the support of paupers,	386 62
Cash and taxes uncollected in the hands of B. R. Alden, Treasurer and Collector,	9,452 26
Balance against the Town,	11,437 20
	$32,458 23

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE BRYANT,
B. W. HARRIS,
CHARLES A. LATHAM.
Selectmen of East Bridgewater.

East Bridgewater, February 29, 1864.

ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT.

Amount of Real Estate assessed, May 1, 1863,	$841,199 00
Amount of Personal Estate assessed, May 1, 1863,	236,387 00
Total, ...	$1,077,586 00

Per cent on true value, one cent, three and four-tenths of a mill on the dollar, for State, County and Town Taxes. Poll Tax, $2.00. Number of Polls, 904. Number of Acres of Land assessed, 11,341. Number of Dwelling-Houses, 557. Number of Cows, 373. Number of Horses, 280. Number of Sheep, 4. Number of Oxen, 57.

Town Grant, (combined,)	$10,400 00
State Tax, ...	4,080 00
County Tax, ...	1,411 57
Overlayings, ...	362 08
Total amount assessed and committed, . .	$16,253 65
Delinquency in highway taxes for 1862, . .	45 05
	$16,298 70

GEORGE BRYANT,
B. W. HARRIS,
CHAS. A. LATHAM,

Assessors of East Bridgewater.

East Bridgewater, Feb. 29, 1864.

NUMBER OF DOGS LICENSED, 1863.

Fifty-six male dogs, at $1.00 each, ...	$56 00
Two female " at 5.00 "	10 00
	$66 00

Paid I. N. Nutter, fee for licensing dogs,	$5.80	
Balance in favor of the Town, . . .	60.20	$66 00

I. N. NUTTER, *Town Clerk.*

REPORT OF TOWN TREASURER.

B. R. Alden, Treasurer, in account with the Town.

DR.

1863.—Feb. 27.	
To balance of taxes and cash on hand,	$2,851 91
Commitment of taxes for 1863,	16,253 65
" " highway delinquency for 1862,	45 05
Cash from C. J. Smith, Town liquor agent,	276 87
" Town Clerk, dog license,	60 20
" Sale of old lumber,	9 60
" Lakeville, support of paupers,	30 00
" State school fund, for 1863,	152 11
" State Treasurer in aid of volunteers' families,	6,685 96
" Recruiting bounty from State,	8,600 00
Cash borrowed on Town notes,	4,000 00
" from proceeds of sale of Town bonds,	24,047 48
	$63,012 83

CR.

1864.—Feb. 29.	
By cash paid on Town notes and interest-bearing orders,	$21,186 85
" paid interest on Town notes and bonds,	1,671 24
" paid on State tax,	4,080 00
" paid State recruiting bounty tax,	5,811 69
" paid County tax,	1,411 57
" paid Town orders,	19,399 22
	$53,560 57
Balance of taxes and cash on hand,	9,452 26
	$63,012 83

B. R. ALDEN, *Treasurer.*

East Bridgewater, Feb. 29, 1864.

We, the undersigned, have this day settled with B. R. Alden, Treasurer, and find the items of his account properly entered and vouched for, and hereby certify that the above is a true abstract thereof.

GEORGE BRYANT,
B. W. HARRIS,
CHARLES A. LATHAM, } *Selectmen of East Bridgewater.*

East Bridgewater, Feb. 29, 1864.

LIQUOR AGENT'S REPORT.

Thomas Rogers, in acc't with the Town of East Bridgewater.

CR.

By stock on hand, February 29, 1864, .		$336 32	
" cash " " " " .		21 94	
		$358 26	
Less paid freight, . . .	$16 40		
Paid Agent's salary, . .	25 00	41 40	$316 86

DR.

To liquors and cash received from Charles J. Smith, (late Agent,) Nov. 24, '63,	$284 96	
Balance in favor of the Town, . . .	31 90	$316 86

INTENTIONS OF MARRIAGE,

Recorded in East Bridgewater, from Jan. 1, 1863, *to Jan.* 1, 1864.

1863.

No.	Date.	Name of Groom and Bride.	
1	Jan.	1, Charles Lincoln	and Adaline Barker.
2	"	4, Edwin Church	" Augusta J. Ford.
3	Feb.	9, William H. Fronk	" Mary E. Bryant.
4	"	24, Lucius Gurney	" Martha A. Kingman.
5	April	17, Samuel Drew Raymond	" Lucy Ann Ramsdell.
6	"	18, James Gilbert Knapp	" Eliza Wood Raymond
7	"	23, George Benson	" Lydia C. Peterson.
8	May	16, John Warren Wright	" Lydia Evelyn Nash.
9	"	19, Dewitt C. Hartwell	" Charlotte E. Porter.
10	June	5, Patrick Costello	" Joanna Murphy.
11	"	15, George William Folsom	" Susan H. Christian.
12	"	30, Aaron Hobart, Jr.	" Agnes McKean Swift.
13	July	15, John Porter	" Sarah E. Gilbert.
14	"	25, Daniel Murphy	" Mary Hocks.
15	Aug.	5, Levi Wright	" Harriet Augusta Pratt.
16	"	10, Augustus Bradford Vickery	" Melvina Boldry.
17	"	12, William Elijah Bird	" Eliza H. Tobey.
18	Sept.	21, Frederick Stetson Churchill	" Francelia A. White.
19	"	26, John Noonan	" Catharine Crowley.
20	"	28, Galen Willis, 2d,	" Celia Augusta Bates.
21	Oct.	17, Lewis W. Hayden	" Mary Elizabeth Lyon.
22	Nov.	18, Warren K. Churchill	" Elizabeth H. Josselyn.
23	"	18, Oliver C. Porter	" Malansa Phillips.
24	"	23, Noah Alden Washburn	" Angelia S. Washburn.
25	"	24, Edwin Hayward	" Parna Hudson.
26	"	25, Ezekiel R. Bartlett	" Hannah C. Keith.
27	"	28, Andrew O'Brien	" Mary Courtney.
28	Dec.	3, Henry G. Hill	" Katie Maloy.
29	"	3, Daniel W. Thrasher	" Adriana Coolican.
30	"	3, Emery W. Badger	" Jane Maxim.
31	"	9, William L. Osborne	" Lena Maria Lee.
32	"	16, Nahum Poole	" Lurana T. Reed.
33	"	16, John S. Witherell	" Maria O. Allen.
34	"	16, George Sampson	" Sarah F. Dyer.
35	"	21, John Carroll	" Lucy Ann Cummings.

I. N. NUTTER, *Town Clerk.*

BIRTHS REGISTERED IN EAST BRIDGEWATER,

During the Year 1863.

Males, ...	27
Females, ...	34
Total, ...	61

I. N. NUTTER, *Town Clerk.*

DEATHS REGISTERED IN EAST BRIDGEWATER,

During the Year 1863.

No.	Date.	Name.	Age. Years.	Months.	Days.
1	Jan. 11,	George Bates,	17		
2	" 13,	Sampson Washburn,	80		
3	" 19,	Amelia Chandler,	27		
4	" 22,	Alonzo H. Pratt,	23	7	18
5	" 29,	Francis M. Edson,	1	8	24
6	Feb. 1,	Son of —— Ahearn,	1		
7	" 4,	Bartholomew Trow,	82	11	8
8	" 6,	Seth Hayward,	70	11	14
9	" 10,	Benjamin L. Boodry,	35	6	
10	March 6,	David Pratt,	76	9	
11	" 8,	Lucinda W. Keith,	51	8	11
12	" 10,	James Bouldry,	45	3	
13	" 21,	Isaac Brown,	72	3	3
14	" 21,	Peleg Stetson,	70	6	3
15	" 28,	Ella A. Osborn,	9	2	15
16	April 2,	Inf. daughter of Jas. Bouldry,		2	
17	" 8,	Joseph Shaw,	84	2	3
18	" 24,	William Tirrell,	62	2	16
19	May 1,	Catharine Whaland,	22		
20	" 8,	Elizabeth A. Edson,	49		
21	" 15,	Ann M. Kingman,	31	4	18
22	" 16,	Thomas Hennessey,	1	2	16
23	" 18,	Mary P. Hersey,	83	8	3
24	" 20,	Inf. daugh. of L. F. Dickerman,		1	21

No.	Date.	Name.	Age. Years.	Months.	Days.
25	May 21,	Jeremiah Crowley,	45		
26	" 31,	Eliza Rollins,	7	11	19
27	June 4,	Polly Bates,	80		
28	" 8,	Jane Howe,	58	8	9
29	" 8,	Marcus Robinson,	72	4	11
30	" 18,	Hannah P. Fisher,	39	8	16
31	" 26,	Frances Alden,	14	4	3
32	" 29,	Mary B. Bisbee,	71	8	1
33	" 30,	Elizabeth Ahearn,	64		
34	July 2,	William H. Johnson,		8	13
35	" 4,	Mary Marina Pratt,	47	5	6
36	" 16,	Ellen Mansfield,	80	3	
37	" 26,	John R. Thurston,	39	6	29
38	" 27,	Charlotte T. Reed,	48	10	13
39	" 27,	Melvin Harden,	61	1	11
40	Aug. 5,	John Dennis Sykes,	1	10	25
41	" 15,	Susanna Frances Hodgson,		5	13
42	" 15,	Willie D. Eustis,	1	7	10
43	" 20,	Emma Edson,		7	8
44	Sept. 2,	John F. Steingardt, Jr.	34		27
45	" 4,	Mehitable Holmes,	63	9	26
46	" 5,	Infant son of A. J. Richardson.			
47	" 13,	Emma M. Allen,			29
48	" 13,	Emily Florence Hobart,	2	5	26
49	" 16,	Clarissa Hale,	59	9	
50	" 16,	Effie Clara Blanchard,	2	6	
51	" 17,	Calvin Chamberlain,	53	3	
52	" 20,	Betsey White,	73	9	24
53	" 21,	Catharine Roach,	40		
54	" 24,	John A. Lee,	21	6	2
55	" 30,	Eliza Jane Field,	31	6	
56	Oct. 21,	Salmon Dunbar,	72	3	5
57	" 31,	Lovina D. Hayward,	67		25
58	Nov. 1,	Silas C. Millett,	22	10	12
59	" 2,	John Hudson,	38		
60	" 9,	Gardner Howe,	59	3	20
61	" 27,	Annie Maria Hill,	6	11	4
62	Dec. 25,	Ellen Quigley,	84		
63	" 31,	Infant daughter of John Noland.			

I. N. NUTTER, *Town Clerk.*

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE TOWN OF

EAST BRIDGEWATER,

FOR THE

SCHOOL YEAR, 1863—64.

BOSTON:
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN & SON, 42 CONGRESS STREET.
1864.

REPORT.

In their last Annual Report, the Committee were happy to congratulate the Town on the quiet progress and usefulness of our schools, amid the excitements of civil strife, the ravages of which, though distant, are felt by every one in the community. They are equally gratified in being able, at this time, to repeat the congratulation. While that civil contest still rages, and its scenes of carnage and death have brought grief to the minds of all, and money has been lavished in unexampled profusion to maintain and strengthen the "sinews of war," no diminution of interest in, or appropriation of funds for the prosperity of our schools, has been allowed to take place. Their value, in this trying emergency, has been even the more felt and appreciated.

Though the system of our Free Schools is slow in its progress toward perfection, having numerous and frequent hinderances to encounter, yet every year shows more or less of advancement, and for a considerable number of years, a comparatively high degree. Let any one compare the schools of the present day, in the town or in the State, with what they were thirty or forty years ago, in respect to text-books, qualifications and wages of teachers, construction and furniture of school-houses, methods of teaching, and indeed every thing calculated to promote the efficiency and success of schools, and how great an improvement will be witnessed.

Large, indeed, has been the outlay of expenditure upon the Public Schools of our Commonwealth. But have not the results far more than compensated all the cost? In the improvements in the science and implements of agriculture which

have covered her territory with well-cultivated farms, in the developments of skill in the mechanic arts which have scattered over it so many thriving villages, in the operations of inventive genius, making matter subservient to the will and the wants of man—whitening every ocean with the sails of commerce, procuring the products of every clime, and furnishing every dwelling within our borders with the comforts and conveniences of life—and above all, in the fact that our youth, as they become citizens, are trained defenders and safeguards of our free institutions;—in all these, we discover some of the fruits of what has been expended for perfecting our common schools.

It is only where a generous provision is made for diffusing intelligence among the masses of the people, that we behold such examples of enterprise, industry and thrift; or such whole-souled devotion to the cause of freedom. It was from communities trained under the influence of our free schools, that thousands rushed to the field, at the outbreak of the rebellion, with courage and determination to defend, to the utmost, our invaded rights—urged forth not as the blind instruments of a despot, or from motives of a sordid ambition, but by an enlightened sense of duty and love of country. Such intelligent patriotism and invincible fortitude, displayed by Massachusetts soldiers, will alike honor the country, and make a lasting illustration of the influence and worth of our system of public instruction.

SUPERVISION OF THE SCHOOLS.

The Committee was organized, April 4, 1863, by choosing Richard M. Smith, Chairman, and Baalis Sanford, Secretary.

The High School, in District No. 1, was assigned to the supervision of the whole Committee.

Sub-committees for visiting and examining schools were appointed, and schools assigned to each as follows:

Nos. 1, West Primary, 3, 4, Grammar and Primary, to Mr. Smith.

Nos. 1, Intermediate, and North Primary, 2, 7, 10, to Mr. Sanford.

Nos. 1, East Primary, 5, 6, to Mr. Grover.

Mr. Smith having resigned his office as member of the Board, soon after the beginning of the Fall terms, the supervision of the schools that had been assigned to him was provided for, by assigning West Primary in No. 1, to Mr. Grover.

Nos. 3, 4, Grammar, and Primary, to Mr. Sanford.

Mr. Grover having been engaged for the Winter term in No. 6, the supervision of his school was assigned to Mr. Sanford.

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

In the aggregate, the schools of East Bridgewater, during the past year, have not, as we believe, been surpassed in excellence by those in any previous years. Some, of course, have been more successful than others; but in no instance has there been what may be called a failure; nor have any difficulties arisen in any which have required the aid of the Committee to settle; while, in most instances, unmistakable marks of good improvement have been observed.

The detailed Report of the several schools in town, which your Committee are required by law to make, they have endeavored to characterize with all due candor and impartiality. Their estimate has been chiefly taken from actual inspection, in visits made sufficiently often to render them familiar with the condition of the schools, from month to month.

NORTH PRIMARY.

Miss Mary E. Trow, *Teacher.*

This has been Miss Trow's third year of instruction in this school; and we think it has been highly favored in enjoying the benefit of her services for so long a time. We believe it a wise policy to continue a teacher in the same school, so long as the system of discipline and instruction is satisfactory to its supervisors and patrons. The attendance was remarkably punctual and constant. Singing was quite general among the

boys, as well as the girls. And the deportment and movements harmonized with the dictates of order and decorum.

Kindness, affection, and lively interest in the teacher for her pupils' improvement, won their love and confidence, secured cheerful attention to study, and uniform regard even to her expressed wishes. Good proficiency was the general and natural result.

EAST PRIMARY.

Miss Mary E. Ryder, *Teacher.*

This school was placed in charge of Miss Ryder, as her first experience in teaching. The Committee are pleased to confess themselves well satisfied with the result. The efforts of the teacher were well adapted to meet the peculiar demands of the school. The pupils were brought, at once, under her complete control, and impressed with the idea that the school-room is a place for quiet and earnest efforts at self-improvement.

That first and most important of all branches in a Primary school, Reading, was well taught. The constant and continued improvement in this branch, throughout the year, was indicative of patient drill and unwearied painstaking; while in the other branches of Arithmetic, Geography, and Spelling, we think the school fully up to the average of our Primary schools.

WEST PRIMARY.

Miss Kate M. Noyes, *Teacher.*

It is always pleasing to the Committee to find, in our Primary schools, as in this instance, teachers who, though qualified by education to teach critically and thoroughly in schools of higher grade, are yet willing to devote themselves, heartily and fully, to the self-denying labors of the Primary. Miss Noyes has labored in a kind and devoted manner; winning, in a good degree, the good will of her youthful charge. The standing of the most advanced class, at the close of the year, was commendable; exhibiting a good degree of promptness and accuracy in their recitations throughout. The Reading of this class, however, was not so correct in spirit and manner as in some of our other Primaries. Some of the younger and less advanced classes, we think, will be under the necessity of reviewing a

part of the ground passed over. This is owing, doubtless, in great measure, to the fact that a large part of the school were very irregular in their attendance, during the last term.

INTERMEDIATE—SUMMER AND FALL TERMS.

Miss Lucy M. Loring, *Teacher.*

[A graduate of the Normal School in Salem.]

For these two terms, the talents of Miss Loring, which for two years preceding had gained her so much experience and commendation as teacher in one of the Primary schools in this District, were faithfully employed, and with a good degree of success — showing that her transfer to a school of higher grade was not unmerited or injudicious. Though it was evident, in some of the classes, that they did not so appreciate her efforts, as to adopt close study and gain consequent good improvement, — and the difficulty of kindling interest and enthusiasm, to much extent, was not small, — yet the school, as a whole, under her faithful management, exhibited the aspect of order and decorum, made fair proficiency in their studies, and, as she now retires from the profession, will doubtless long remember her with respect and affection.

The Winter term of this school was taught by Mr. George T. Ford, a graduate of the Bridgewater Normal School. This was Mr. Ford's first attempt to put the theory of teaching in practice. In general, it is unfortunate for any school, and especially for a large one, not to enjoy the services of an experienced teacher. Mere scientific knowledge may be very ample, and yet ineffectual, without the skill, acquired chiefly by experience, to apply it to the instruction, control and development of other minds. Every teacher, indeed, must make a beginning somewhere ; but if possible, let him begin where the instruction and discipline are comparatively easy.

For his first term, of only ten weeks, Mr. Ford perhaps accomplished, in this important and difficult school, all that was reasonably to be expected. The closing examination evinced that fair improvement had been made, in the branches taught, with the exception of Spelling. Had not parents excused their children from attendance in so many cases, causing a great

diminution of the school toward the latter part of the term, much better results would doubtless have been achieved.

HIGH SCHOOL.

This school, at the commencement of the year, under Mr. JOHN G. ADAMS, was, we think, in a more flourishing condition than at any former period since its establishment. During the previous term, the school had been kept in an excellent state of respectful deportment and enthusiastic activity. The same teacher had been engaged for the present year. Popular with parents and pupils, the school entered upon the Spring term very full in numbers, including a good share of that class of pupils known among teachers as "good material." Pupils from without the district, were admitted to the full extent of the limitations, and others turned away.

Thus increased, the school, after the most that could be done by way of classification, was found to require a larger number of recitations than could profitably be heard by one teacher, and Mr. SAMUEL P. ALLEN, who had previously taught the Intermediate school, but who was now pursuing classical studies in this department, was employed to assist. This gentleman also rendered efficient service in introducing and drilling the pupils in School Gymnastics; in which exercise their appearance, at the close of the term, was highly creditable.

This entire term, we believe, was highly satisfactory, with few exceptions, to parents and scholars. Consequently, the latter were constant and enthusiastic in their labors; and listless stupidity, blundering carelessness, and mischievous scheming, were shamed out of sight, giving place to careful thought and sincere efforts at self-improvement.

The Fall term was commenced by Mr. ADAMS, with promise of continued success, but at the end of two weeks he resigned his place, in order to accept a position in the Charlestown High School, with nearly double the salary he was receiving here. As it was necessary that another teacher should take immediate charge, Mr. EDMUND W. NUTTER, of this town, consented to teach the remainder of the term. His efforts were well re-

ceived by the pupils, and the work accomplished satisfactory, as far as known, to all concerned.

For the Winter term, it was necessary to employ a new and third teacher; and Mr. N. C. Scoville, a member of the Senior class of Harvard University, was placed in charge. That term, commencing in January, is still in progress. Taking into consideration the excellent condition of the school during the three previous terms, it would seem to be rightfully and naturally expected, that a large amount of thorough and systematic labor should be accomplished this term. The Committee are hoping for satisfactory results.

We believe, however, that no intelligent patron of the school can but deeply regret the necessity which compels so frequent changing of its teachers. Without a teacher more permanently employed, there can be no permanent establishment of its excellences, and no lasting removal of its defects.

DISTRICT No. 2.

This school, Summer and Winter terms, has been under the tuition of Miss Mary F. Wood.

After the first visits of the Committee in the Summer, there was some improvement in discipline, of which there seemed to be especial need.

But Miss Wood evidently found a more difficult task in governing and conducting the school in the Winter term—to perform which required impartial authority and vigor, as well as gentleness and patience. In most of the studies there was advancement. The higher classes in Reading and Spelling appeared well. The improvement in Writing was less evident. We hope that, during the coming year, more attention will be paid to that branch.

This school, under proper management and instruction, is capable of being raised to a rank with any other ungraded school in town.

UNION DISTRICT No. 3.—Beaver.

This school for the year has been under the efficient training of Miss Mary K. Alden.

Miss Alden brought to her work good moral and literary qualifications, long and successful experience, aptness to teach, and an earnest desire to accomplish the great end in view. The whole number of scholars under her discipline in the summer, was more than eighty—and we feel that in so large a school, few teachers could have done as well in securing excellent order, diligent application to study, and consequent good improvement. There was earnest and thorough instruction in all the branches pursued; and if, in the case of a portion of her pupils, she accomplished far less than she desired, it was not for any lack, on her part, of devoted energy and effort. Kindness and decision, without the need of severity, characterized the mode of discipline, with felicitous results.

In the instruction of the Primary scholars, she was assisted by Miss Mary E. Joy, who evinced much fidelity and interest in her labors. In the winter, Miss Joy's classes were collected in the lower room, under her exclusive charge, and appeared to have derived pleasure and proficiency from the daily exercises; or at least, as much as could be expected in a room so dingy and destitute of adornment.

Children, like those of a larger growth, receive no small influence from their surroundings. And we earnestly recommend to the citizens of the District, an improvement of the interior of both their school-rooms, in respect to furniture and elegance,—believing that thus they would, in no small degree, advance their educational interests. Additional "black-boards" are also much needed in the upper room.

DISTRICT No. 4.—Joppa Village.

Higher Department.—Mr. Thomas H. West, a graduate of the State Normal School at Bridgewater, taught this school, for the year, with high success. At all the visits of the Committee, the school presented a very commendable appearance. By his apt instruction, and excellent discipline, the teacher showed himself competent for his responsible position. The examination in the various branches evinced much diligence, application and improvement, on the part of the pupils. And if, in many instances, the necessary home influence had secured more regular attendance, still greater profits would have been reaped.

Lower Department. — Teacher, summer and winter, Miss Mary C. Pratt.

We think it fortunate that Miss Pratt's services were secured for this school, for so long a time. However much credit she has earned in schools of higher grade, her aptness to teach, her interest and tact in controlling and training little children, rendered her labors efficiently useful in a school of this character. Under her affectionate care and skillful management, the school has been constantly progressing in the right direction.

DISTRICT No. 5.—Northville.

Miss Eudora Sanford, *Teacher.*

A pleasing and satisfactory work has been accomplished in this school, during the year. It has been the effort of the teacher to inspire her pupils with a *desire* to improve, stimulate them to thought and investigation, and break up, as far as possible, the often too dull monotony of school life.

At the several visits of the Committee, the school-room has been a pattern of neatness, the order good, and the recitations commendable. Adding to this the high moral tone which characterized the teacher's influence over her pupils, and it could not be supposed that the improvement was else than satisfactory. More than ordinary improvement was made in Geography, Grammar, and Penmanship—interest in the latter branch being increased by the offer of a prize for the most improvement, and by the attractive copies in the superior handwriting of the teacher. The other branches, we believe, have been thoroughly and skillfully taught. One class has been carried *through* "Greenleaf's Mental Arithmetic"—a thing too seldom done—acquitting themselves much to their own, as well as the teacher's credit. We desire that scholars may be thoroughly disciplined in that exercise, even though it be necessary to keep them in it after commencing written arithmetic.

DISTRICT No. 6.—Satucket.

Miss Lucy J. Perkins, *Teacher.*

During the Summer and Fall terms, this school, in its composition and requirements, differed but little from a Primary: there being but comparatively few scholars who were beyond

the age and standing of the more advanced classes in our Primary schools. As compared with schools composed of similar material with respect to age and previous attainments, we think the standing quite good. The branch of Geography, was very successfully taught; and in most of the other branches the progress was fair. In Reading, however, the school needs to be moved to much greater enthusiasm and efficiency.

This school, for the Winter term, was under the tuition of Mr. Edward O. Grover, a member of your Committee, whose fidelity, skill and efficiency as a teacher, are well understood, having been often happily illustrated in this and in other schools.

DISTRICT No. 7.—West Crook.

This school has been, for three consecutive years, under the tuition of Mr. Lewis E. Noyes, a teacher of extended experience and success. Having had for so long a period the advantage of a uniform, excellent system of instruction and discipline, the school has appeared uniformly well in good progress and deportment. The results, as witnessed at the examination of the Fall and Winter terms, were highly satisfactory to the Committee and the parents. While the classes in nearly all the studies pursued, appeared well, particular improvement was noted in Reading and Spelling, Grammar and Arithmetic. The peculiar advantages arising from good feeling between teacher, pupils, and parents, were plainly manifest.

DISTRICT No. 10.

This school, in Summer, was committed to the charge of Miss Deborah Thayer; who labored forcibly for its advancement. We have no doubt that when the "old school" system of teaching was in repute, her labors would have been appreciated as evidence of decided ability. But in the present case, strong prejudices were unhappily excited among numbers of the pupils and the parents, which, whether well or ill-founded, could not be overcome, and greatly diminished the good effects, which her efforts might otherwise have produced.

Of the scholars who did not absent themselves from the

final examination, those in Geography, Reading and Spelling, evinced fair improvement.

This school, in Winter, was placed in the care of Mr. George F. Hayward, who had had no experience in teaching; but his industry, fidelity and interest in "pursuing the even tenor of his course," toward the accomplishment of his daily tasks, won for him the good-will and respect of the pupils and the confidence of the Committee. Good order was the prevailing rule, which had very few exceptions, and commendable progress was made in the various studies of the school.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Such are the chief characteristics of our schools, during the year, affording ground for mutual congratulation. There are still certain points in regard to their operations, demanding special care, in order to their reaching the highest results, and which we shall make the subject of a few suggestions. We think there is a prevailing tendency to neglect elementary branches, for the sake of more advanced studies.

Reading and Spelling.

These branches the Committee have frequently presented to teachers and pupils, as claiming more attention than they have generally received. We believe it undeniable, that excellence in these branches constitutes the basis of a good education—that learning children to read and spell correctly, is putting into their hands the key that introduces them to the treasures of knowledge.

We are happy to observe that more adequate attention is being paid to these branches, in most of our schools, than in former years, and that in many instances, a good degree of excellence in enunciation is witnessed. But there is still much room for improvement. That a greater proportion of time, study and instruction should be devoted to these branches, is evident from the fact that the number of what may be called good readers and accurate spellers in our schools, or even among our public speakers, is lamentably small.

The art of reading has not, until within a few years, been made the subject either of teaching or study, as have other branches of learning. And even now, many fondly cherish the former error—and seem to think that if they call the bare words glibly, the object of reading is attained, regardless of inflection, emphasis, or animation. They regard it as only a mechanical exercise, to be gone through with as a matter of form, in the same monotonous manner, whether the piece be narrative or argumentative, grave or humorous, full of tender emotion or enthusiasm. This exercise, so common and trite, is deemed the least important part of school studies—at least not so interesting and dignified as some others. And this feeling is too often encouraged by parents and even teachers, who gratify the fancies of children for the higher and more showy branches. It is a sad mistake. Schools should be thoroughly taught distinctness of articulation—the spelling, defining, enunciation of words—and such an utterance of sentences as gives to each word and letter its distinct, appropriate sound. And what is more, the pupil must be taught to read with the understanding. A short lesson having been assigned, it should be made a subject of study, to understand the meaning and aim of the author, and to bring out, when read, a full expression of it. If, on trial, the pupil fails to do this, let the teacher show in what respects, requiring him to repeat the reading, until it is correct. Such a course, more generally and vigorously pursued in our schools, would tend to greater and more rapid improvement in this branch of study. And the advantage gained will compensate all the cost. For to every reflecting mind it must be obvious, that so long as there is a failure in reading and spelling, the attainment of good scholarship and positions of trust and profit, is hopeless.

We would not, by any means, discourage the aspirations of scholars for the higher grades, nor dissuade teachers from urging them on, provided it be not done at the expense of thoroughness in these fundamental branches, without which there will not be thoroughness in any other. It is unfortunate that, in so many instances, an unhealthful craving for the so-called advanced studies has withdrawn proper attention from that which is more practical, and therefore more important and

indispensable ; so that it is not very rare to find classes in Physiology, Philosophy, or Algebra, which have never been trained to read with decent propriety, or if called upon to write a single sentence, not copied from a book, commit ridiculous blunders in spelling and punctuation.

Writing.

This is another branch, which, in the present crowd of studies, is in danger of being too much neglected. It is not taught in schools with as much frequency and care, as it was many years ago. It is within the recollection of some of us, when a portion of each half-day in school was devoted to Writing ; while all, in the study of Arithmetic, had severally a manuscript, in which they recorded for exhibition the problems they had wrought, with the solution. All this was calculated to produce great proficiency in the skillful use of the pen. This plan may not be fully admissible now, but we hold that a half hour should be devoted to this exercise every other day, and *daily*, where circumstances possibly permit. In the press of new studies in latter years, it has often been put far into the back-ground. Yet we believe it is still one of the most important branches to be taught in common schools, in fitting children for the business of life. With the great majority of children, the public school furnishes the only opportunity of learning to write. If they fail of the chance there, they find it nowhere. It has been thought by some, that instructors take less pleasure and pains, and are more easily discouraged, in teaching this branch than any other. It does indeed require much patience, resolute will, and perseverance. But these qualities a teacher should have, and is expected to possess ; and with these, he can teach writing as well as any thing else.

The schools of last year furnish many fine individual specimens, in this elegant and highly useful art ; while, on the contrary, others have appeared with the last page written worse than the first. And we have sometimes found, at the closing examination, an entire set of writing-books showing neatness and improvement from beginning to end. This we consider one of the best recommendations of teacher and writers, and earnestly hope that this pleasing feature may ere long appear in the character of all the schools.

English Grammar.

This, we apprehend, is another subject in danger of not receiving its proportionate share of attention in our schools. This study, in the opinion of experienced educators, may be profitably begun and pursued at the age of ten or twelve years. But many scholars of this age entirely neglect it—while to the few who do begin it, it is dry and distasteful, and in consequence, they make little proficiency. This is owing, it is believed, in no small degree, to the methods by which it is commonly taught. Merely memorizing the words, definitions and rules of the book, without familiar illustrations and examples from the teacher, to show their meaning and practical use, must be a perplexing and almost profitless task.

Not only is it necessary that the teacher should be well versed in the study, but that he should have skill and disposition to explain its terms and topics, so as to give the learner a clear understanding of their application to the proper use of language. If this is not done, no wonder if it is considered "stale, flat and unprofitable." Your Committee have had, the past year, conclusive and gratifying proof that it can be made an interesting and attractive study; by the practice of some teachers in first presenting it, in its elements and facts, orally and in writing, and then, analytically and practically. in sentences; so as not only to enable the learner to see the beauty and force of the thoughts of others, but at length to express his own with propriety.

There is great advantage to those in this branch, in being frequently required to write composition. This will give them a practical use of the principles of grammar and the rules of syntax. Let them begin with narratives, or the writing in journals of thoughts and facts derived from the teacher, or from other sources. This we especially recommend, as not only a means of securing valuable information, but as leading them to a knowledge of the proper structure of words into sentences as the vehicle of thought.

Besides, writing composition affords excellent opportunities for testing and increasing their attainments in spelling, punctuation and penmanship.

This study, teaching the art of speaking and writing our

noble language with propriety—what part of education can be more useful, or remunerative? What should attract more strongly? And yet, how many in our schools, who may be ciphering in some of the advanced chapters of mathematics, (which, we concede, is highly important in its proper place,) cannot write a letter of business or friendship, in fair penmanship, or without grammatical blunders, or errors in respect to punctuation—which aids in the expression of thought as much as the words themselves. We earnestly hope this branch of study, in the next and coming years, will receive from scholars and teachers, its full appreciation.

Methods in Geography.

It is common in schools, to hear little else in this branch but a dry rehearsal of words in the text-book. But this mere committing words to memory, for the sake of reciting them to the teacher, without any effort on his part to awaken thought and inquiry in respect to the features of the earth's surface, and the reasons of the phenomena brought to view, is of little practical value. This mere rehearsal of words from memory, we are satisfied, is in most cases attended with no clear idea of things. The words, for the most part, pass through the mind, leaving it empty as before. To abolish this method for a more excellent way, the teacher must be thoroughly acquainted with this science, in its principles and divisions, and in the classification of its details; as much so as with the rules of Arithmetic. He must be so familiar with the subject, and all its parts, as to teach it by topics—requiring the pupils to learn all they can concerning the given topics from the text-book and other sources, and he should then come to the recitation without the book, as they are required to come, and in connection with their statements, give illustrations and start inquiries calculated to excite curiosity, and to make them think about the wonders and beauties with which the world abounds, and which they naturally desire to know. It is important that they be frequently directed to the printed maps, but still more, that they be taught to draw maps of their own, giving from memory the outlines, divisions and chief characteristics of countries and states; and, that they then be fully questioned in all the parts and aspects of the work.

Let this plan be pursued, and Geography would not be the dry and distasteful study that now it too often is. It would be found fraught with most interesting and lasting instruction to the youthful mind and heart. A similar method was adopted in some of our schools, the past year, with very gratifying results. That it may be universal, is our earnest desire.

Vocal Music.

This, as a general exercise, has been practiced to some extent, during the year, and we strongly recommend its more general culture in the school-room, especially when the teacher can lead in the exercise. We are fully convinced that it is an efficient method of promoting the welfare of schools, by being highly conducive to cheerfulness, health, and all the better feelings of our nature, as well as to the proper modulation and compass of the voice. Nothing seems better adapted to aid in relieving the tedium arising from fixed position, and continued application to study; and to prepare the mind for renewed efforts. Our experience has taught us that the teacher is every way aided in his work, where singing is practiced; but that he "might as well expend his direct efforts upon carved wooden images of children, as upon scholars after the mind is tired out."

Physical Training.

While earnestly engaged in efforts for the advancement of our children in intellectual attainments, their physical education must by no means be overlooked. Health, it should be remembered, is essential to vigorous progress in knowledge, to efficient usefulness, or even the enjoyment of any of the blessings of life; and the possession of it depends on knowing and observing its laws. To disregard these, in our zealous endeavors to educate the mind, is a most destructive policy, as the annals of youthful suffering and mortality sadly testify. Let us remember that the object of our educational system is to produce, so far as human agency can do it, sound minds in healthful bodies.

Teachers should exercise a vigilant care for the preservation of the health of their pupils—by maintaining the proper cleanliness of the school-room; by the regulation of its temperature, to

avoid the extremes of heat and cold; by its suitable ventilation, so that the pupils shall not inhale a noxious atmosphere; and by training them to habits of erect position in their seats, and proper attitudes in all their movements in the school-room and elsewhere.

Moreover, Gymnastic or Calisthenic exercises may be introduced to great advantage. Those who were present at the examinations of the High school, could not have failed to be highly gratified in witnessing the physical exercises in which the pupils had been trained. The time devoted to them, each term, was not taken from hours allotted to study, nor attended with much expense.

But the system of Free Gymnastics, requiring neither implements nor cost, and more susceptible of general application, we consider more highly useful, especially in Primary schools, in relieving the tediousness and monotony of the ordinary routine, and promoting health and bodily vigor. And it is an auspicious fact, that this method of physical training occupies so large a share of the public attention, and is being made in Normal and other seminaries, an important part of the education of those who are to become instructors in our common schools.

Moral Culture.

The fact should not be lost sight of, that our system of public education contemplates the cultivation of refined manners and virtuous character, not less than the mental and physical improvement of our youth. And to the achievement of such culture, the laws of the State require that "all instructors of the young shall exert their best endeavors." Denominational peculiarities are not to be introduced in the school-room; but "the principles of virtue and piety," as taught in the Divine Oracles, are to be there inculcated. Otherwise, our common school system—exert ourselves as we may for intellectual progress—will come far short of its object. On the training of the young to habits of moral virtue, the safety and welfare of society, as well as their individual happiness, depend.

Let teachers then fully and practically recognize the duties imposed on them by the laws of the Commonwealth. Let them habitually teach their pupils the radical distinction be-

tween the right and the wrong in human feeling and conduct; seek to enlighten and educate the conscience; to guard them by example and precept, against all that is vulgar and discourteous in manners, petulant or harsh in temper, profane or untruthful in speech, base or wicked in action; and to stimulate their aspirations and efforts to the practice of all those qualities that elevate and ennoble man.

Let parents and Committees insist on the selection of such teachers as combine moral with literary qualifications, and then give them their confidence. In every appropriate way make them feel that they have your sympathy, support and co-operation. This will add greatly to their encouragement, power, and success.

All which is respectfully submitted,

BAALIS SANFORD,
EDWARD O. GROVER,
School Committee.

East Bridgewater, Feb. 29, 1864.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Number of District.	Names of Teachers.	Number of Scholars.	Average attendance.	Number under 5 years of age.	Number over 15 years of age.	Length of School in months.	Wages of Teachers per month.	Term.
							$	
1	*High School.*							
	John G. Adams	63	57		35	2½	50	Summer
	Edmund W. Nutter	48	40		30	2¾	45	Fall.
	N. C. Scoville	50	42		25	"	48	Winter.
	Intermediate.							
	Lucy M. Loring	61	50		1	2¾	20	Summer.
		51	38			"	"	Fall.
	George T. Ford	60	45			2½	"	Winter.
	East Primary.	59	41	7		3	16	Summer.
	Mary E. Ryder	50	34			2½	"	Fall.
		45	32	1		2½	"	Winter.
	North Primary.	65	45	4		3	"	Summer.
	Mary E. Trow	"	"	"		2½	"	Fall.
		51	43	1		"	"	Winter.
	West Primary.	53	40	7		3	"	Summer.
	Kate M. Noyes	60	48	4		2½	"	Fall.
		55	39			"	"	Winter.
2..	Mary F. Wood	45	33	3	1	4¼	20	Summer.
		43	36		8	3¼	24	Winter.
3	Mary K. Alden	86	66	3	4	4½	32	Summer.
	Mary E. Joy, *Assist.*	78	60	1	10	3	12	Winter.
4	*Primary Department.*							
	M. C. Pratt	51	41	3		2½	24	Summer.
		48	38	1		4	"	Winter.
	Grammar Department.							
	Thomas H. West	44	35			2½	30	Summer.
		46	32			4	"	Winter.
5..	Eudora Sanford	40	36	6	3	2½	25	Summer.
		38	33	3	4	2¾	"	Fall.
		32	27		4	2¼	"	Winter.
6	Lucy J. Perkins	40	32	1	1	2¾	19	Summer.
		40	31	1		2½	"	Fall.
	Edward O. Grover	50	39		12	2¼	40	Winter.
7..	Lewis E. Noyes	53	46	2	4	4½	36	Summer.
		42	34	2	4	2¼	44	Winter.
10	Deborah S. Thayer	36	28	1	1	4	25	Summer.
	George F. Hayward	42	27	3	2	3	29	Winter.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SELECTMEN AND OVERSEERS OF THE POOR

OF THE TOWN OF

EAST BRIDGEWATER,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING, FEB. 28, 1865,

ALSO THE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

FOR THE YEAR 1864–5.

BOSTON:
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN & SON, 42 CONGRESS STREET.
1865.

SELECTMEN'S REPORT.

The Selectmen of the Town of East Bridgewater submit the following Report of Receipts and Expenditures of said Town, for the year ending February 28, 1865.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE AT THE ANNUAL MARCH MEETING, 1864.

Voted, To raise twenty-five hundred dollars for the support of schools.

Voted, To raise one thousand dollars for the support of the poor.

Voted, To raise eight hundred and fifty dollars for the repair of roads, bridges and culverts.

Voted, To raise two hundred dollars for clearing roads from snow.

Voted, To raise one thousand dollars for incidental expenses and abatement of taxes.

Voted, To raise eight hundred dollars for the payment of Town Officers and Committees.

Voted, To raise twenty-five hundred dollars for the payment of Town debts and interest.

Voted, To raise six thousand dollars for the payment of bounties to fill the Town quota.

Voted, To raise twelve hundred dollars to meet the discount on taxes.

RECAPITULATION.

Support of Schools,	$2,500 00
Support of the Poor,	1,000 00
Repair of Roads, Bridges and Culverts,	850 00
Clearing Roads from Snow,	200 00
Incidental Expenses and abatement of Taxes,	1,000 00
Payment of Town Officers and Committees,	800 00
Payment of Town Debts and Interest,	2,500 00
Payment of Bounties to fill Quota,	6,000 00
To meet Discount on Taxes,	1,200 00
	$ 16,050 00

Voted, To assess in a tax upon the polls and estates of the Town, the sum of sixteen thousand and fifty dollars.

Voted, To raise two thousand dollars as a specific tax, to be expended in labor on the highway, and the highway surveyors to be collectors of said tax.

At a subsequent Legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of said Town, held August 1st,

Voted, To raise the sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars (in addition to the six thousand dollars already voted and assessed) for the payment of bounties to volunteers, to fill the Town quota, and assess the same on the polls and estates in the assessment of 1865.

EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLS, FOR 1864–5.

Union District Nos. 1, 8 *and* 9.—Scholars, 310.

Their proportion of money for 1864,		$974 48
Balance due from last year,		189 71
		$1,164 19
Paid N. C. Scovell, for teaching,	$123 75	
" Hosea Kingman, "	123 75	
" G. W. Lawrence, "	285 00	
" Eudora Sanford, "	105 00	
" Sarah G. Hinkley, "	150 00	
" Mary E. Ryder, "	140 00	
" Lucia M. Harris, "	180 00	
" Mary S. Osborne, "	45 00	
Balance due from treasury,	11 69	
		$1,164 19

District No. 2.—Scholars, 52.

Their proportion of money for 1864,		$209 39
Balance due from last year,		42 21
		$251 60
Paid Ellis W. Holmes, for teaching,	$84 00	
" Julia E. Soper, "	25 00	
" Thomas H. West, "	120 00	
" Contingent expenses,	20 00	
Balance due from treasury,	2 60	
		$251 60

District No. 3.—Scholars, 80.

Their proportion of money for 1864,		$271 46
Paid Simeon J. Dunbar, for teaching,	$193 00	
" Mary D. Forbes, "	42 00	
" Contingent expenses,	11 72	
Balance due from treasury,	24 74	
		$271 46

District No. 4.—Scholars, 117.

Their proportion of money for 1864,		$356 19
Paid Elighta A. Dean, for teaching,	$185 25	
" Harriet G. Josselyn,	144 00	
" Contingent expenses,	29 33	
		$358 58
Overdrawn,		2 39
		$356 19

District No. 5.—Scholars, 46.

Their proportion of money for 1864,		$193 65
Balance due from last year,		1 29
		$194 94
Paid Mary Whitmarsh, for teaching,	$46 00	
" Mary S. Osborne, "	40 25	
" Contingent expenses,	17 88	
Balance due from treasury,	90 81	
		$194 94

District No. 6.—Scholars, 54.

Their proportion of money for 1864,		$211 97
Balance due from last year,		87 55
		$299 52
Paid Mary E. Wood, for teaching,	$100 00	
" Edward O. Grover, "	80 00	
" Contingent expenses,	34 58	
Balance due from treasury,	84 94	
		$299 52

District No. 7.—Scholars, 63.

Their proportion of money for 1864,			$232 58
Paid overdrawn last year,	$28 76		
" L. E. Noyes, for teaching,	224 75		
		$253 51	
Overdrawn,		20 93	
		$232 58	

District No. 10.—Scholars, 42.

Their proportion of money for 1864,			$184 49
Paid overdrawn last year,	$ 68		
" Annie E. Thompson, for teaching,	48 00		
" Lucy A. Cushman, "	44 00		
" Boarding teachers,	73 00		
" Contingent expenses,	19 00		
		$184 68	
Overdrawn,		19	
		$184 49	

Joseph Foster.—1 Scholar.

His proportion of money for 1864,	$4 57		
Balance due from last year,	4 76		
		$9 33	
Paid teaching in Halifax,		$9 33	

Cyrus Monroe, Jr.—1 Scholar.

His proportion of money for 1864,	$4 57
Paid teaching in Halifax,	$4 57

Edward Y. Hayward.—1 Scholar.

His proportion of money for 1864,	$4 57
Paid teaching in North Bridgewater,	$4 57

Orlando Alger.—1 Scholar.

His proportion of money for 1864,	$4 57	
Balance due from last year,	4 76	
		$9 33
Paid teaching in North Bridgewater,		$9 33

EXPENSES OF SUPPORTING THE POOR.

TOWN GRANT $1,000.

ALMSHOUSE ACCOUNT.

Dr.

Inventory, February 28, 1864,	$1,432 23	
Cash on hand Feb. 28, 1864.	77 61	
Due from sundry persons,	167 89	
Interest on farm,	300 00	
Interest on stock and furniture,	29 70	
Warden's salary,	295 83	
Paid sundry persons for supplies,	959 06	
		$3,262 32

Cr.

Inventory, February 28, 1865,	$2,521 20	
Cash on hand, Feb. 28, 1865,	29 76	
Due from sundry persons	43 96	
Labor by warden and inmates repairing out-building,	22 06	
Labor by warden and inmates cutting wood on Curtis' lot,	84 00	
		$2,700 98
Cost of supporting poor at the house,		$561 34

Whole number of paupers during the year,	14
Average number during the year,	7½
Present number at the house,	8
Average cost per week for support,	$1 44

EXPENSES OUT OF THE HOUSE.

Paid for the support of			Mrs. Deborah Bates and children,		$100 00
"	"	"	Mrs. L. Keith, Jr.,	"	125 31
"	"	"	Mrs. L. S. Hathaway,	"	33 50
"	"	"	Mrs. P. Osborn, Jr.	"	51 43
"	"	"	Mrs. H. Robinson,	"	36 88
"	"	"	Mrs. William Osborne,	"	96 15
"	"	"	Mrs. Z. Sturtevant,	"	171 18
"	"	"	Mrs. M. B. Maine,	"	58 50
"	"	"	Nahum Ramsdall and family,		131 85
"	"	"	Orrin Parris and family,		27 00
"	"	"	Edward Sharp and family,		86 25
"	"	"	Oliver Sharp,		52 00
"	"	"	James B. Young,		5 00
"	"	"	Rufus K. Osborne's child,		6 00
"	"	"	Sybil P. Dunbar,		59 42
"	"	"	Lucina Mitchell,		25 00
"	"	"	Sarah A. Chamberlain,		41 50
"	"	"	Nancy Orcutt,		14 00
"	City of New Bedford, support of Melissa Mitchell,				14 18
					$1,135 15

ROADS, BRIDGES AND CULVERTS.

TOWN GRANT, $850.00

Paid	Charles H. Goss, work on road,		$50 00
"	Leonard Hill,	"	6 83
"	Isaac Brown,	"	5 74
"	Charles A. Latham,	"	3 00
"	John Bill,	"	3 33
"	Eliab Latham,	"	32 50
"	Simeon Richmond,	"	14 11
"	Isaac Nutter,	"	4 56
"	Galen Willis, work on bridge and culvert,		78 78
"	Merritt Jenkins,	"	3 98
"	John B. Thayer,	"	6 25
"	Zenas W. Sturtevant,	"	4 00
"	John Lubee,	"	2 00

Paid	William Reed, work on bridge and culvert,	.	$4 00
"	Elbridge G. Lyon, "	.	1 67
"	Simeon G. Whitmarsh, "	.	1 67
"	Martin Beals, "	.	2 00
"	John B. Porter, "	.	2 83
"	Cephas A. Porter, "	.	9 67
"	Horace M. Peck, gravel	. . .	4 95
"	Waldo Hayward, "	. . .	2 16
"	Galen Allen, "	. . .	3 12
"	Seth Bryant, "	. . .	13 32
"	Asa T. Whitman, "	. . .	5 58
"	Charles A. Latham, "	. . .	1 80
"	Nathaniel W. French, "	. . .	4 00
"	John F. Steingard, "	. . .	84
"	Benj. M. Ackerman, "	. . .	7 24
"	Joseph Chamberlain, stone,	. . .	12 50
"	Samuel G. Alden, lumber,	. . .	9 55
"	Charles W. Tiddall, iron,	. . .	1 25
"	Bartlett R. Alden, spikes,	. . .	1 21
"	E. B. Iron Co. cinder,	. . .	58 41
			$362 85

EXPENSE OF CLEARING THE ROADS FROM SNOW.

TOWN GRANT, $200.

Paid	Mark P. Hudson,		$1 50
"	Josiah Hathaway,		60
			$2 10

BOUNTY PAID VOLUNTEERS.

TOWN GRANT, $14,500.

Names.	Term of service.	Amount.
Ashley Abel S., . . .	one year, . . .	$125 00
Almon, David, . . .	three years, . .	125 00
Baker, Alexis, . . .	three years, . .	125 00
Brett, Algernon S. . .	three years, . .	125 00
Bearce, Anthony J. . .	three years, . .	125 00
Brown, Henry, . . .	three years, . .	125 00

Names.	Term of service.	Amount.
Brown, Henry T.	one year,	$ 125 00
Brown, William,	three years,	125 00
Brown, John,	three years,	125 00
Brown, T. S., Jr.	one year,	125 00
Burgess, Henry C.	one year,	125 00
Bowman, Benj. F.	one year,	125 00
Bowman, Charles F.	one year,	125 00
Berry, Patrick,	one year,	125 00
Benjamin, Herman,	three years,	125 00
Bates, Samuel A.	one year,	125 00
Copeland, Almer P.	one year,	125 00
Coughlin, Bartholomew,	three years,	125 00
Cleland, Charles,	three years,	125 00
Cotton, Dennet,	three years,	125 00
Crocker, Elbridge,	one year,	125 00
Connor, James,	three years,	125 00
Clark, James,	three years,	125 00
Cavin, Patrick,	three years,	125 00
Corcoran, Timothy,	one year,	125 00
Conter, William T.	three years,	125 00
Currin, William,	one year,	125 00
Crone, William,	three years,	125 00
Davis, Freeman,	three years,	125 00
Dyer, George H.	three years,	125 00
Elbin, David,	one year,	125 00
Estus, James,	three years,	125 00
Flagg, Charles W.	three years,	125 00
Flagg, Francis R.	one year,	125 00
Field, Edward F.	one year,	125 00
Fuller, Ezra T.	one year,	125 00
Fisher, George L.	three years,	125 00
Farwell, Joseph J.	three years,	125 00
Failing, John C.	three years,	125 00
Gould, Charles,	three years,	125 00
Griffin, Patrick,	three years,	125 00
Grosvenor, Silas N.	three years,	125 00
Holton, Eli,	three years,	125 00
Hollis, George,	three years,	125 00
Harden, Henry C.	one year,	125 00
Howland, John O.	one year,	125 00
Holmes, John,	three years,	125 00
Holden, Robertus J.	three years,	125 00
Jackson, Andrew,	one year,	125 00

Names.	Term of service.	Amount.
James, David,	three years,	$ 125 00
Jones, Hillard,	three years,	125 00
Kenney, George W.	one year,	125 00
Kaler, James,	one year,	125 00
Kinsley, Thomas,	three years,	125 00
Lehr, Anthony,	three years,	125 00
Lakin, Charles,	one year,	125 00
Lawton, Edward,	three years,	125 00
Long, Francis,	three years,	125 00
Lincoln, David H.	one year,	125 00
Maze, Andrew J.	three years,	125 00
Murphy, Charles,	three years,	125 00
Murphy, William,	three years,	125 00
Mahony, Dennis,	one year,	125 00
Monroe, George M.	one year,	125 00
Mitchell, Gerry,	three years,	125 00
Milton, John,	three years,	125 00
Martin, John S.	three years,	125 00
McArvin, John,	three years,	125 00
McKenney, Barnard,	one year,	125 00
McMahon, Michael,	three years,	125 00
McNulty, Martin,	three years,	125 00
McDully, James,	three years,	125 00
Mann, Samuel W.	one year,	125 00
Nourse, Charles A.	three years,	125 00
Nutterville, Richard,	three years,	125 00
Osborne Eliab N.	three years,	125 00
O'Brien, William,	three years,	125 00
O'Neil, William,	three years,	125 00
Plews, John,	three years,	125 00
Peppard, Patrick,	three years,	125 00
Peters, William,	three years,	125 00
Petrerie, William,	three years,	125 00
Peterson, William,	three years,	125 00
Quinn, James,	three years,	125 00
Quinninn Alex.	three years,	125 00
Redding, John,	three years,	125 00
Ryan, John,	three years,	125 00
Revis, Leonard,	three years,	125 00
Rice, Michael,	three years,	125 00
Ripley, Horace A.	three years,	125 00
Round, William F.	one year,	125 00
Russell, Thomas,	three years,	125 00

Names.	Term of service.	Amount.
Slattery, Daniel,	three years,	$ 125 00
Scofield, Peter,	three years,	125 00
Spooner, Jacob P.	one year,	125 00
Smith, Reuben B. P.	one year,	125 00
Springfield, William,	three years,	125 00
Sheridan, William,	three years,	125 00
Towle, Augustine,	three years,	125 00
Talbot, Christopher,	three years,	125 00
Tinkham, David L.	three years,	125 00
Thurlow, Jeremiah D.	three years,	125 00
Thorp, Joshua,	one year,	125 00
Trimble, John,	one year,	125 00
Thompson, Lysander M.	one year,	125 00
Tillson, Mercer V.	three years,	125 00
Wagner, Andrew J.	three years,	125 00
Wright, Charles,	three years,	125 00
Wilson, Charles,	three years,	125 00
Whitman, Asa W.	one year,	125 00
Wood, George W.	one year,	125 00
Winsor, George H.	one year,	125 00
Walsh, James,	three years,	125 00

STATE AID,

From January 1, 1864, *to January* 1, 1865.

Allen, Charles E., wife,	$ 51 28
Andrews, George W., father and mother,	18 00
Aldrich, Stillman, wife and two children,	144 00
Adams, Watson F., father and mother,	82 64
Brett, Algernon S., mother,	52 00
Burgess, Bertrand, father and mother,	85 00
Bowman, Charles F., wife and three children,	52 40
Bennett, Eleazer C., wife and child,	61 40
Bryant, John, wife and two children,	144 00
Brown, John E., father and mother,	104 00
Blanchard, Wm. W., wife and two children,	144 00
Brown, Wm. H., wife and two children,	12 00
Coughlin, Bartholomew, wife,	37 00
Crocker, Elbridge, wife and child,	72 00
Chamberlain, Francis B., wife and four children,	55 00
Cotton, Dennett, wife and three children,	116 00

Cook, Joshua, wife,	$52 00
Cushing, Joseph W., wife and three children,	84 00
Carroll, John, wife,	52 00
Connor, James, wife and four children,	115 60
Curtis, Minot S., father and mother,	44 00
Corcoran, Timothy, father,	16 00
Carter, Wm. T., wife and three children,	45 60
Drake, Charles, wife and two children,	144 00
Dyar, George R., father and mother,	26 00
Dunlap, John, wife and child,	104 00
Eddy, Allen P., father and mother,	104 00
Ellis, Elihu T., wife,	52 00
Edson, George A. father and mother,	104 00
Edson, Seth R., wife and three children,	60 00
Flagg, Charles W., mother,	52 00
Flagg, Francis R., wife,	17 56
Fuller, Ezra T., wife and two children,	16 40
Field, Edward F., wife and child,	12 00
Flynn, John, wife and four children,	144 00
French, Tolman, wife and two children,	94 00
French, William H., father and mother,	104 00
Fullerton, William H., wife and child,	104 00
Foster, Samuel, wife and child,	47 40
Gould, Henry K., mother,	21 56
Gammon, Leonard F., father and mother,	52 00
Gurney, Seth P., father and mother,	104 00
Hall, Augustus F., wife and child,	94 00
Holmes, Alonzo L., wife and two children,	144 00
Harris, Arthur, father and mother,	60 00
Hayward, Benj. L., father and mother,	104 00
Hayward, Josiah E., wife,	22 00
Hoyt, Daymon, wife and child,	44 00
Hartford, Evina, father and mother,	87 12
Hudson, Galen O., mother,	52 00
Hudson, John, wife and three children,	120 00
Harden, Henry C., father and mother,	42 00
Harden, Noah T., father,	26 00
Harden, Nahum F., wife and child,	104 00
Hill, Isaac F., wife and child,	52 00
Howland, John O., wife and four children,	48 00
Johnson, Augustus, wife and child,	17 84
Johnson, James G., wife and three children,	144 00
Jaquith, Charles W., wife and four children,	144 00
Josselyn William W., wife and two children,	51 00
Keen, Aaron M., wife and child,	104 00

Kingman, Francis M., child,	$ 25 00
Kingman, James, wife and child,	44 00
Keith, Thomas, father and mother,	104 00
Leach, Alonzo W., wife and child,	104 00
Lehr, Anthony, wife and five children,	93 60
Lakin, Charles, mother,	17 42
Lincoln, Matthew W., wife and child,	104 00
Lincoln, Isaac H., wife and child,	32 00
Lincoln, Wm. B., father and mother,	103 84
Maze, Andrew J., wife and six children,	93 60
Mc Kenney, Bernard, wife and two children,	54 40
Mc Carter, Charles, wife and three children,	144 00
Mahony, Dennis, mother,	16 28
Morse, Geo. H., wife and child,	44 00
Marston, Nymphas W., wife and four children,	138 80
Maine, William H., wife,	9 00
Murphy, William, three children,	91 60
Mitchell, William S., wife, child and mother,	139 00
Osborne, Edward S., father and mother,	52 00
Osborne, Eliab N., wife and child,	46 00
Osborne, Henry A., mother and five sisters,	113 00
O'Brien, William, wife and three children,	44 80
Packard, Alpheus, father and mother,	74 00
Packard, Edmond T., wife and two children,	144 00
Porter, Calvin, wife and four children,	74 00
Porter, Isaac R., wife and four children,	106 40
Porter John, wife and child,	84 00
Pratt, Ebenezer H., mother,	9 00
Quinn, James, wife and two children,	45 20
Quigley, Patrick, wife,	38 00
Ripley, Horace A., mother,	52 00
Richmond, Josiah, wife and two children,	84 00
Revis, Leonard, three children,	90 80
Randall, Seth L., wife,	52 00
Round, William F., wife and child,	64 00
Sharp, Alonzo, father,	39 00
Shaw, Charles F., wife and four children,	87 60
Shaw, Ira C., wife and three children,	7 20
Shaw, Wm. M., wife and two children,	144 00
Steingard, Daniel N., father and mother,	104 00
Steingard, Joseph A., wife,	33 42
Steingard, John F., Jr., wife,	35 00
Slattery, Daniel, wife and child,	25 00
Sylvester, John, wife,	52 00
Spooner, Jacob P., wife and two children,	46 20

Sampson, Wm. S., wife and four childen,	$137 60
Springfield, William, wife and four children,	45 20
Towle, Augustus, wife and three children,	93 60
Trow, George H., mother,	13 00
Thomas, Isaac S., wife,	30 00
Tinkham, Sylvanus, wife and child,	104 00
Underwood, James O., wife and four children,	144 00
Vickey, Augustus B., wife and three children,	144 00
Wagner, Andrew J., wife and three children,	91 60
Whitman, Asa W., father and mother,	33 40
White, Cushing, wife and two children,	144 00
White, Nehemiah, wife and two children,	144 00
Winsor, Eldridge, wife and child,	44 00
Wheeler, George A., wife,	52 00
Wood, George W., wife and four children,	43 20
Wilder, James, mother and four sisters,	32 00
Williams, John, mother,	37 70
	$8,834 96
Amount paid in January and February, 1865—	1,611 75
	$10,446 71
Less amount not to be reimbursed by the State—	66 30
	$10,380 41

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Town Grant, $1,000.

Paid	T. R. Marvin & Son, print'g town reports and blanks,	$116 20
"	John H. Vosmoss, for repairing Town House,	24 49
"	Alfred Griffin, for recruiting purposes,	33 32
"	Calvin Reed, " "	18 95
"	Robert C. Keith, " "	7 00
"	Francis Worcester, " "	375 00
"	George Bryant, " "	69 06
"	B. W. Harris, " "	60 00
"	James L. Washburn, military services in '61	30 00
"	Alfred Worthington, " " '61	30 00
"	Emery Jaquith, " " '61	28 14
"	Isaac N. Bourne, " " '61	30 00
"	Francis M. Kingman, " " '61	30 00
"	Nymphus W. Marston, " " '61	30 00
"	Clark Wentworth, painting guide boards,	3 75

Paid	Charles Thompson, expressing,	$6 58
"	Isaac N. Nutter, books for schools,	5 32
"	Joseph Chamberlain, surveying,	1 50
"	George Bryant, books and blanks,	10 20
"	Labor and materials for repairing out building at Almshouse,	194 19
"	Robert Curtis, for standing wood for Poor,	191 00
"	George Bryant, stationery, postage and revenue stamps,	15 85
"	George Bryant, Railroad fare and expenses,	10 77
"	Telegraph despatch,	1 00
"	Samuel P. Allen, recording military statistics,	16 40
"	Bartlett R. Alden, hiring money and expenses,	46 21
"	Jarvis Burrell, printing posters,	6 40
"	For abatement of taxes in 1863 and 1864,	658 18
		$2,049 51

TOWN OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

Town Grant, $800.

Paid	Edward O. Grover, School Committee, '63,	$48 50
"	Charles A. Latham, Selectman, '63,	1 50
"	George Bryant, "	118 50
"	Galen Willis, "	23 75
"	Isaac Nutter, "	33 25
"	George Bryant, Assessor,	136 50
"	Galen Willis, "	8 50
"	Isaac Nutter, "	12 41
"	George Bryant, Overseer of the Poor,	10 50
"	Galen Willis, " "	9 67
"	Isaac Nutter, " "	11 50
"	Baalis Sanford, School Committee,	56 90
"	William H. Osborne, " "	46 25
"	Edward W. Nutter, " "	24 75
"	Isaac N. Nutter, Town Clerk,	42 62
"	Bartlett R. Alden, Collector,	218 86
"	Bartlett R. Alden, Constable,	11 50
"	Sidney Packard, Sexton,	84 10
		$899 56

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Paid for schooling,	$2,721 61
" " support of poor,	1,696 49
" " incidental expenses,	2,049 51
" " State aid to families,	10,446 71
" " repairing roads, bridges and culverts,	362 85
" " Town officers and Committees,	899 56
" " clearing the roads from snow,	2 10
" Bounties,	14,125 00
	$32,303 83

DEBTS.

We find that the town owes the following sums:—

Bonds,	$22,600 00
Notes on time and on demand,	13,881 41
Due the several school districts,	212 20
Unsettled accounts and interest, estimated,	200 00
Outstanding orders,	415 50
	$37,309 11

CREDITS.

Available means for paying the above amount:

Due from the State, on account of aid furnished volunteers' families,	$10,380 41
Due from B. R. Alden, Treasurer and Collector,	6,087 72
" Town of Plymouth, for support of paupers,	723 56
" " Lakeville, " "	138 25
" " Nantucket, " "	24 50
Wood standing and cut on Curtis lot,	225 00
	$17,579 44
Balance against the Town,	19,729 67
	$37,309 11

All of which is respectfully submitted,

GEORGE BRYANT,
GALEN WILLIS,
ISAAC NUTTER,
Selectmen of East Bridgewater.

February 28, 1865.

ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT.

Amount of Real Estate, assessed May 1, 1864,	$ 838,003 00
Amount of Personal Estate assessed, May 1, 1864,	215,879 00
Total,	$ 1,053,882 00

Per cent on true value, one cent and nine mills on the dollar, for State, County and Town Taxes. Poll tax, $2.00. Number of Polls, 900. Number of Dwelling Houses, 567. Number of Cows, 401. Number of Horses, 273. Number of Sheep, 7. Number of Acres of Land, 11,390.

Town grant, (combined,)	$ 16,050 00
State Tax,	4,080 00
County Tax,	1,411 57
Overlayings,	282 19
Total amount assessed and committed,	$ 21,823 76
Delinquency in highway taxes for 1863,	62 68
Assessed since committed,	5 64
	$ 21,892 08

GEORGE BRYANT,
GALEN WILLIS,
ISAAC NUTTER,
Assessors of East Bridgewater.

February 28, 1865.

REPORT OF TOWN TREASURER.

BARTLETT R. ALDEN, *Treasurer and Collector, in account with Town.*

DR.

1864.—FEB. 28.	
To balance of taxes and cash on hand,	$ 8,443 99
Commitment of taxes for 1864,	21,829 40
" " highway delinquency for 1863,	62 68
Cash from State Treasurer, in aid of volunteers' families,	9,316 00
" " for recruiting expenses,	349 83
" " " corporation tax,	471 19
" " " school fund for 1864,	152 49
" Town of Abington, refunded for bounties,	600 00
" " Lakeville, for support of paupers,	93 62
" " Bridgewater, " "	14 00
" N. Waterman, warden Almshouse,	100 00
" S. N. Grosvenor, bounty refunded,	125 00
" J. A. Holmes, "	125 00
Cash borrowed on Town notes,	16,550 00
Damage done Town Hall,	30 00
Damage and fine done by dog,	10 00
Sale of old lumber,	3 28
	$ 58,276 48

CR.

1865.—Feb. 28.		
By cash paid Town Bonds,		$ 2,400 00
" " " Notes,		8,725 50
" " Interest on Bonds,		992 50
" " " " Notes,		770 70
" State tax,		$ 4,080 00
" County tax,		1,411 57
" State Treasurer, bounties for three men,		375 00
" Selectmen's orders,		31,632 72
By discount on taxes,		1,800 77
		$ 52,188 76
Balance of uncollected taxes,	$ 1,875 68	
Cash on hand,	4,212 04	
		6,087 72
		$ 58,276 48

B. R. ALDEN, *Treasurer.*

East Bridgewater, February 28, 1865.

We the undersigned have this day settled with B. R. Alden, Treasurer, and find the items of his account properly entered and vouched for, and hereby certify that the above is a true abstract thereof.

GEORGE BRYANT,
GALEN WILLIS,
ISAAC NUTTER,
Selectmen of East Bridgewater.

February 28, 1865.

REPORT OF THE TOWN HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Cr.

By cash received of sundry persons for use of house,	$120 50

Dr.

To cash paid for labor and grading yard,	$15 32
" " " fuel,	9 88
" " " oil and wicking,	27 74
" " " repairing settees,	19 09
" " " stove pipe,	7 15
" " " setting glass, &c.	3 33
" " " cleaning and care of house,	34 50
Balance of cash on hand,	3 49
	$120 50

ISAAC NUTTER,
For the Committee.

February 28, 1865.

THOMAS ROGERS, *Agent, in Account with* EAST BRIDGEWATER.

Cr.

By Cash paid for liquors from Feb. 24, 1864, to Feb. 3, 1865,	$4,784 09
By Cash paid for Agent's salary,	100 00
" " License,	25 00
" " duty on liquors,	33 60
" " truckage, &c.	23 11
	$4,965 80
To Cash received for liquors, from Feb. 24, 1864, to Feb. 3, 1865,	4,932 20
Balance due Agent,	$33 60

TOWN LIQUOR AGENCY.

Cr.

Feb. 3, 1865. By stock on hand,	$1,088 12

Dr.

To stock on hand, Feb. 24, 1864,	$316 86	
" debt due State Agent, Feb. 3, 1865,	510 15	
" balance due Agent,	33 60	
		$860 61
Balance of profit for the year,		$227 51

INTENTIONS OF MARRIAGE,

Recorded in East Bridgewater, during the year 1864.

Jan. 7.—Charles W. Siddall, of E. Bridgewater, and Lucy M. Loring, of Malden.
" 9.—John Murphy and Ellen McCarty, both of East Bridgewater.
" 9.—Michael Hennessey and Catharine White, both of East Bridgewater.
" 17.—William Parker and Ellen Murphy, both of East Bridgewater.
" 28.—Otis Kingman and Elizabeth A. Howard, both of East Bridgewater.
Feb. 6.—Eliab N. Osborne, of East Bridgewater, and Sarah Roberts Clark, of Middleboro'.
" 17.—David Roach, of Bridgewater, and Bridget Bean, of East Bridgewater.
" 27.—Jason E. Stetson, of East Bridgewater, and Cynthia E. Whitcomb, of Middleboro'.
March 19.—Thomas Herman West, of Randolph, and Catharine M. Noyes, of East Bridgewater.
April 4.—Philander Pratt, of E. Bridgewater, and Bethia Spooner, of Bridgewater.
" 11.—John Hernon and Mary Feherty, both of East Bridgewater.
" 20.—George Russell Dyer and Helen M. Whitman, both of East Bridgewater.
" 22.—Mark Phillips, of E. Bridgewater, and Susan S. Wilbar, of Bridgewater.
May 20.—Joshua H. Spear, of Quincy, and Susan S. Delano, of East Bridgewater.
" 24.—Herman Hewett, of North Bridgewater, and Sarah B. Severance, of East Bridgewater.
June 11.—Alden N. Clark, of Augusta, Me., and Rebecca Sumner, of E. Bridgewater.
" 19.—Ambrose E. Barnard, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Augusta A. Davenport, of East Bridgewater.
" 20.—Otis Lewis, of Boston, and Frances M. Alden, of East Bridgewater.
" 28.—John C. Rhodes and Sarah B. Perrigo, both of East Bridgewater.
July 20.—David Clark and Lora Le Fevre, both of East Bridgewater.
Aug. 23.—Samuel Shaw and Anna W. English, both of East Bridgewater.
" 27.—John T. Sampson, of E. Bridgewater, and Olive H. Richmond, of Scituate.
Sept. 5.—James Murray, of Abington, and Catharine Hawks, of East Bridgewater.
Oct. 4.—William H. Johnson and Ellen A. Kingman, both of East Bridgewater.
" 12.—George H. Byram, of East Bridgewater, and Julia A. Crafts, of Boston.
" 21.—Timothy Keith Reed, of East Bridgewater, and Eunice S. Reynolds, of North Bridgewater.
Nov. 1.—Alpheus Packard, of E. Bridgewater, and Jane Anna Ford, of Pembroke.
" 8.—William F. Whitmarsh, of East Bridgewater, and Abby O. Torrence, of Pembroke.
" 8.—L. Mendall Thompson, of Halifax, and Sarah M. Hathaway, of East Bridgewater.
" 19.—Minot S. Curtis and Adaline E. Thompson, both of East Bridgewater.
" 22.—Frederic C. Mann, of Providence, R. I., and Pamelia L. Hill, of East Bridgewater.
" 26.—Coleman Folen and Barbara Costello, both of East Bridgewater.
" 29.—Thaddeus D. Howard and Sarah E. Holmes, both of East Bridgewater.
Dec. 20.—Benjamin H. Fisher, of E. Bridgewater, and Mary A. Howe, of Abington.
" 22.—Caleb S. Churchill, of East Bridgewater, and Mary E. Leavitt, of Bridgewater.
" 24.—Irving Bates and Elizabeth Allen, both of East Bridgewater.

I. N. NUTTER, Town Clerk.

BIRTHS,

Registered in East Bridgewater, during the year 1864.

Males, 30; females, 31;—total, ... 61

I. N. NUTTER, Town Clerk.

Date.	Names.	Age.			Disease.	Remarks.
		YEARS	MOS.	DAYS.		
Jan. 5..	Wesley Forrest Mitchell		6	24	Pneumonia	Son of George T. Mitchell.
" 29..	Helen Maria Perrigo	14	4	22	Consumption	Daughter of James M. Perrigo.
Feb. 27..	Antoinette W. Pratt	6	1	9	Diphtheria	Daughter of Jotham C. Pratt.
March 14..	Addie Jane Scribner	5	5	15	Membranous Croup	Daughter of John H. Scribner.
" 17..	Sally Keith	72	3	14	General Prostration	Wife of Benjamin Keith.
" 20..	Bertrand Burgess	20	9	28	Scarlet Fever	Son of Silas Burgess.
" 26..	Susan Johnson	24	4	21	Liver Complaint	Wife of William H. Johnson.
April 1..	Cornelius Nash	61	11		Apoplexia	
" 14..	Myron F. Wade	...	8	10	Croup	Son of Oliver H. Wade.
" 16..	——— Crowfoot			1		Daughter of Joseph Crowfoot.
" 19..	Sarah Morrill Dearborn	50	6	11	Consumption	
" 24..	Joan Whitman	37	1	7	Cholera Morbus	Daughter of Freedom Whitman, deceased.
" 24..	Betsy Hayward	74	8		Paralysis	
" 25..	Edmund T. Packard	37	3	7	Chronic Diarrhea	
" 28..	William N. Soule	56	1	6	Rupture of Blood Vessel.	
" 29..	Charlotte Robinson	63			Consumption	Widow of Marcus Robinson.
May 9..	Waldo Hayward	69	8	16	Consumption	
" 13..	Constant S. Peterson	28	1	9	Contusion of Foot	
" 16..	Sarah Whitman	84	10		Old Age, Paralysis	
" 17..	Winfield Scott Davenport	7	1	26	Congestion of Brain	Son of John E. Davenport.
" 19..	Amasa Field	74	9	12	Carbuncle	
" 24..	Loring Nash	67	10	6	Consumption	
" 28..	Samuel Sever	78			Old Age	
" 29..	Carrie Frances Beaton		2	2		Daughter of James W. Beaton.
" 30..	Simeon Curtis	66	7	15	Injuries received by a fall.	
" 31..	David Brown	78	6	2	Apoplectic Fit	
June 4..	William H. Bates	47	10	2	Paralytic Shock	
" 9..	Dolly Alden	73		22	Lung Complaint	
" 9..	John Wade, Jr.	37	9		Consumption	

June	12..	Morton L. Soule	1	6		Membranous Croup	Son of James W. Soule.
"	13..	Sarah W. Smith	27	7	5	Bilious Colic	Wife of David H. Smith.
"	14..	Levi Parker	83	10	15	Old Age	
"	22..	Herbert Bates Allen		11	26	Dropsy of the Head	Son of James S. Allen.
July	8..	Edmund Donahoe	24			Consumption	Son of James Donahoe.
"	15..	George L. Dunbar	32	4	16	Consumption	Son of Lemuel Dunbar.
"	26..	Sarah A. Chamberlain	32			Consumption	Wife of Josiah Chamberlain.
Aug.	3..	James Coughlan	36	10		Consumption	
"	20..	Ann Quigley	65			Consumption	Wife of Patrick Quigley.
"	22..	Oliver G. Whitmarsh	68	2		Cancer	
"	23..	Ida May Mitchell		5	2	Cholera Infantum	Daughter of William S. Mitchell.
"	24..	John Crowley	1	1		Cholera Infantum	Son of Patrick Crowley.
"	24..	Everett A. Burbeck	5	11	13	Drowned	Son of Lucius D. Burbeck.
"	25..	Marcia B. Vaughan	1	11	5	Inflammation of Bowels	Daughter of Nathaniel Vaughan.
"	26..	Josiah Reed	65	5	24	Dropsy	
"	30..	Lizzie A. Johnson	1	3	17	Teething	Daughter of George Johnson.
"	31..	Nathaniel Bessie	29	2		Fever	
Sept.	19..	Scott Sumner	8	4		Scarlet Fever	Son of Martin Sumner.
"	20..	Minnie Florence Edson		8	8	Canker	Daughter of Seth R. Edson.
"	21..	Rachel Allen	93	2	19	Old Age	Widow of David Allen.
"	26..	Florence G. Hayward		2	26	Infantile Debility	Daughter of Edwin Hayward.
"	26..	Bethia Wade	71	1	16	Consumption	Widow of Nicholas Wade.
"	28..	Juliette Simmons	19	11	15	Typhoid Fever	
Oct.	27..	Herbert Robinson	32	8		Consumption	
Nov.	8..	Fanny Neville	1	10		Burned to death	Daughter of Andrew Neville.
"	16..	Lucy Maria Siddall	24	3	14	Congestion of Brain	Wife of Charles W. Siddall.
"	17..	Bridget Noonan	5	1	12	Croup	Daughter of Michael Noonan.
"	18..	William Osborne	45	5	1	Paralysis	
"	25..	Ichabod Nutter	74	11		Apoplexy	
Dec.	5..	Margaret Griffin	65			Consumption	Wife of Michael Griffin.
"	10..	Ezra Edgar Fuller	8	11	12	Typhoid Fever	Son of Ezra T. Fuller.

I. N. NUTTER, Town Clerk.

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE TOWN OF

EAST BRIDGEWATER,

FOR THE

SCHOOL YEAR 1864-65.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Parents and Fellow Townsmen:

Your Committee, before submitting to your consideration a detailed Report of the Schools under their charge, desire to call your attention to the following general remarks. We propose to speak first of

School Houses.

The school house, in order to meet all the demands of an enlightened system of education, should embrace in its construction these three qualities, namely: *comfort*, *convenience*, and *attractiveness*.

That our houses do not possess either of these qualities, in the degree they should, is only too true.

Let us first see wherein our houses are not *comfortable*. The size of the house, of course, has much to do in determining this question. If very large, with our present modes of heating, it is sure to be cold in winter, and if very small, it is equally sure to be too warm in summer, as well as unhealthful at all seasons. The most of our houses that are faulty in respect to size, are too small. Less fuel, of course, is required in heating a house of this description, though what is gained by this means, bears little comparison in importance and value, to what is lost in the health and comfort of the pupils. It is also nearly impossible to ventilate one of these houses, without producing such sudden changes in the temperature of the room, as to expose the inmates to the danger of contracting violent colds.

Another particular in which our houses are not comfortable is that of *furniture*. This is exceedingly faulty in most, being in

some, little if any improvement upon that of twenty-five years ago. A common box desk, the backs of which are nearly vertical, and the seats in many cases so high that the younger scholars cannot touch their feet to the floor. No one need be reminded that this posture, besides being exceedingly irksome, is deleterious to the health of the child.

Our houses are often rendered uncomfortable by the negligence of those appointed to take charge of them. In one instance, we observed a number of broken panes of glass, which were allowed to go unrepaired all winter. In this case, the cold air was admitted directly upon the backs of those scholars who happened to occupy seats in that part of the room. In another instance, those having the custody of the school building, suffered the cellar windows to remain out during the entire winter term. This occasioned much suffering on the part of the scholars, from cold feet, as well as to render it difficult to heat the house.

Does any one think it strange that the scholar, subjected to such unnecessary inconvenience as this should dislike his school? It is safe to conclude that two-thirds of the extreme disrelish manifested by children for school, is created by these and similar means combined.

There is probably no parent in our town who would willingly consent to spend an entire day in some of our district school houses; and yet it is deemed right for the child to occupy them for days and weeks together.

The school house should also be convenieut, if we would have it subserve most fully the purposes of education. Convenience in a school room, is just as necessary as in a dwelling house, the absence of which is thought much to lessen its value. It is possible for the school house to possess all the qualities we have named, and yet not be convenient, in the sense we use the term, as this depends much upon its arrangement internally; the position of the chairs and desks; the size of the entry; the space allotted for recitations, &c.

In some of the school buildings, the seats occupy nearly the whole body of the house, leaving only a narrow aisle, between them and the walls, with a small space in front, which in our small houses is altogether insufficient to accommodate the

largest classes. There is great inconvenience in having a class drawn up in front of the school.

Provided the house is sufficiently large, the desks could be so arranged as to leave a space of at least six feet in width, behind and on either side of them. This would give ample room for the purposes we have named.

The school room should be well supplied with good black-boards. There is no one appliance by which so much information can be imparted, as by means of the black-board. In teaching *mathematics* and *writing*, it is indispensable, and can be used to great advantage in conducting almost any other exercise of the school.

There should be two entrys, one for the male and the other for the female members of the school. Each should be supplied with hooks, and each hook numbered. With a little regulation on the part of the teacher, every scholar would be supplied with a place for his wardrobe, and would always know just where to find it. This is a plan pursued in all well regulated schools, and is productive of good results; for beside preventing confusion, it is instrumental in training the child to habits of order. Each entry should also be furnished with a good sink.

We are conscious of entering into this subject with some degree of minuteness, though we deem these to be matters of importance, since they contribute largely to the systematic working of the school.

As a third feature of our *model* school house, we have mentioned that of *attractiveness*, or *beauty*. This it seems to us is in a great degree indispensable, inasmuch as it tends to cause the child to love his school. How many children do you suppose would love their homes, were it not that they were made *attractive*, and *pleasant*? And what good reason is there for making our school houses less so than our dwelling houses? Why pay so much attention to architecture in the one case, and none in the other? Why use so much care in the location of the one, and none in the other? Can it be because we have failed to give this subject our careful attention, and have not considered what means are best suited to promote the educational interests of our children?

The most of our school buildings are of the plainest sort, possessing no claims to architectural beauty whatever, nothing that causes the child to think of them, or look upon them, with pride and satisfaction. Dismal and uninviting the most of them are,—the yard barren of shade trees, the location often unhealthy. The house, it seems, must be placed as nearly as possible in the centre of the district, even though it be on the edge of a swamp or marsh.

Internally we have been slow to adopt even those rules dictated by the simple laws of health, to say nothing of ornament. Blackened walls and ceilings, unpainted desks, uneven, knotty floors, small, gloomy looking windows, these are some of the unattractive features of our school rooms.

There are a number of our houses, to which the above remarks do not apply, as you are aware. The High School building, for instance, is in many respects a model one, provided with many of the modern appliances, finely located, convenient and comfortable, though at this time needing a few repairs internally. The High and Grammar department is supplied with fine outline maps, globes and charts.

The remarks as to school furniture do not apply to all. That of the West Primary, and District No. 7, are furnished with comfortable chairs. That in District No. 7, is a good house, though not quite as large as it should be. The house in District No. 4, is also a good one. The primary department, however, is poorly arranged, and the furniture in both rooms somewhat ancient in style.

We have now called your attention to some of the most apparent defects in our school system. May we not hope that you will give the subject your earliest possible attention? There are certain other subjects bearing an intimate relation to the prosperity of the schools which we desire to touch upon briefly.

Visitation of Schools.

The General Statutes of the State, require each school to be visited by some member of the school board, as often as once a month. Apart from their other duties, for they are by no means persons of leisure, they can find time to do little more than comply with the requirements of the law; but whenever it has

been possible, they have not hesitated to pay much more frequent visits.

We have sometimes thought, a law requiring each parent to visit the school in his district as often as once during the term, might work good results. As it is, not more than one in ten visit oftener than once a year. The effect of *visitation* upon the school is twofold. It serves to encourage the scholar in his work, and give him confidence in his own abilities. We have always observed in those schools that have been rarely visited, a lack of promptness, and a degree of timidity, on the part of the scholar, that proved a source of annoyance to both teacher and visitor. How often, upon the occasions of our visits, has the teacher remarked to us, 'It seems to me my school never appeared so poorly before.' We have never been inclined to doubt this, for an examination of the register has never failed to discover the reason.

There are some parents who never visit the schools, except upon the last day of the term. This is an unwise practice, and one that ought to be discouraged, especially if they are to form an opinion of the school from what they then see of it, as is frequently the case. After three or four months, spent in close study, the school is often in no condition for an exhibition of what it has accomplished. From this circumstance it is apt to be judged unjustly.

But this is by far the least evil that is likely to result from this custom. In view of it, the teacher is sometimes induced to resort to a superficial course of instruction, and teach with especial reference to having his school appear well on "*Examination Day.*" And this he does in violation of his own conscience. The necessities of the case seem to demand it. His reputation as a teacher often depends upon his being superficial, and laboring for the sole object we have mentioned. We have frequently heard such teachers spoken of in the highest terms, while on the other hand the one who had labored *conscientiously* and quietly, with no thought whatever of *simple display*, was considered as having made a failure.

This state of things, as we have intimated, results directly from the fact that the parent has not acquainted himself by personal inspection, with the every day working of the school.

Are there not those who seeing and knowing this to be an evil, will endeavor to inaugurate the necessary reform ?

Parental Interference in the Discipline of Schools.

There are some parents in every community who conceive it to be their whole duty, in relation to the schools, to watch closely their discipline, with a view to criticism. An instance of a flagrant infringement upon the rights of both teacher and district, in this respect, has come to our knowledge, which ought not, we think, to remain unknown to you.

A certain mother, whose name we forbear mentioning, gained the impression that her children were being neglected by the teacher. She immediately, without consulting either teacher or Committee, sent them to another school. The Committee interfering in this, they were afterwards sent back to the school to which they belonged. For some time after, she continued to give the teacher trouble, when, on a certain occasion, one of her children had broken a rule of the school, the penalty of which subjected him to punishment, she went so far as to actively interfere in preventing it. Going to the school room, and there in the presence of her own children and all the others, denounced the teacher in the most unqualified terms. An instance of this sort requires no comment to make its evil tendencies more apparent. We might add, however, that the mother was guilty of a legal, as well as a moral, offense, and one that is made punishable by the laws of the Commonwealth. There is but one way in which the parent can assist the teacher in the discipline of his school; and that consists in keeping the child under a good state of discipline at home. If the teacher fails to meet the parent's expectation, in this as well as in any other respect, he should not, if he would avoid greatly aggravating the matter, even make it appear to the child that he is other than well satisfied. He should seek rather to use his influence that the teacher be not employed again.

We come finally to invite your attention to the subject of

Teachers and their Employment.

Although your Committee have endeavored faithfully to perform their duty in exacting of all persons applying for our

schools, the necessary qualifications for their office, they have nevertheless been unable, with the present amount of wages, to secure but few of the first rank. Of these they can say, in the language of another, that we have received more at their hands than we have paid for. While other towns about us are offering to teachers for the higher schools, from six hundred to a thousand dollars per year; or while primary teachers are receiving elsewhere, eight to nine dollars per week; how can it be expected, that with four hundred dollars per year, and with from five to six dollars per week, we can secure other than second rate teachers?

There are doubtless some who will claim that five dollars per week is ample, as much as the services of a primary teacher are worth; or that four hundred dollars per year, for a teacher of a Grammar School, is liberal. Though if the people of other towns are disposed to set a higher estimate upon the value of their services, it avails us nothing whatever to still insist upon keeping to our old prices.

If one goes into market for the purpose of purchasing a particular kind of goods, he must go prepared to compete with those who are intent upon making the same purchase, otherwise he will be compelled to take up with goods of a different character.

It is not always economy to employ that teacher, who is willing to labor for the smallest amount of money; on the contrary, it is often the most expensive. If one had a difficult piece of carpentry, or masonry, to perform, he would stand little for the difference of a few dollars in the price of wages, his sole object being to secure thoroughness in the performance of it. It would be far better, we venture to say, to employ none but good teachers, by giving them in some cases, twice the present amount of wages, even though we should have only half as much schooling as now.

In making the foregoing remarks, we have not considered it our duty to find fault simply with the present condition of things, but merely to represent them in their true light, with the hope of inducing a change. And though we are aware of the drafts which the war is constantly making upon your resources, we feel that we ought to ask you for an increase of the amount of money appropriated for the support of the schools.

It is impossible, fellow-citizens, to attach too much importance to the proper training of the youthful mind. It has been rightly said of it "It is like plaster in the hands of the moulder, ready to receive whatsoever impression the will of the workman may determine." And whether that impression be right or wrong, it must continue to exert its influence upon the character, down to the latest day of life. How indispensable then, it is, that the individual appointed by us to preside over the destinies of our children, should bring to his work completeness of preparation, accompanied by the most lively sense of the weighty responsibilities of his office!

In compliance with the law of the Commonwealth, which requires that "the School Committee shall annually make a detailed Report of the condition of the several public schools, which Report shall contain such statements and suggestions in relation to them as the Committee deem necessary or proper, to promote the interests thereof," we present the following concerning all the schools, beginning with those in

DISTRICT NUMBER 1.

EAST PRIMARY.

This school has been, for another year, under the care of Miss Mary E. Ryder. The success which attended her efforts the last school-year, has been increasingly apparent during the present. Singing and general exercises awakened lively interest. The order was excellent, attendance and study commendable; and good proficiency marked the entire course—which was, unfortunately, somewhat shortened in the Winter term by the sickness of the teacher. With her experience and tact attained in the Primary school, she might doubtless qualify herself to succeed well in schools of higher grade.

WEST PRIMARY.

Miss Eudora Sanford was the teacher for the Summer term, and Miss Mary S. Osborne for the Winter term.

Miss Sanford is well known in our town as a superior and devoted teacher, and as was expected, the school made fine progress under her charge.

We are pleased to make a similar report of the school under Miss Osborne. This is the second school only she has taught in town, having been previously engaged in the schools of a neighboring State.

We regard the district as fortunate in the selection of these teachers, and desire to see them again employed.

NORTH PRIMARY.

This school has been taught by Miss SARAH G. HINKLEY of this town for the whole year. Miss Hinkley succeeded in reducing her school to a good state of discipline. The scholars always manifested a keen desire to gain new ideas, and were ever ready to give their prompt attention when addressed. The attendance notwithstanding the tender ages of the scholars, was good, during both terms.

Miss Hinkley labored under many disadvantages in having a poor house, being actually rendered *uncomfortable* by a number of broken panes of glass which were suffered to remain in this condition all winter.

INTERMEDIATE.

Miss LUCIA M. HARRIS of this town, has had charge of this school for the past year.

The school has been large, the whole number of scholars during the summer term, being fifty-seven. This is a larger number than one teacher can easily or conveniently manage, although we think in point of order she has not failed to accomplish all that could be expected.

Miss Harris possesses certain traits of character that greatly assist her in enforcing good discipline and at the same time in commanding the respect of her pupils, the lack of which trait not unfreqnently proves a source of vexation to those of her profession.

We were pleased to notice considerable proficiency on the part of some of the scholars in the drawing of Maps, as well as to see the boards made use of for this purpose.

The attendance has been good, being better for the Winter than for the Summer term, a circumstance that can only be explained by the increased interest of the pupils in the school.

HIGH AND GRAMMAR.

This school for the Summer and Fall terms, was under the charge of Mr. Gardner W. Lawrence, a member of the Senior Class of Harvard University. Taking into view the fact that the business in which he here engaged was entirely new to him—no school of any kind having before been committed to his care—all, perhaps, was accomplished that could have been anticipated, if not all that was desired. There was scholarly and diligent instruction, and a gentlemanly bearing. More experience and practice would probably have shown better adaptedness to the situation, and favorably modified the result in discipline and effectiveness. In respect to many of the pupils, we think progress was made in their studies. This opinion is formed from our incidental visits. The teacher's retiring one week sooner than intended, prevented the opportunity of a public examination.

For the Winter term the school was under the instruction of Mr. Hosea Kingman, a graduate of Dartmouth College. The term was one of only nine weeks, and that every existing defect should be entirely removed in so short a time, was not to be supposed. But in our visits from time to time, we discovered evidence of regular attendance, good order, careful study and fair progress on the part of most of the pupils; energetic devotedness to his work, and dignified example, on the part of the teacher.

We cannot but regret that this school, the current year, has continued but twenty-eight weeks—a shorter period than usual. We think it very desirable that its annual duration should be at least nine months. We would urge upon the attention of all interested in it, the high importance of giving it a generous support. As this school includes the studies pertaining to a good English and Classical education, it is greatly desirable that sufficient compensation be offered to command the services of a competent and accomplished teacher for not less than thirty six

weeks each year; and to induce him to continue and prevent, if possible, the evils of a frequent change. But this cannot be done without an increased appropriation of funds from the town, or from the inhabitants of the District.

And it is of still higher importance to themselves and the welfare of this school that they send their children of suitable age and attainments to secure its superior advantages, and keep them in it till the course of studies which it embraces is completed. As annually a class of the best scholars in the Intermediate is transferred to this, the character of *that* school will remain about the same, from year to year. But the policy of the High and Grammar school contemplates a much *longer* continuance of its pupils under its discipline and instruction, in order that they may acquire efficiency for the various departments of life. It is true, a single year, or even one term is of no small benefit; but the advantages of consecutive terms and years increase in an almost geometrical ratio. And the premature departure of pupils not only detracts from the character and standing of the school, but inevitably leaves themselves under serious losses and deficiencies.

DISTRICT No. 2.

Miss Julia E. Soper was employed to teach this school for the Summer term, but, meeting with difficulty in enforcing order, she resigned her position at the end of four weeks, and was succeeded by Mr. E. Wallace Holmes, by whose faithful and patient efforts the school was soon brought into a more satisfactory condition. Mr. Holmes showed good judgment in the assignment of lessons, not demanding too much of his pupils, but insisting upon thoroughness in preparing and promptness in reciting the lesson assigned.

The school, during the Winter term, was under the charge of Mr. Thomas H. West, a graduate of the Bridgewater State Normal School, a gentleman well qualified for his work, both by education and experience. The excellent discipline into which the school had been brought by Mr. Holmes, continued under Mr. West. The instruction was thorough and systematic, and the scholars manifested more than usual interest in the prosecution of their studies. This school owes much of its

success to the co-operation of the parents, who were present in large numbers on the closing day of each term.

UNION DISTRICT, No. 3.—Beaver.

This school the past year has been under the superintendence of the School Committee of West Bridgewater; but as the Principal, Mr. Simeon G. Dunbar, is a member of that Committee, and Superintendent of the schools of his own town, the report of his school properly devolves upon your Committee.

The attendance of many older and more advanced scholars, gave to the Upper Department, during the Summer term, a high character. At the closing examination there was evidence, particularly among the higher classes, of earnest endeavor and successful results. Several causes combined to render the Winter term less profitable than the preceding.

The charge of the Lower Department was committed to Miss Mary D. Forbes. The Committee observed among the pupils a want of proper respect for the authority of the teacher. The exercise of greater firmness in governing would have made her labors more agreeable to herself, and more beneficial to the school. The register of this school showed great irregularity of attendance in both departments. The percentage of average attendance in the Summer term was 62; in the Winter term but 56. Whatever the causes to which this is to be attributed, its effect must be in the highest degree injurious to the interests of the District.

DISTRICT No. 4.—Joppa Village.

The Higher Department in this school has been for the year, under the charge of Miss Elighta A. Dean, a lady of professional experience and ability. She devoted herself to her duties with earnest and systematic efforts—presenting a mode of instruction thorough and critical, adapted not only to exercise the minds of her pupils, but to inspire them with interest. Nearly the whole number of scholars gave a uniform attendance—a great change in this school compared with some former periods in its history. Without apparent effort at governing, the school was well governed. There was a central, secret, pervading influence which won from the pupils a prompt, cheerful, and respectful

obedience. There was no falling off of numbers, interest, or proficiency throughout. And the examinations were witnessed by a large number of visitors, who were gratified with proofs that the school has made marked progress during the year toward the high position which it ought to reach and maintain.

The school in the Primary Department was taught for the year by Miss HARRIET G. JOSSELYN, a Normal graduate, who evidently aimed to do all in her power for its instruction and proper management. From causes better known, perhaps, to the parents than the Committee, the average attendance was small. But for this, the progress of the several classes might have been much better. The second term was an improvement over the first. The reading and recitations were mostly distinct, and the general appearance of the school interesting.

The teacher's omission to return the Register, as the law very justly requires, we cannot but regret.

DISTRICT No. 5.—NORTHVILLE.

This school was commenced by Miss MARY WHITMAN, a Normal graduate, who labored faithfully for its best interests. Her efforts were in a good measure appreciated; and perhaps as much was accomplished in this short term of eight weeks, as could have been reasonably expected.

Having at the end of the term suddenly resigned her place, Miss MARY S. OSBORNE was selected to take it. She came to the work with a full understanding of its cares and responsibilities, and showed herself competent to sustain them. There was pleasing evidence throughout, on her part, of well-directed efforts, patient, suggestive instruction; of careful study, good order and improvement, on the part of the pupils.

For the Winter term, a third teacher—Mr. LEWIS E. NOYES—was introduced, well known as having had successful experience in this school, as well as others in the vicinity. Having made a good beginning, with enlarged numbers and interest, and proceeded thus far with perhaps as much of system and efficiency as an ungraded school will admit of, we cannot but confidently expect it will continue to the close increasingly profitable and satisfactory.

DISTRICT No. 6.—SATUCKET.

This school, during the Summer and Fall terms was taught by Miss MARY E. WOOD, a Normal graduate. Miss Wood deserves praise for her untiring efforts to secure the best advancement of her pupils. Her amiability of spirit and demeanor attracted to a good degree the attachment of scholars. Her literary attainments imparted excellence to her instructions. And during the first term, though the order lacked *some* of the elements of perfection, a fair average of excellence in the various classes was attained.

Strong hope was entertained in regard to the second term. But some of the pupils, taking occasion, it may be, from the impaired health of the teacher, and consequent lessening of physical and moral energy, were not schooled into diligence and decorum—while most, including all the older scholars, in school etiquette, and in nearly all the branches, showed at the examination, that they had improved, in some good measure, their time and opportunities.

The Winter term was committed to the care of Miss ELIGHTA A. DEAN, of whose successful and acceptable services in an adjoining district, mention has been already made.

The school commenced with increased numbers, exhibiting admirable order and interested attention to lessons and recitations. We think the teacher's method of instruction and discipline highly adapted to lead the child to *think*, and to *act* with propriety, and thus to become qualified for the business of practical life.

The school is still in successful progress, and with the cooperation of parents and friends, without which the efforts even of the best teachers will be embarrassed if not defeated, the result will be in all respects highly satisfactory.

DISTRICT No. 7.—WEST CROOK.

The teacher of this school, Mr. LEWIS E. NOYES, is so well known to our people as a skillful and successful teacher, as to make comment unnecessary. We congratulate the district upon being so long favored with his valuable services. The instruc-

tion has been thorough and systematic and the discipline good. This school contains several scholars who would prove an ornament to one of a higher grade.

DISTRICT No. 10.

This school, during the Summer and Fall term, was under the charge of Miss ANNIE E. THOMPSON of Middleboro', who manifested a deep interest in the discharge of her duties. Her strength however was unequal to the work. Sickness obliged her to suspend the school four weeks in August, and prevented her from continuing in charge of it a second term.

The teacher employed for the Winter term was Miss LUCY A. CUSHMAN, a young lady of little previous experience, in consequence of which she failed to maintain that order and discipline so necessary to the proper instruction of the pupils. The Committee discovered several errors in Miss Cushman's register, the correction of which reduced the average attendance from 80 per cent, (as estimated by her,) to 70 per cent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BAALIS SANFORD,
EDMUND W. NUTTER,
WILLIAM H. OSBORNE,
School Committee.

East Bridgewater, March 1, 1865.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Number of District.	Names of Teachers.	Number of pupils.	Average attendance.	Number under 5 years of age.	Number over 15 years of age.	Length of school in months.	Wages of teacher per month.	Term.
1	*High School.*						$	
	G. W. Lawrence	41	31		14	4¾	60.00	Summer.
	Hosea Kingman	33	29		10	2¼	58.88	Winter.
	Intermediate.							
	Lucia M. Harris	57	40			5¼	24.00	Summer.
		50	40			2¼	24.00	Winter.
	East Primary.	59	37	1		2¼	20.00	Summer.
	Mary E. Ryder	57	40	4		2½	20.00	Fall.
		52	40			1¾	20.00	Winter.
	West Primary.							
	Eudora Sanford	60	46	7		5¼	20.00	Summer.
	Mary S. Osborne	49	37	2		2¼	20.00	Winter.
	North Primary.							
	Sarah G. Hinkley	69	46	5		5¼	20.00	Summer.
		49	39			2¼	20.00	Winter.
2	Julia E. Soper	43	34	4	1	2¼	23.55	Summer.
	E. Wallace Holmes	44	34	1	2	2	28.00	Fall.
	Thomas H. West	49	38	1	10	3	40,00	Winter.
3	*Grammar Department.*							
	Simeon G. Dunbar	40	25		8	3	30.00	Summer.
		41	25		11	3	38.00	Winter.
	Primary Department.							
	Mary D. Forbes	50	28	1		3	14.00	Summer.
		41	23	2		3	16.00	Winter.
4	*Grammar Department.*							
	Elighta A. Dean	38	34		2	2½	30.00	Summer.
		34	30		2	2¼	33.00	Fall.
		36	31		2	1	30.25	Winter.
	Primary Department.							
	Harriet G. Josselyn	60	47	8		5	24.00	Summer.
		34	20	1		1	24.00	Winter.
5	Mary Whitman	35	31	1	1	2	23.00	Summer.
	Mary S. Osborne	27	23	1		1¾	23.00	Fall.
	Lewis E. Noyes	44	39	1	5	2¾	40.00	Winter.
6	Mary E. Wood	41	32	2		5	20.00	Summer.
	Elighta A. Dean	47	44		3	2¾	34.00	Winter.
7..	Lewis E. Noyes	52	40		4	3⅞	36.00	Summer.
		40	35		4	1 15/16	44.00	Winter.
10	Annie E. Thompson	37	30	3	2	4	22.00	Summer.
	Lucy A. Cushman	35	24		2	2¾	28.00	Winter.

REPORT

OF THE

SELECTMEN AND OVERSEERS OF THE POOR

OF THE TOWN OF

EAST BRIDGEWATER,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING FEB. 28, 1866.

ALSO THE

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

FOR THE YEAR 1865-6.

BOSTON:
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN & SON, 42 CONGRESS STREET.
1866.

SELECTMEN'S REPORT.

THE Selectmen of the Town of East Bridgewater submit for consideration their Annual Report of the Financial condition of the Town, together with the Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending February 28, 1866.

TOWN APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1865.

AT a legal meeting of the inhabitants, held August 1, 1864,

Voted, To raise the sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars, for the payment of bounties, and assess the same on the polls and estates in the assessment of 1865.

At the Annual March Meeting, held March 13, 1865, the following appropriations were voted, viz :

Voted, To raise three thousand dollars for the support of schools.

Voted, To raise one thousand dollars for the support of the poor.

Voted, To raise five hundred dollars for the repair of roads, bridges and culverts.

Voted, To raise one hundred dollars for clearing roads from snow.

Voted, To raise one thousand dollars for incidental expenses and abatement of taxes.

Voted, To raise eight hundred dollars for the payment of Town Officers and Committees.

Voted, To raise four thousand dollars for the payment of Town debts and interest.

Voted, To raise five hundred dollars to be expended by the Selectmen for the repair of roads.

Voted, To raise one thousand dollars to meet the discount on taxes.

RECAPITULATION.

Payment of Bounties,	$8,500 00
Support of Schools,	3,000 00
Support of Poor,	1,000 00
Repairs of Roads, Bridges and Culverts,	500 00
Clearing Roads from Snow,	100 00
Incidental Expenses and Abatement of Taxes,	1,000 00
Payment of Town Officers and Committees,	800 00
Payment of Town Debts and Interest,	4,000 00
To be expended by Selectmen for Repair of Roads,	500 00
To meet Discount on Taxes,	1,000 00
	$20,400 00

Voted, To assess, in a tax upon the polls and estates of the Town, the sum of twenty thousand and four hundred dollars.

Voted, To raise fifteen hundred dollars as a specific tax to be expended in labor on the highways, and the highway surveyors to be collectors of said tax.

ESTIMATE OF TOWN EXPENSES FOR 1866.

The Selectmen make the following estimate of expenses for 1866.

For Schooling,	$3,000 00
" Support of Poor,	2,000 00
" Repair of Bridges and Culverts,	800 00
" Incidental Expenses,	900 00
" Payment of Town Officers and Committees,	800 00
" Payment of Town Debts and Interest,	5,000 00
	$12,500 00

LIST OF JURORS.

The following is a list of jurors for the consideration of the Town, to be acted upon at the Annual Meeting, to be held March 19, 1866:

William Allen.
Charles H. Brown.
Edwin Brown.
Gladden Bonney.
Jacob Bates.
Thomas Conant.
Luther Churchill.
Lemuel Dunbar.
Plyna Edson.
Caleb Goss.
Alfred Griffin.
Otis Grover.
Henry Gurney.
Edward Y. Hayward.
George W. Harden.
Jason W. Harden.
William W. Hersey.
John Hobart.
Stephen Harlow.
Merritt Jenkins.
Edward Kingman.
Newton M. Keen.
Isaac Keith.
William Keen.
Robert C. Keith.
Zebina Keith, Jr.
Elbridge G. Lyon.
Eliab Latham.
Rufus A. Littlefield.
Heard Milliken.
David Pratt.
John B. Porter.
Philander Pratt.
Daniel Reed.
Joseph Reed, Jr.
Joseph Ramsdall.
Richard M. Smith.
Charles W. Siddall.
James R. Whitmarsh.
Calvin Wade.
Galen Willis.
Benj. H. Washburn.
Simeon G. Whitmarsh.
Joseph Vinton.

TOWN MEETING.

Copy of Articles in the Warrant for the Annual Meeting, to be held March 19, 1865, *at* 1 *o'clock, P. M.*

Article 1. To choose a Moderator to preside in said meeting.

Art. 2. To hear reports of the Selectmen and Committees and act thereon.

Art. 3. To choose all necessary Town Officers for the ensuing year.

Art. 4. To raise and appropriate such sums of money as may be necessary to defray town charges for the ensuing year.

Art. 5. To determine the manner of repairing the highways and bridges the ensuing year.

Art. 6. To act on the list of Jurors, as reported by the Selectmen.

Art. 7. To see if the Town will vote to abolish the School Districts.

Art. 8. To see if the Town will vote to pay a bounty of $125 to Patrick Quigley for enlisting in 1863.

Art. 9. To see what measures the Town will take to protect the road at S. D. Shaw's mills.

Art. 10. To see if the Town will authorize and confirm the choice of Prudential Committees in the several School Districts, and authorize them to contract with teachers.

Art. 11. To see what method the Town will adopt for the collection of taxes for the ensuing year, and enforce the collection of other taxes.

Art. 12. To see if the Town will authorize their Collector to use all means for the collection of taxes, which a town Treasurer may use when appointed Collector.

Art. 13. To determine what compensation the Town will make to Town Officers for their services for the ensuing year.

Art. 14. To see if the Town will authorize their Treasurer to borrow money in anticipation of taxes.

EXPENSE OF SUPPORTING THE POOR.

ALMSHOUSE ACCOUNT.

Dr.

Inventory, February 28, 1865,	$2,521 20	
Cash on hand, " "	29 76	
Due from sundry persons,	43 91	
Interest on farm,	300 00	
Interest on stock and furniture,	27 54	
Samuel A. Orr, for medical attendance,	25 00	
Warden's salary,	185 38	
Paid sundry persons for supplies,	941 56	
		$4,074 35

Cr.

Inventory, February 28, 1866, . .	$2,136 71	
Due from sundry persons, . . .	11 75	
Labor by warden and inmates, on highways, by order of Selectmen, . .	100 00	
Labor by wardens and inmates, cutting and hauling wood from Curtis' lot, .	79 00	
Making shoes by inmates, . . .	75 00	
Cash paid Town Treasurer, . . .	277 00	
		$2,679 46
Cost of supporting poor at the house, . .		$1,394 89

Whole number of paupers during the year, .	17
Average number during the year, . . .	9
Present number at the house, ...	14
Average cost per week for support, . .	$2,98

EXPENSES OUT OF THE HOUSE.

Paid for support of		Mrs. Deborah Bates and children,		$125 00
"	"	Mrs. L. Keith, Jr.	"	120 42
"	"	Mrs. William Osborne	"	197 53
"	"	Mrs. Lydia P. Osborne	"	120 50
"	"	Mrs. H. Bean	"	137 75
"	"	Mrs. L. S. Hathaway	"	39 00
"	"	Mrs. Z. Sturtevant	"	32 50
"	"	Mrs. H. Phillips	"	71 72
"	"	Mrs. M. B. Maine	"	41 00
"	"	Mrs. Eliza Young	"	5 00
"	"	Mrs. Almira Drew	"	9 00
"	"	Mrs. Nancy Orcutt	"	35 12
"	"	Nath'l S. Bouldry and family,		62 66
"	"	Orin Parris	"	18 00
Amount carried over, . . .				$1,015 20

Amount brought over, ...			$1,015 20
Paid for support of Nahum Ramsdall and family,			37 05
" " Edward Sharp "			81 12
" " Herman A. Washburn "			87 98
" " Amos W. Mellen "			69 50
" " Amos Wade "			10 50
" " Lucina Mitchell			25 00
" " Sybil P. Dunbar			52 00
" " Oliver Sharp			48 00
" " Samuel Sever, 1861,			19 42
" " Rufus K. Osborne's child			10 00
" " Calvin Eaton			2 72
" City of New Bedford, support of Melissa Mitchell and Adeline Hines			62 56
			$1,521 05
Less supporting Poor from Plymouth,		$41 50	
" " Lakeville,		129 12	
" " Bridgewater,		35 12	
" " Nantucket,		41 00	
" " Easton,		10 50	
			257 24
Expense of supporting Poor out of House,			$1,263 81
Total expenses for the year, . . .			$2,658 70

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE BRYANT,
JACOB BATES,
Overseers of the Poor.

E. Bridgewater, Feb. 28, 1866.

ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT.

Amount of Real Estate assessed May 1, 1866,	$ 824,687 00
" " Personal Estate " "	205,589 00
Total, ...	$ 1,030,276 00

Per cent on true value, two cents and seven mills on the dollar, for State, County and Town Taxes. Poll tax, $2.00. Number of Polls, 797. Number of Dwelling Houses, 556. Number of Families, 682. Number of Inhabitants, 2,977. Number of Cows, 378. Number of Horses, 256. Number of Oxen, 48. Number of Sheep, 28. Number of Acres of Land, 11,390.

Town Tax, ...	$ 20,400 00
State Tax, ...	6,674 00
County Tax, ...	1,337 94
Overlayings, ...	1,185 62
Total amount assessed and committed, . .	$ 29,597 56
Delinquency in highway taxes for 1864, . . .	82 95
Assessed since committed, ...	10 05
	$ 29,690 56

GEORGE BRYANT,
JACOB BATES,
Assessors of East Bridgewater.

February 28, 1866.

REPORT OF TOWN HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Cr.

By cash received of sundry persons for use of house,	$ 114 64

Dr.

To cash paid for fuel, ...	$ 6 45	
" " oil and wicking, . .	19 36	
" " stove pipe, &c. . .	3 79	
" " lock, ...	2 50	
" " six settees, . . .	25 00	
" " care of house, . .	31 00	
Balance of cash paid Town Treasurer, .	26 54	
		$ 114 64

GEORGE BRYANT,
For the Committee.

February 28, 1866.

LIQUOR AGENT'S REPORT.

THOMAS ROGERS, *in account with* TOWN OF E. BRIDGEWATER.

DR.

FEB. 8, 1866.

To cash from sales of Liquor since Feb. 3, 1865,		$5,635 98

CR.

By cash paid for Liquors since Feb. 3, '65,	$5,378 47		
" " Agent's Salary, . .	100 00		
" " License, . . .	25 00		
" " Freight, Trucking, &c.	32 51		
" " Town Treasurer, . .	100 00		
			$5,635 98

LIQUOR ACCOUNT.

DR.

To stock on hand Feb. 3, 1865, . .	$1,088 12	
Less Liabilities, ...	543 75	
	544 37	
To cash paid for Liquors to Feb. 8, 1866,	5,378 47	
" " Agent's Salary, . .	100 00	
" " License, . . .	25 00	
" " Freight, Trucking, &c.,	32 51	
Profit, ...	114 25	
		$6,194 60

CR.

By cash from sales to Feb. 8, 1866, .	$5,635 98	
Stock on hand, ...	558 62	
		$6,194 60

EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLS FOR 1865–66.

Union District, Nos. 1, 8 *and* 9—Scholars, 300.

Their proportion of money for 1865, . . .		$1,239 70
Balance due from last year, ...		11 69
		$1,251 39
Paid Daniel N. Lane, for teaching, .	$115 50	
" Fannie E. Kilburn, . . .	99 68	
" Nancy W. Chandler, . . .	170 00	
" Mary S. Osborne, . . .	55 00	
" Georgiana Skillings, . . .	170 00	
" Eudora Sanford, ...	145 00	
" Mary E. Ryder, ...	55 00	
" Josephine Underwood, . .	60 00	
" Edmund W. Nutter, . . .	162 00	
" Austin Sanford, ...	180 00	
Balance due, ...	39 21	
		$1,251 39

District No 2.—Scholars, 51.

Their proportion of money for 1865, . . .		$262 64
Balance due from last year, ...		2 60
		$265 24
Paid Ellis W. Holmes, for teaching, .	$105 00	
" Contingent expenses, . . .	24 80	
Balance due, ...	135 44	
		$265 24

District No. 3.—Scholars, 60.

Their proportion of money for 1865, . . .		$290 34
Balance due from last year, ...		24 74
		$315 08
Paid Mary K. Alden, for teaching, . .	$153 00	
" Mary A. Allen, ...	54 00	
" Contingent expenses, . . .	7 50	
Balance due, ...	100 58	
		$315 08

District No. 4.—Scholars, 108.

Their proportion of money for 1865, . . .		$438 10
Paid overdrawn last year, . . .	$2 39	
" Elighta A. Deans, for teaching, .	90 75	
" Mary C. Pratt, ...	192 00	
" Mary E. Hammond, . . .	104 00	
" Contingent expenses, . . .	45 15	
Balance due, ... , .	3 81	
		$438 10

District No. 5.—Scholars, 36.

Their proportion of money for 1865, . . .		$216 34
Balance due from last year, ...		90 81
		$307 15
Paid Lewis E. Noyes, for teaching, . .	$85 00	
" Christopher D. Albro, . . .	110 00	
" Josephine Underwood, . . .	80 00	
" Contingent expenses, . . .	31 65	
Balance due, ...	50	
		$307 15

District No. 6.—Scholars, 45.

Their proportion of money for 1865, . . .		$244 16
Balance due from last year, ...		84 94
		$329 10
Paid Elighta A. Deans, for teaching, .	$158 56	
" Mary E. Wood, ...	78 00	
" Boarding teacher, ...	60 00	
" Contingent expenses, . . .	30 20	
Balance due, ...	2 34	
		$329 10

District No. 7.—Scholars, 47.

Their proportion of money for 1865, . . .		$250 32
Paid overdrawn last year, . . .	$20 93	
" Jennette C. Harlow, for teaching, .	214 50	
" Contingent expenses, . . .	27 67	
		$263 10
Overdrawn, ...		12 78
		$250 32

District No. 10.—Scholars, 31.

Their proportion of money for 1865, . . .		$201 04
Paid overdrawn last year, . . .	$ 19	
" Ellis C. Holmes, for teaching, .	191 75	
" Contingent expenses, . . .	5 91	
Balance due, ...	3 19	
		$201 04

Cyrus Monroe, Jr.—1 Scholar.

His proportion of money for 1865, ...	$6 10
Balance due, ...	6 10

Joseph Foster.—1 Scholar.

His proportion of money for 1865, ...	$6 10
Balance due, ...	6 10

Orlando M. Alger.—1 Scholar.

His proportion of money for 1865, . . .	$6 10
Balance due, ...	6 10

Edward Y. Hayward.—1 Scholar.

His proportion of money for 1865, ...	$6 10
Balance due, ...	6 10

ROADS, BRIDGES AND CULVERTS.

Paid Leonard Hill, work on bridges and culverts,	.	$ 39 32
Lysander Washburn, "	.	10 83
Patrick Keenan, "	.	5 00
John H. Vosmus, "	.	24 70
Bartlett R. Alden, work on culvert,	. .	33 68
Joseph Chamberlain, "	. .	56 00
Charles H. Goss, "	. .	50 00
Zenas W. Sturtevant, "	. .	3 25
Charles W. Siddall, iron work,	. . .	7 92
Henry G. Hill, lumber,		37 51
Mercena A. Whitman, stone,	. . .	5 00
Bartholomew Trow, "	. . .	3 00
Daniel N. Reed, work on road,	. .	22 50
Henry Gurney, "	. .	25 00
Almon Gurney, "	. .	6 67
Joseph Reed, Jr., "	. .	3 00
Nathaniel Perkins, "	. .	1 67
Abner L. Alden, "	. .	6 67
Benjamin H. Fisher, "	. .	5 00
H. T. Packard, "	. .	3 00
O. G. Healey, "	. .	50
Alanson Estes, "	. .	62
Azor H. Latham, "	. .	37 00
Galen Willis, "	. .	18 00
Jacob Bates, "	. .	16 60
Warden and inmates, almshouse,	. . .	100 00
Galen Willis, gravel,	. . .	5 14
Joseph Morse, "	. .	2 96
Benjamin R. Robinson, "	. .	7 95
James Eaton, "	. .	1 56
Azor H. Latham, "	. .	1 50
Charles A. Latham, "	. .	5 60
Samuel F. White, "	. .	2 70
Benjamin M. Ackerman, "	. .	2 52
E. B. Iron Co., cinder,		32 96
		$ 585 33

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Paid T. R. Marvin & Son, printing Town Report and blanks,	$ 146 71
Francis Worcester, recruiting purposes, '64,	135 45
Frederick C. Mann, book case,	30 66
Grow & Wentworth, painting hearse,	15 00
Horace Vosmus, military services in '61,	30 00
James H. Cooper, " "	30 00
Daniel W. Harden, " "	30 00
I. N. Nutter, books for indigent children,	15 47
Jarvis Burrell, printing blanks and posters,	18 00
George F. Andrews & Co., printing blanks,	7 00
Alden Hayward, error in Town Bonds, '63,	15 34
George Bryant, books, blanks and stationery,	16 86
Alfred Griffin, team work,	4 00
Charles Thompson, expressing,	9 45
Thomas Whitmarsh, standing wood for poor,	151 00
D. H. Wilbur, damage to carriage by defect in road,	10 00
A. L. Cutter & Co., paint and oil for town house,	38 00
J. A. & W. Bird & Co., " " "	55 75
Sydney Packard, Sexton,	83 15
Labor and materials for repairing building at almshouse,	34 43
George Bryant, postage stamps,	6 56
Jacob Bates, railroad fare and expenses,	3 40
I. N. Nutter, revenue stamps and blanks,	7 50
Town of Hanson, tax,	71
George Bryant, railroad fare and expenses,	13 11
I. N. Nutter, expenses hiring money,	12 50
Jacob Bates, stationery and postage stamps,	1 96
H. O. A. Orr, rent for Selectmen's office,	20 84
State aid to volunteers' families,	6,388 66
For abatement of taxes, 1863–4–5,	715 99
	$ 8,047 50

TOWN OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

Paid Bartlett R. Alden, services, Treasurer, '64,	$ 15 00
Galen Willis, services, Selectman, '64,	75
Baalis Sanford, School Committee,	57 25
William H. Osborne, "	49 75
Nathaniel H. Broughton, "	31 75
George Bryant, Selectman,	89 25
Jacob Bates, "	65 25
Ezra Kingman, "	27 00
George Bryant, Assessor,	69 75
Jacob Bates, "	42 25
Isaac Nutter, "	27 75
George Bryant, Overseer of the Poor,	29 25
Jacob Bates, " "	25 50
Isaac Nutter, " "	20 75
Isaac N. Nutter, Town Clerk,	40 93
Lucius D. Burbeck, Constable,	6 50
Bartlett R. Alden, "	12 00
Isaac N. Nutter, Treasurer,	75 00
William Allen, Auditor,	15 00
Robert Curtis, "	7 50
	$ 708 18

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Paid for Schooling,	$ 3,178 15
" Support of Poor,	2,658 70
" Incidental Expenses,	942 85
" State Aid to Families,	6,388 66
" Repairing Roads, Bridges and Culverts,	585 33
" Town Officers and Committees,	708 18
Abatement of Taxes, 1863-4-5,	715 99
	$ 15,177 86

REPORT OF TOWN TREASURER.

ISAAC N. NUTTER, *Treasurer, in account with Town.*

DR.

1866.—FEB. 28.

Cash of B. R. Alden, former Treasurer,		$5,412 04
" borrowed on Town Notes,		6,640 00
" of Provost Marshal, balance due on recruits,		75 00
" State Treasurer, proportion of school fund,		167 04
" Town of Plymouth, for support of poor,		574 04
" " Dracut, " "		71 72
" " Nantucket, " "		65 50
" Warden of Almshouse,		277 00
" Town Liquor Agent,		100 00
" Dramatic Company, for license,		15 00
" State Treasurer, aid furnished volunteers' families,		8,500 00
" " " corporation taxes,		152 91
" I. N. Nutter, balance of recruiting fund,		21 40
" Town House Committee,		26 54
" Nathaniel Vaughan, Collector,		27,795 25
		$49,893 44

CR.

1866.—FEB. 28.

By cash paid, Town Bonds,	$2,500 00	
" " Notes,	18,299 00	
" Interest on Bonds,	1,315 00	
" " Notes,	1,129 35	
" State Tax,	6,674 00	
" County Tax,	1,337 94	
" Town Orders,	13,103 84	
	44,359 13	
Cash on hand,	5,534 31	
		$49,893 44

ISAAC N. NUTTER, *Treasurer.*

WE, the undersigned, have this day examined the above account, and find the items thereof properly entered and vouched for.

WILLIAM ALLEN, }
ROBERT CURTIS, } *Auditors.*

East Bridgewater, March 3, 1866.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE TOWN.

LIABILITIES.

Bonds,	$ 20,100 00
Notes on time and on demand,	3,715 00
Notes due Dec. 1, 1868, given to reimburse citizens for filling quotas,	7,795 45
Due the several School Districts,	296 69
Interest on Bonds and Notes,	807 80
Outstanding Orders,	882 68
Unsettled Accounts, "estimated,"	100 00
	$ 33,697 62

ASSETS.

Due from B. R. Alden, Collector, 1864,	$ 675 68
" Nathaniel Vaughan, Collector, 1865,	754 71
" State, for State Aid,	6,388 66
" Towns, for support of Paupers,	302 49
Wood, standing and cut, on Curtis & Whitmarsh lots,	270 00
Cash in Treasury,	5,534 31
	13,925 85
Balance against the Town,	19,771 77
	$ 33,697 62

All of which is respectfully submitted,

GEORGE BRYANT,
JACOB BATES,
EZRA KINGMAN,
Selectmen of East Bridgewater.

February 28, 1866.

INTENTIONS OF MARRIAGE,

Recorded in East Bridgewater, during the year 1865.

Jan. 4.—John W. Snell, of Boston, and Lucy L. Deane, of East Bridgewater.
" 13.—William N. Brett and Nancy M. Hassett, both of East Bridgewater.
" 19.—James B. Osborne, of East Bridgewater, and Abby F. Turner, of Abington.
" 28.—George A. Edson, of East Bridgewater, and Margaret A. Bailey, of West Bridgewater.

Feb. 3.—Emery Edward Jaquith, of East Bridgewater, and Nellie J. Robinson, of Bridgewater.
" 15.—Calvin Snow Whitman and Eliza B. Ludden, both of East Bridgewater.

March 20.—John B. Fisher, of East Bridgewater, and Sylvia Ann Bourne, of Hanson.
" 22.—William Davis Boodry, of Mattapoisett, and Abby W. White, of East Bridgewater.
" 25.—Andrew Jackson and Lizzie Shaw Snow, both of East Bridgewater.

April 4.—Kern O'Neil, of Bridgewater, and Ann Dolan, of East Bridgewater.
" 8.—Edmund Dunbar Reynolds, of North Bridgewater, and Lois Mehitable Reed, of East Bridgewater.
" 13.—Josiah Bonney, of East Bridgewater, and Loretta White Bearce, of Hanson.
" 26.—Benjamin J. Loring, Jr., of Braintree, and Carrie F. Ludden, of East Bridgewater.
" 27.—David Hanford Smith and Charlotte L. Soule, both of East Bridgewater.

May 2.—Soranus Holmes, Jr., of Bridgewater, and Elizabeth V. Smith, of East Bridgewater.
" 8.—Laroy Sunderland Hamilton, of N. Bridgewater, and Eliza Jane Horton of East Bridgewater.
" 22.—Richard Baxter Brown, of Hanover, N. H., and Alice Howard, of East Bridgewater.
" 26.—Joseph Franklin Bisbee and Martha E. Kent, both of East Bridgewater.

June 20.—Henry Wallace Reed, of Abington, and Charlotte Fuller, of East Bridgewater.

July 5.—Isaac Newton Nutter and Anna Maria Latham, both of E. Bridgewater.
" 18.—Charles H. W. Wood, of N. Bridgewater, and Mary Whitman, of East Bridgewater.
" 29.—Tolman French, of East Bridgewater, and Betsey Maria Penney, of Foxboro'.
" 29.—Daniel Edwin Millett and Lucy Alice Bell, both of East Bridgewater.

Aug. 15.—Horace Parker Chandler, of Chicago, Ill., and Grace Webster Mitchell, of East Bridgewater.

" 19.—Marcus Morton Hale, of East Bridgewater, and Eliza Eudor Ewell, of Hanson.

" 23.—Welcome Otis Reed and Eliza Maria Willis, both of East Bridgewater.

" 24.—Arthur Harris and Abby Augusta Keen, both of East Bridgewater.

" 25.—Jason Willis Harden and Helen Augusta Edson, both of E. Bridgewater.

" 29.—John Sale Soper, of Hanson, and Lovina H. Lyon, of East Bridgewater.

Sept. 11.—Andrew Quincy Hall and Sarah Frances Young, both of E. Bridgewater.

" 16.—Robert Appling Pratt and Mary Amanda Holmes, both of East Bridgewater.

" 18.—Henry M. Porter, of Halifax, and Harriet G. Hathaway, of East Bridgewater.

" 25.—George Churchill, of W. Bridgewater, and Harriet A. Hayward, of East Bridgewater.

" 27.—Ransom Jackson Cushing, of Middleboro', and Lucy C. Holmes, of East Bridgewater.

Oct. 18.—Daniel Perkins Edson and Mary Ann Macomber, both of E. Bridgewater.

" 20.—Morton E. Harding, of Abington, and Lizzie T. Churchill, of East Bridgewater.

Nov. 16.—Isaac A. Wilbar, of Bridgewater, and Mary White, of East Bridgewater.

" 17.—Christopher Wallace Bates, of East Bridgewater, and Caroline H. Keen, of Hanson.

" 25.—Philip McBeth and Elizabeth Ellen Mills, both of East Bridgewater.

Dec. 1.—William H. H. Bates, of East Bridgewater, and Rebecca F. Keen, of Hanson.

" 5.—Simeon Whitman Keen, of East Bridgewater, and Mary A. W. Chase, of New Bedford.

" 5.—Luther Watts Richards and Hannah Mitchell Keen, both of East Bridgewater.

" 7.—Caleb T. Keen and Emeline Fuller, both of East Bridgewater.

" 14.—Henry Thomas Brown and Eliza Stetson Chandler, both of East Bridgewater.

" 20.—Watson Freeman Adams, of East Bridgewater, and Susan E. West, of Osterville.

" 23.—Rufus Adams and Catharine Burns, both of East Bridgewater.

" 30.—Francis Gilbert Shaw, of Abington, and Eliza Atwood Reed, of East Bridgewater.

ISAAC NEWTON NUTTER, Town Clerk.

BIRTHS,

Registered in East Bridgewater, during the year 1865.

Males,	30
Females,	33
Whole Number,	63
Of foreign parentage,	20

Two pairs of twins included in the above.

I. N. NUTTER, Town Clerk.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN EAST BRIDGEWATER DURING THE YEAR 1865.

Date.	Name.	Age.			Disease.	Remarks.
		Years.	Months.	Days.		
Feb. 1 .	Diantha J. French	43	9	8	Liver Complaint	Wife of Tolman French.
" 2..	Charles H. Lyon	37	5		Consumption	Son of Joshua C. Lyon.
" 15..	Nathaniel Hersey	68			Erysipelas	
March 1..	Eleazer Whitman, Jr.	1	6		Teething	Son of Eleazer Whitman.
" 18..	Olive Newton Brett	30	10	8	Consumption	Wife of Royal T. Brett.
" 19..	Barzillai Keith	76	10	4	Disease of Kidneys	
" 25..	Polly Ann Gurney	19	5	25	Consumption	Daughter of David Gurney.
April 14..	George Edson	37	8	12	Consumption	Son of Jonah Edson.
" 22..	Lizzie Edwards Corey		11	18	Teething	Child of Edward T. Corey.
" 27..	Lois Ernestine Corey		11	22	Teething and Convulsions	Child of Edward T. Corey.
May 4..	Michael Noonan	26			Lung Fever	
" 17..	Benjamin F. Washburn	30	8	1	Consumption	Son of Benjamin H. Washburn.
June 12..	Fannie E. Beaton		2	19	Consumption	Daughter of James Beaton.
" 14..	Mary Osborne	63	9	27	Paralysis	Wife of Ebenezer Osborne.
" 19..	Abigail Alden	82	3	18	Diarrhea	Widow of Ezra Alden.
July 6..	Harriet E. Bates		8	17	Inflammation of Lungs	Daughter of Capt. Sam'l Bates.
" 6..	Lilly H. Jenness	1	2	6	Bowel Complaint	Daughter of John S. Jenness.
" 8..	Joanna Willis	60	1	28	Consumption	Wife of Galen Willis.
" 10..	John F. Steingardt	73	8	26	Paralysis	
" 22..	William Henry Orr Hunting	4	4	20	Dysentery	Son of Amos Hunting.

July	25..	Sarah Jane Hunting	2	5	3	Dysentery	Daughter of Amos Hunting.
"	29..	Samuel A. Young	39		12	Killed on Railroad	Son of Hon. Welcome Young.
Aug.	14..	Helen M. Hill	1	2	27	Dropsy on the Brain	Daughter of Daniel G. Hill.
"	15..	George B. Goss		7	7	Cholera Infantum	Son of Charles H. Goss.
"	23..	Albert Miller	4	2	3	Inflammation of the Brain	Son of Fernand Miller.
Sept.	16..	Frederic W. Latham	14	6	6	Spinal Disease	Son of Galen Latham.
"	17..	William Henry Brown	43	4	17	Typhoid Fever	Son of Emory Brown.
"	27..	Bridget Adams	48	4		Diarrhea	Wife of Rufus Adams.
"	28 .	William Hudson	46	1	15	Abscess	Son of Melzar Hudson.
Oct.	6..	Mary Murray	19	4		Typhoid Fever	Daughter of John Murray.
	6..	Edith Augusta Osborne	1	3	20	Congestion of Brain	Daughter of Wm. L. Osborne.
"	9..	Emogene A. French	10	8	20	Bilious Fever	Daughter of Samuel French.
"	12..	Fanny M. Griffin	15	7	5	Bilious Fever	Daughter of Alfred Griffin.
"	17..	Hiram Bean	43	4		Consumption	
"	26..	Charles F. Sharp	10	8	22	Typhoid Fever	Son of Edward Sharp.
Nov.	1..	Dea. Abijah Severance	72	4	16	Dropsy	
"	14..	Lucy H. Perry	9	6	11	Dysentery	Daughter of O. B. Perry.
Dec.	6..	Ellen Maria Quigley	1	10	6	Fever	Daughter of O'Brien Quigley.
"	10..	James G. Stuart	62		19	Dropsy on the Brain	
"	14..	Betsey Keith	82	2	25	Burned to Death	Widow of Calvin Keith.
"	18..	Frank C. Bartlett		1	17	Infantile Debility	Son of Ezekiel R. Bartlett.
"	20..	James H. Gurney	82	7	9	Paralysis	
"	22..	Isaac Nutter	65			Chronic Diarrhea	
"	25..	Pliny Edson	70	10		Pleurisy	
"	25..	Mary Elizabeth Harden	8	9	25	Congestion of Brain	Daughter of Jehiel B. Harden.
"	29..	Hannah Gardner Keen	56	1	26	Pneumonia	Wife of Judah B. Keen.

I. N. NUTTER, Town Clerk.

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE TOWN OF

EAST BRIDGEWATER,

FOR THE

SCHOOL YEAR 1865-6.

REPORT.

At the first meeting of the present Board of School Committee, in April, 1865, it was organized by the choice of Rev. Baalis Sanford, Chairman, and Rev. Nathaniel H. Broughton, Secretary.

To facilitate the business of the Committee, they divided among themselves for superintendence, visitation and particular report, the several schools, and assigned them as follows:

East Primary in No. 1; Grammar School in No. 4; and Nos. 2, and 10, to Mr. Sanford.

North Primary and Intermediate in No. 1; and Nos. 5, and 6, to Mr. Osborne.

West Primary in No. 1; Primary in No. 4, and Nos. 3, and 7, to Mr. Broughton.

This arrangement was carried out, except that the charge of No. 7, for the Winter term, was transferred to Mr. Sanford.

The Committee having attended to their duties, and arrived at the close of another school-year, present the following "detailed report" of the schools under their respective charge.

No particular assignment having been made of the Grammar and High School in No. 1, it is reported by the Secretary of the Board.

DISTRICT NUMBER 1.

EAST PRIMARY.

This school has been for the year under the instruction of Miss Nancie W. Chandler, of Duxbury; who has acquitted herself, in the opinion of the visiting Committee, in a faithful

and successful manner. The school consists largely of those whose parents are from foreign countries. But most of the classes exhibited, in their course of elementary studies, marked proficiency. Various exercises were conducted orally on subjects of lively interest, and much practical use. The pupils were also well taught that "good behavior" is not the least important of school studies.

Scholars not absent or tardy :

Fall Term.	*Winter Term.*
Minnie Whidden.	Lizzie Burns.

WEST PRIMARY.

This school has, the present year, been necessarily subjected to a change of teacher, with each new term. During the first term it was under the care of Miss Mary E. Osborne, of Marshfield, whose efficiency has been tried and approved, in another school in town. With gentle firmness in maintaining order, and untiring diligence in caring for the proficiency of her pupils, she could not and did not fail of success. Having been called to act as teacher among the Freedmen, in Maryland, she left, and was succeeded the following term by Miss Mary Eliza Ryder, of West Bridgewater, already known and esteemed as teacher, for two years, of the East Primary School, in this District. Suffering from an impaired state of health, during the early part of the term, she found herself unable to maintain at all times the perfect order, at which she aimed, but succeeded, toward the close, in bringing about a commendable and marked improvement in this respect. She was especially faithful in drilling her pupils to thoroughness and accuracy in the recitations, and merits praise for indefatigable efforts in that direction.

During the Winter term the school has been under the care of Miss Josephine Underwood, of this town. Having had no experience in managing the class of children, which largely compose this school, she has failed, somewhat, in the maintenance of order. But a natural vivacity and cheerfulness of

demeanor have won for her the affection of the scholars, and thus enabled her, in some measure, to control them.

Scholars neither absent or tardy :

Fall Term.

Ada F. Keith. Abbie F. Vaughan. Lillian Smith.

NORTH PRIMARY.

Teacher for the entire year, Miss GEORGIANA SKILLINGS, of this town.

This is the first time Miss Skillings had been called to exercise the duties of a teacher, and the highly efficient and acceptable manner in which she has performed them, causes us to wonder that she did not earlier discover her adaptedness to the profession. Her natural affection for children, together with her amiable and pleasant manners, enabled her to control the little ones under her charge by love rather than by fear. The attendance has been good throughout the term, the discipline excellent, and the advancement in the studies pursued, all that could be desired.

One sad circumstance, however, which occurred towards the close of the term, cast a shadow of gloom and sadness over the hearts of teacher and scholars. We refer to the death by drowning of Charles S. Chandler, a member of the school; and a faithful and promising lad, whose early death will be mourned by all who knew him.

We hope to see Miss Skillings secured for this school another year.

Scholars neither absent or tardy :

Spring Term.	*Fall Term.*	*Winter Term.*
Carrie A. Thompson.	Carrie A. Thompson.	Augusta Newhall.
Bethiah Keith.	Hattie Estes.	Florence Whitman.
Florence Trow.	Mary Thompson.	Lizzie Jones.
Mary Rogers.	Lizzie Jones.	Frederick Trow.
	Eddie Keith.	Willie Woodward.
	Walter Benson.	Carrie A. Thompson.
	Russell Sturtevant.	

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL.

Teacher for the Summer, and part of the Fall term, Miss FANNIE E. KILBURN, of Worcester; for remainder of Fall term, and Winter term, Miss EUDORA SANFORD, of this town.

Miss Kilburn was a graduate of the State Normal School at Bridgewater, and not only brought to her work thorough preparation and training, but a vast amount of practical knowledge and experience. She succeeded finely in all respects, and the pupils became strongly attached to her.

Shortly after she had entered on the Fall term, she was tendered a more desirable, as well as a more lucrative position, in another State. The Committee thought it just to allow her to dissolve her connection with this school, and accept the rare offer that had been made her. She accordingly did so, and Miss EUDORA SANFORD, a lady well known in this town as a talented and successful teacher, was called to take the school.

It is cause of much congratulation that the evils so often experienced by frequent changes of teachers, were scarcely felt in this instance. The school, after an interruption of a few days, went on in its course, and has continued ever since to be prosperous to a most happy degree. The most approved discipline has prevailed throughout the terms, and the instruction has been thorough and systematic.

Scholars neither absent or tardy:

Fall Term.	*Winter Term.*	
Etta Johnson.	Saba Alden.	Minot Severance.
Maria Smith.	Carrie Hobart.	Frank Kingman.
Saba Alden.	Mary Kingman.	Frank Pope.
Robert Washburn.	Lawrence Edson.	
Abbott Sanford.	Herbert Waterman.	
Lawrence Edson.	Abbott Sanford.	
Rhoda Alden.		

GRAMMAR AND HIGH SCHOOL.

The difficulty of securing a good teacher, for the entire year, has always been great, and, the present year, peculiarly so. It is a difficulty owing mainly to the fact, adverted to by former

Committees, that the salary offered is too small. It is such as will very rarely attract the better class of teachers, for an entire year. This is especially the case during the present increased expenses of living.

We are not aware, however, that the interests of the school have, this year, materially suffered. Better and more continuous progress would undoubtedly have been made, had the school been in charge of one competent instructor for the whole year. But the teachers employed have been faithful to their trust, and, especially as regards the Fall and Winter terms, have given excellent satisfaction.

Mr. Daniel N. Lane, of New Hampshire, who took charge of the school for the Spring term, labored conscientiously and faithfully for the interests of the school, while he was connected with it. A diseased condition of the eyes compelled him, however, to desist from his work, when only two-thirds of the term had expired. He had no opportunity, therefore, of maturing and exhibiting the general results of his labor.

Mr. Edmund W. Nutter, of this town, already favorably known as the teacher of this school, was engaged for the Fall term. Towards its close, having been called to leave town a week earlier than he had expected, he was obliged to omit the public examination. The Committee have every reason to think such an examination would have reflected credit upon the teacher and the school. He succeeded, to an excellent degree, in winning the esteem of the scholars, and in awakening that interest in study, which is always a good criterion of a teacher's aptitude for his work.

The school for the Winter term, has been under the care of Mr. Austin Sanford, of this town, a member of Dartmouth College; whose eminent qualifications, as a teacher, have been tested at the Normal School, in Bridgewater, and at other schools in our State. He has gone very thoroughly into his work, laboring to "wake up mind," in all the branches taught—and to enlist interest in studies usually considered dry. By new and original methods, he has imparted to the scholars a practical knowledge of English Grammar and the art of writing correctly in our mother tongue. We have been much gratified with his

efforts in this important department of study, and with his endeavors to instil into the minds of his pupils liberal and comprehensive views of what is involved in education. Among other improvements, Gymnastics have been revived in the school, this term, greatly to the pleasure, as well as profit, of all concerned. We have no doubt the examination, at the close of the term, will show the school to have made valuable and important progress under Mr. Sanford's care.

Scholars neither absent or tardy:

Summer Term.	*Fall Term.*
George Severance.	George Severance.
George Jones.	Frank W. Edson.

Winter Term.

Josie Bates.	Frank Erskine.	C. Homer Sanford.
Georgia Beane.	George Hobart.	George Severance.
Amelia Keith.	Frank W. Edson.	George Willis.
Vesta Mitchell.	Frank Mullen.	
Lucy A. Reynolds.		

DISTRICT No. 2. EASTVILLE.

Teacher for Summer and Winter terms, Mr. E. WALLACE HOLMES, of this town.

The operations of this school were impeded, especially in winter, by difficulties which no teacher can remedy. In a school-room so contracted and incommodious as this, with pupils so packed on uncomfortable seats, as to be not only tempted but almost compelled to jostle and elbow each other, the best success cannot be secured. The inconveniences also in winter, arising from the absence of a convenient shelter for fuel, may be easily imagined by all, and have probably been often *felt* by the pupils of this school. And when by dint of careful effort a sufficient fire is raised for warming the house, the space for recitations is so small as to require the class to be drawn up around the stove, — to be so much heated, we were told, as often to lose interest in the lesson, and long to retire to their seats.

The Winter term is not yet finished. Under the efforts of Mr. Holmes these external difficulties are in some measure counteracted, though far from being overcome. The order and proficiency have, we think, been unfavorably affected by the imperfect health of the teacher, and probably as much by the circumstances which have been mentioned.

We earnestly recommend to the citizens of the District the erection of a model school-building, which will contribute as largely to their own credit, as it manifestly will to the healthfulness, happiness and true elevation of their children.

Neither absent or tardy:

Summer Term.

Celia P. Washburn. Imogene Whitmarsh.

UNION DISTRICT No. 3. Beaver.

This school commenced the year under better auspices than heretofore, the school-house having been internally remodelled in its upper portion. The room thus prepared is a commodious one, and the improvement decided. The benefits of the change cannot fail to be felt, in its bearing on the health, both physical and intellectual, of all connected with the school. The increasing attendance makes it exceedingly desirable that a corresponding improvement should speedily be made in the lower part of the house.

Miss Mary K. Alden, of Bridgewater, has had charge of the school during the entire year. There have been some unavoidable interruptions, involving the loss of several weeks of schooling, and this has not been without its injurious effects. Miss Alden came to the school with an established reputation as a teacher, which this year's trial has well sustained. Her efforts and her success have been fully equal to our expectations. While maintaining perfect order, she has displayed admirable tact and patience in leading her pupils to *help themselves* over the "hard places." Miss Jane Allen, of this town, has assisted in the school, throughout the year — the numbers in attendance making the labor of an assistant indispensable. She has discharged her duties to the satisfaction of the parents and of the Committee.

DISTRICT No. 4. JOPPA VILLAGE.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

Fortunately for this school, it was again placed for the summer term, under the charge of Miss ELIGHTA A. DEAN, of Easton. There was evidence on the part of the pupils, that her efforts were highly appreciated. Regular attendance and exact order uniformly prevailed; and there was excellent progress in the different branches of study. It was much regretted that the teacher closed the successful labors of the term with diminished health.

The school for the Winter term under the instruction of Miss MARY E. HAMMOND, of Mattapoisett, evinced on the whole, a continuous advancement. Her teaching, aided by Normal School training and considerable experience, was accurate, thorough and interesting; and was met on the part of the pupils with earnest study, respectful obedience, and good improvement. Recitations in United States History were specially enlivened by instruction outside of the text-book.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

After an absence of two years, Miss MARY C. PRATT, of West Bridgewater, resumed, the present year, the charge of this school. The first visit of the Committee revealed a great degree of disorder in the school, but, before many weeks had passed, the teacher had fully vindicated her skill as a disciplinarian. Subsequent visits completely effaced the first unfavorable impression. In her control over her school, and in her uncommon aptitude for the training of "the little ones," Miss Pratt has manifested her usual and well-known ability. Her tact, in judiciously apportioning reproof and praise, and her success, in making good readers, and inducing accurate habits of pronunciation, are deserving of special praise.

DISTRICT No. 5. NORTHVILLE.

Teacher for the Summer term, Miss JOSEPHINE UNDERWOOD.

Miss Underwood labored faithfully to benefit the school under her charge, but for some reasons not well understood by the

Visiting Committee, did not meet with entire success. The number of visitors on the last day of the term was very small. The school continued to decrease in numbers, after a few weeks from its commencement, and at its close it consisted of less than half of its original number. The discipline was exceedingly faulty, and on several occasions when the Committee was present, he felt himself constrained to interfere personally in the government of the school.

Teacher for the Winter term, Mr. Christopher D. Albro, of Rhode Island.

We were sorry that no improvement was manifest under the administration of Mr. Albro, either in point of discipline or in thoroughness of instruction. We think it due to the scholars of this school to say that they have always manifested a willingness to be taught, and we doubt not that under a more approved as well as more rigid state of discipline, the school might be brought to a high state of efficiency.

DISTRICT No. 6. Satucket.

Teacher for the Summer term, Miss Mary E. Wood, of Bridgewater.

The school during the summer months was small, and composed principally of primary scholars; it was not therefore to be expected that its character would be of so high a grade, as during the Winter term, when it usually contains scholars of greater advancement and more years.

Teacher for the Winter term, Miss Elighta A. Deane.

The Committee having had occasion to express their opinion of Miss Deane as a teacher, in their last report, deem it unnecessary to do so at this time. It may be proper for them to add, however, that she has fully sustained her reputation as a first class teacher. The school has made rapid improvement, and the instruction appeared to be quite thorough. The attendance has been large, and discipline good. The closing exercises of he term were peculiarly interesting, made so in part by the

introduction of some of the higher branches of study. A large number of friends and parents were present on the last day, thus giving positive assurance of their interest in the school.

Scholars neither absent or tardy :

Winter Term.

Stafford Keith.	Ann Harden.	Lena Keith.
Elbridge Washburn.	Ann Bottomore.	Ann Walker.
Nellie Phillips.		

DISTRICT No. 7. (West Crook.)

Miss Jennette C. Harlow, of this town, in assuming the charge of this school, labored under the disadvantage of succeeding a teacher long tried in the district, and of unusual ability. But, while experiencing at the beginning, some little embarrassment from this source, her course has been a steady progress, as regards all the interests of the school. She has gained a strong hold upon the affections and confidence of both parents and pupils, and has awakened in her scholars a worthy spirit of co-operation with herself, in efforts after improvement. By variations in the method of recitation, special interest has been excited in the spelling exercises, which have been very creditable to the school.

Scholars neither absent or tardy :

Spring Term.

Fannie Smith.	Fannie N. Gurney.	Arthur H. Bonney.
S. Lizzie Noyes.	George F. French.	

Fall Term.

Fannie E. Smith.	Abbie F. Bates.	Clara Luzarder.
Hattie C. Fisher.	Emmeline C. Smith.	Chester R. Smith.
Lizzie B. Blanchard.	Lizzie Noyes.	

Winter Term.

Fannie Smith.	Lizzie T. Edes.	Abbie F. Bates.

DISTRICT No. 10.

Teacher, Summer and Winter terms, Mr. E. Wallace Holmes, of this town.

This is our smallest school ; and it contains but very few large scholars. The teacher, however, appeared to have always enough to do, and was untiring in effort to aid and encourage

the endeavors of his pupils. Evidently the relation between them and him was friendly. Particular excellence appeared in spelling — fair progress in the other branches — and, on the whole, profitable results.

The improvement doubtless would have been much greater, if the terms had been longer, or another term added. This school has been kept during the year, only five months and eight and a half days. The law requires that each public school shall be annually taught at least six months. Even this will leave vacations so long as to require that children at the beginning of each term should be put far back in order to regain the ground they have lost. Such schools must continue backward, compared with others whose terms of instruction are more prolonged. That this great evil may, in a good measure at least, be remedied, we commend to this District the employment for both summer and winter, of a good female teacher. Indeed, the same plan might be adopted, we think, with considerable advantage, in several other of the smaller Districts, where male teachers were employed, thus adding some two or three months to the yearly length of their schools.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Number of District.	Names of Teachers.	Number of pupils.	Average attendance.	Number under 5 years of age.	Number over 15 years of age.	Length of school in months.	Wages of teacher per month.	Number of visitors.	Term.
	High Scoool.						$		
	Daniel N. Lane	49	40	...	20	$1\frac{9}{10}$	60	20	Summer.
	Edmund W. Nutter.....	34	29	...	16	$2\frac{7}{10}$	60	10	Fall.
	Austin Sanford	39	36	...	10	3	60	150	Winter.
	Intermediate.								
	Fannie E. Kilburn.....	59	47	...	1	$2\frac{3}{4}$	28	31	Summer.
	Eudora Sanford	49	44	...	1	$2\frac{3}{4}$	29	26	Fall.
		38	35	...	2	3	29	86	Winter.
1	*East Primary.*	59	42	...		$2\frac{3}{4}$	20	40	Summer.
	Nancie W. Chandler...	36	28	...		3	20	34	Winter.
		48	35	2		$2\frac{3}{4}$	20	17	Fall.
	West Primary.								
	Mary S. Osborne.....	58	50	...		$3\frac{3}{4}$	20	42	Summer.
	Mary E. Rider....	66	54	...		$2\frac{3}{4}$	20	35	Fall.
	Josephine Underwood....	58	45	...		3	20	25	Winter.
	North Primary.	62	45	...		$2\frac{3}{4}$	20	41	Summer.
	Georgiana Skillings....	43	36	...		3	20	35	Winter.
		40	35	...		$2\frac{3}{4}$	20	22	Fall.
2.	E. Wallace Holmes	48	38	3	2	$3\frac{1}{4}$	30	21	Summer.
		53	48	...	9	$3\frac{1}{4}$	40	10	Winter.
3.	Mary K. Alden.....	84	60	3	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$	34	79	Summer.
		71	59	...	11	$2\frac{1}{2}$	34	19	Winter.
4	*Grammar Department.*								
	Elighta A. Dean.....	42	37	...	2	$2\frac{3}{4}$	33	39	Summer.
	Mary E. Hammond	38	31	...	3	$3\frac{1}{4}$	32	30	Winter.
	Primary Department.	55	46	2		$3\frac{1}{4}$	32	24	Summer.
	Mary C. Pratt	55	43	1		$2\frac{3}{4}$	32	27	Winter.
5	Josephine Underwood....	36	25	2		$3\frac{3}{4}$	20	25	Summer.
	Christopher D. Albro	41	32	...	2	$2\frac{3}{4}$	40	33	Winter.
6	Mary E. Wood.....	39	30	1		$3\frac{1}{4}$	24	18	Summer.
	Elighta A. Dean.....	48	41	...	9	$3\frac{3}{4}$	36	64	Winter.
		45	37	3	2	$2\frac{3}{4}$	26	19	Summer.
7.	Jennette C. Harlow....	36	28	2		$2\frac{3}{4}$	26	27	Fall.
		36	32	1		$2\frac{3}{4}$	26	20	Winter.
10.	E. Wallace Holmes	33	27	1	2	$2\frac{3}{4}$	30	12	Summer.
		38	29	1	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	40	10	Winter.

GENERAL REVIEW.

From the foregoing statements, based on frequent inspection and examination of our thirteen schools for the year, it appears that their condition on the whole, though below what it should be, has been, with very few exceptions, highly prosperous. This is owing in a good degree, to the addition made by the town last spring, of five hundred dollars to the usual appropriation of funds—increasing, in the aggregate, the amount of schooling, and giving in some instances four or five weeks more than was had the preceding year. Much also is to be accredited to the fact that our teachers, as a class, have had a high appreciation of their work ; and previously devoted much time and labor to gain the qualifications and methods of instruction, requisite to success. The natural effect has been to awaken a deeper and wider interest in the course of study, and to render the prospect of continued advancement in the future, in respect both to our schools and scholars, especially encouraging.

The Committee were unanimous in thinking it advisable to change the Arithmetic which had been used for a considerable time, and to adopt Eaton's Series as that which, on the whole, we considered the best, and which, on account of some special merits of a practical nature, is now in very extensive use in common schools. We obtained it of the publishers on very favorable terms—making the expense to the town as small as possible—and we think a new impulse has been given in this important branch of study, to both teachers and pupils.

School Studies Made Practical.

We have had, in years past, too much of mechanical reciting, according to the words and rules of the book, without an understanding of principles, or knowing how to apply them to the practical business of life. Let us notice a few of the studies, for examples.

How often those who go out from our public schools, and, it may be, have been through the Arithmetic, could not readily measure loads of wood of various dimensions ; or even keep

regular accounts, or write promissory negotiable notes, and compute the interest and discount on them. Many, we apprehend, now in the first classes in arithmetic, would be stumbled, if required to lay aside the book, and ascertain the number of square yards of carpeting it would take for the floor of their school-room, or of paper to cover its walls, deducting the windows and doors; or to find how many cubic feet of air it contains for them to breathe.

Many a pupil who has memorized the rules, and worked in exact accordance with the directions of the book, when called without book to apply his knowledge to the details of business, has become doubtful and perplexed. But what is knowledge worth, that cannot be brought into actual use, for our own and others' advantage?

In proportion as our teachers are rightly trained themselves, they will feel the force of this appeal, endeavor to meet and correct the deficiency that has been named, and by *thinking* out and illustrating principles, lead the pupils to acquire skill in the application of arithmetic to the important problems of common life.

But it is a well known fact that many in our schools who admit the practical importance and use of arithmetical studies, do not think highly of *English Grammar*, and treat it with neglect. It is not uncommon to find pupils so desirous to finish arithmetic that they take comparatively little interest in any other study,—least of all, in the grammar of their native language, having imbibed the idea that it can be of little use. But what *is* English grammar? That which teaches "the art of speaking and writing the English language correctly." And is that of little practical importance which is called into requisition in all human intercourse, whether public or private? Preposterous idea! Alas, that so many have indulged it, and gone out from the school to take their places as citizens in our noble commonwealth, renowned for its institutions of learning, ignorant of the principles and structure of its language, unable to read intelligibly, or to write a letter or business account, or relate the simplest narrative, without grammatical errors.

We are happy, however, to indulge the thought that there has been an improvement in this regard, during the past year;

the number of scholars who direct attention to this study is increasing; and what is still better, teachers, for the most part, have endeavored more than formerly to make its principles understood, and so to exhibit their application to the forms and structure of our language, as to lead the learner not only to think clearly himself, but to see the beauty and force of the expressions of others, and give proper utterance to his own thoughts.

Nothing, as we believe, has conduced so much to this as the correcting of false syntax, and the writing of compositions or narratives, which have been practiced in some of the schools. Scholars accustomed for several years to these exercises, will not commit the grave errors in syntax, spelling, punctuation, and the use or omission of capitals, which so frequently disgrace the scholarship of those who have graduated from our public schools.

The Grammars of late years, we may add, are at fault, in containing much that is not needful to be committed to memory, and which only serves to confuse and perplex the learner.

We would direct attention to one other study of great practical value, but too much neglected—the History of the United States. The branches required by the law of 1826 to be taught in our schools, were orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, and good behavior. But strange as it may seem, it was not till 1857 that the History of the United States was added to the number of studies required. Yet this last requirement, by some singular oversight, has received comparatively little attention.

Though teachers are required to be examined in this study, it is taught to a very small extent, even in our grammar schools; and the result is a lamentable degree of ignorance among those who are to be the future supporters of the Republic, concerning those events which led to its establishment, growth and unexampled prosperity. It is apprehended that many, on leaving our schools, are unable to mention the causes of the war of the Revolution; or to give the date and description of the principal battles by which it was begun, and the final one by which it was terminated, and peace and independence were achieved.

Now, such events are not only exceedingly interesting and

instructive in themselves, but in teaching these we teach patriotism. It is an efficient means of inspiring the young mind with a love of country. By learning the main principles and features of our free Government, they learn that it depends for its support on the intelligence, virtue and integrity of the people; and will be led to feel that every one is responsible for the preservation of the rights and privileges transmitted to us from our fathers. Let the child be taught the sacrifices of life and property our fathers submitted to, for securing our free institutions, and their value will be engraven on the mind. But let them remain ignorant of what they cost, and they will be in danger of ignobly selling their birthright.

We would not recommend the committing to memory all minute narratives and details. Let these be merely read; and afterward written abstracts of them may be given. But let the teacher select the main incidents and topics of our country's history, and all the important epochs of each century, to be carefully committed by the pupils, and accompanied by his oral instruction and illustrations.

Ability to Awaken Interest in Studies.

On this, as we have had frequent occasion to see, the teacher's success in efforts to effect the progress of scholars, vitally depends. Children do not usually perceive the practical value of learning, or its application to their personal wants and interests, and therefore will not do much to obtain it, without the particular efforts of the teacher in this direction. It is necessary that he not only possess the love of knowledge, but an enthusiastic desire to inspire the minds of his pupils with the same appreciative sentiment. And the very fact that he feels and expresses a deep interest in the studies as of great practical importance, will of itself operate as a stimulant upon them. His very eye, and tone of voice, will awaken their interest and zeal; and enliven every recitation. The ability to touch the hidden springs of thought and feeling, to interest as well as occupy the mind, is indeed a difficult attainment, but has been attained by many in some good degree, and is of indispensable importance, especially in the instruction of the younger scholars. It does more than all things else to prevent restiveness and dis-

order, and to insure the highest progress. And the professed instructors, who content themselves with merely *hearing* lessons, without aiming, by previous study, and by practical illustrations and tests, to make them understood and appreciated by the pupils, may well consider the question whether they have not sadly mistaken their calling.

School Government.

This is intimately connected with the present prosperity of our schools, and the future well-being of society. The will of the teacher, enforced by discretion and kindness as well as authority, must have the ascendant, or nothing will be done to advantage, and the school itself will be worse than useless. The spirit of disobedience to wholesome rule, allowed in the school-room, will prepare children to become rebels against the laws of the State, and pests in the community.

The method of securing proper discipline is as far removed from harshness, as from over-indulgence. It is of the utmost importance that the teacher, while maintaining his authority, should feel, and convince the pupils that he feels, an earnest interest in their welfare and success. He should maintain dignity, and "control over his own spirit," and treating them with uniform courtesy and kindness, avoid expressions of ill humor and fretfulness, as that which tends directly to repel and alienate their minds from him and their studies. The true teacher governs rather by *force* of *mind* and *character*, than by any *physical* effort. He exerts an influence that leads his scholars to feel they are associated for a great end, to be accomplished mainly by their own efforts, while he is only their assistant—and that "order, Heaven's first law," is nowhere more needful than in the school-room. With this feeling, the school moves quietly on, the very presence and look of the teacher inspiring them with animation, and desire to conform to all the rules for their instruction and guidance. Some few scholars, it is true, may not be controlled by any array of mental and moral influences, and require the infliction of a prompt and adequate bodily chastisement. No safe substitute for "the rod of correction" in certain cases, has been discovered since the time of Solomon. This rod, however, is to be administered

without the least vindictiveness, as a painful duty,—rather "in sorrow than in anger"—as essential to the benefit of the offender, and the prevention of the direful effects upon the school of unrepressed misrule. It should be made evident throughout, that the very idea of government implies law, and there can be no law without a penalty; yet that the enforcement of the rules is not arbitrary, but necessary to the well-being, nay, to the very existence of the school.

We are gratified to be able to report that in discipline, our schools the last year, have generally appeared well. We believe that they are not repulsive to the scholars: and that when they grow up, they will look back upon them with pleasanter recollections than those which many have, who had experience under the school discipline of the olden time. And there is nothing which your Committee have been better pleased with, than to see in our teachers the ability to govern almost wholly by an appeal to the higher motives. In some of the schools nothing else was used, with the best results as to order and progress.

The method of making children reporters of their own misdeeds while at their desks, is one, which in our opinion, is of evil tendency. As punishment can easily be escaped by falsehood, the temptation to deceive is so great, that many can hardly be expected to resist it. Hence teachers had better depend on their own inspection, for the detection of faults committed during school hours. Pupils may be retained a reasonable time after school hours, for purposes of instruction or discipline. This has been sanctioned by legal authority and established usage, and found a very useful means of good government. Further, the law, as expounded by Horace Mann, determines that the teacher's authority extends measurably over the conduct of the pupils *out* of school hours—that "there must be a portion of time, both before the school commenees, and after it has closed, and also a portion of space between the door of the school house and that of the paternal mansion, where the jurisdiction of the parent, on the one side, and of the committee and teachers on the other, is concurrent." Were it not so, the great objects of discipline would be frustrated. For to what purpose would the teacher prohibit profane or indecent language, rude-

ness, quarrelling, or any other immoral act, among the scholars, in the school-room, or at recess, if they could indulge in it with impunity just before entering the school, or as soon as it should be dismissed?

Moral Discipline.

This is a prominent part of school government. On this the character and benefits of the school preëminently depend. Educated intellect may be an instrument of mischief and destruction, under the influence of a corrupt heart. And what avails it, if the educator possess learning of a high order, if he cannot inspire a regard for what is self-ennobling and elevating —if he hold out to his pupils rewards only for intellectual acquirements, and do not encourage and enforce a regard to the distinction between right and wrong, nor make any appeal to their sense of obligation as moral, accountable, and immortal beings.

Obedience to rightful authority, is to be inculcated as the requirement of the law of Heaven. Truthfulness and honesty, purity and uprightness of deportment, justice and benevolence, a sacred regard to promises and engagements, and "those other virtues which are the ornament of human society," should be enforced, not merely as rules established for convenience and decency, but as demanded by the highest Power in the universe, to whose inspection and award all actions are subject. And there is scarcely an hour in which the teacher who has a high appreciation of the nature of his calling, may not, by the use of precept, facts, examples, or illustrations, impress some exalted virtue. Nor should these things be taught in the abstract—but set forth palpably in the living example. Who then, but those substantially of this character, should seek, or be sought after, for this post of influence?

Parental Influence.

Next in importance to the agency of the teacher, is the influence of parents, in securing good schools. They can and do have no small influence, for good or evil, on the *government* of the schools. This is so evident, it has become a frequent remark of teachers, "that the demeanor of the child furnishes a

criterion by which they may determine with a remarkable degree of accuracy, the character of parents." Habits of rudeness, insolence, disobedience and idleness, formed at the home fireside, are sure to re-appear in the school-room, presenting opposition to the teacher's authority and efforts. Hence it is essential to the prosperity of the school, as well as to the greatest present and future good of the child, that he be subjected at home to a wholesome effective restraint, and there have enjoined upon his mind by parental authority the duty of a cheerful submission to the rules imposed by his teacher. It is said the mother of Washington was once asked what she did to George, to make him what he was, and she replied in a single sentence: "I taught him to *obey*."

Parents can enforce a regular and seasonable *attendance* of their children at school, and thus greatly promote its interests. For the frequent absence of a few irregular pupils sadly diminishes the average attendance, and casts a dark shade over the record of the school. It interferes with the order and course of the classes, and tends to annoy and embarrass the teacher. Besides, it is a great injury to the absentees. Losing three or four lessons a week, which frequently they have no time or inclination to make up, and the class leaving them behind, they become discouraged. No habit so much diminishes their interest in study, or so cripples their efforts to advance with their class.

This evil, though much diminished in some districts, is still attending, to an injurious extent, the majority of our schools. And though the teacher can do much, the parent can do more, in removing it. Surely there should be some imperious reason for thus taking off the scholar in the midst of his studies, and compelling him to lose so many links in the chain of his progress. It deserves well to be considered whether the little temporary convenience or profit to the parent, will not, in the end, be outweighed by the far greater and more lasting loss to the child.

The same principle will apply emphatically to the frequent entire *withdrawment* of scholars from school under eighteen or even fifteen years of age, for the sake of wages in the workshop. This is a very mistaken policy on the part of the parent.

Even if only pecuniary advantage were to be looked at, would not a longer continuance of his children in school, when they most need and are best able to appreciate its advantages, prepare them to make higher wages in departments of business which, otherwise, they would not be qualified to enter?

But there are still greater evils resulting from these early removals. They lower the standard of scholarship in our schools, and therefore lessen their influence for good upon the community. The child is taken away from school with very meagre attainments, and placed amid the cares of business, the responsibilities and temptations of life, before he is fitted for them. He is cut short in that course of discipline which our school system furnishes for the young, and which they need for laying broad and deep the foundations of character and usefulness, and are hurried prematurely into the affairs of society. No pecuniary advantage to be derived from his services in the shop or on the farm, can counterbalance the evils resulting from this, or is worthy to be compared with that education he might have obtained, by continuing two or three years longer at school.

And were parents and guardians in every District to evince more *personal interest* in the education of their children while at school, cheering them on in their studies, and improving opportunities for actually inspecting their work and progress in the school-room, it would render encouragement and aid to both teachers and scholars.

In fine; the influence of parents and citizens will tell most efficiently on the welfare of our schools, by continued liberality in *appropriations for their support.* These being times which "try men's" purses, if not their "souls," some may advocate the necessity of retrenchment in town expenses. This may be right; but it would be a mistaken economy to begin it in diminishing the means of educating our seven hundred children. Better curtail expenses on ways of travel, than restrict the facilities for pursuing the path to learning. Better furnish them with less expensive food and clothing, which would be no injury, physical or moral, than to starve the mind, and dwarf the manhood, and thus subject them to a loss as incalculable as it is irretrievable and lasting.

In the same proportion as we withhold from our children the means of a good common school education, we deprive them of means of successful and remunerative enterprise. "Knowledge is power," and supplies efficient facilities for strength and prosperity in every department of life. It has well been said that where "school houses end in our country, there ignorance and rebellion begin." Had the common school system been carried through, it would, under the blessing of Providence, have saved us from a most direful civil war, with its countless cost of blood and treasure. If then we would form a community to come after us, of good citizens, obedient to constitutional law; truthful, honest and successful; enlightened, energetic, and upright supporters of our priceless institutions, we must "devise liberal things," for educating the rising generation,—"and by liberal things we shall stand."

Respectfully submitted,

BAALIS SANFORD,
WILLIAM H. OSBORNE,
NATH'L H. BROUGHTON,
} *School Committee.*

East Bridgewater, March 5, 1866.

REPORT

OF THE

SELECTMEN AND OVERSEERS OF THE POOR

OF THE TOWN OF

EAST BRIDGEWATER,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING FEB. 28, 1867.

ALSO THE

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

FOR THE YEAR 1866-7.

BOSTON:
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN & SON, 42 CONGRESS STREET.
1867.

SELECTMEN'S REPORT.

THE Selectmen of the Town of East Bridgewater submit for consideration their Annual Report of the Financial condition of the Town, together with the Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending February 28, 1867.

TOWN APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1866.

AT the Annual March Meeting, held March 19, the following appropriations were voted, viz:

Voted, To raise three thousand dollars for the support of schools.

Voted, To raise fifteen hundred dollars for the support of the poor.

Voted, To raise eight hundred dollars for the repairs of bridges and culverts.

Voted, To raise eight hundred dollars for payment of Town Officers and Committees.

Voted, To raise nine hundred dollars for incidental expenses and abatement of taxes.

Voted, To raise five hundred dollars to be expended by the Selectmen for the repair of roads.

Voted, To raise nine hundred dollars to meet the discount on taxes.

Voted, To raise five thousand dollars for the payment of Town debts and interest.

RECAPITULATION.

Support of Schools,	$3,000 00
Support of Poor,	1,500 00
Repairs of Bridges and Culverts,	800 00
Payment of Town Officers and Committees,	800 00
Incidental Expenses and Abatement of Taxes,	900 00
To be expended by Selectmen for Repair of Roads,	500 00
To meet Discount on Taxes,	900 00
Payment of Town Debts and Interest,	5,000 00
	$13,400 00

Voted, To assess, in a tax upon the polls and estates of the Town, the sum of thirteen thousand and four hundred dollars.

Voted, To raise fifteen hundred dollars as a specific tax to be expended in labor on the highways, and the highway surveyors to be collectors of said tax.

TOWN MEETING.

Copy of Articles in the Warrant for the Annual Meeting, to be held March 18, 1867, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

ARTICLE 1. To choose a Moderator to preside in said meeting.

ART. 2. To hear reports of the Selectmen, Overseers of the Poor, and Committees, and act thereon.

ART. 3. To choose all necessary Town Officers and Committees for the ensuing year.

ART. 4. To act on the list of jurors, as reported by the Selectmen.

ART. 5. To determine the manner of repairing the highways and bridges the ensuing year.

ART. 6. To raise and appropriate such sums of money as may be necessary to pay all Town charges and debts, for the ensuing year.

ART. 7. To see if the Town will authorize and confirm the choice of Prudential Committees in the several School Districts, and authorize them to contract with teachers.

ART. 8. To see what method the Town will adopt for the collection of taxes for the ensuing year.

ART. 9. To see if the Town will authorize their Collector to use all means for the Collection of taxes, which a town Treasurer may use when appointed Collector.

Art. 10. To see if the Town will pay James G. Johnson and others, $125 each, as a bounty for having enlisted on the Town quota of 1863.

Art. 11. To see if the Town will establish a High School in accordance with the provisions of the General Statutes.

Art. 12. To see if the Town will vote to abolish the present School District system.

Art. 13. To see if the Town will vote to unite contiguous School Districts.

Art. 14. To see if the Town will authorize their Treasurer to borrow money in anticipation of taxes.

Art. 15. To see what compensation per day the Town will make to Town Officers and Committees.

LIST OF JURORS.

The following is a list of Jurors for the consideration of the Town, to be acted upon at the Annual Meeting, to be held March 18, 1867.

William Allen.
George W. Allen.
Chas. H. Brown.
Chas. W. Bennett.
Thomas Conant.
Lemuel Dunbar.
Ira W. Drake.
Plyna Edson.
Franklin Edson.
Henry Gurney.
Seth P. Gurney.
William B. Hall.
William W. Hersey.
Stephen Harlow.
John Hobart.
Edward Y. Hayward.
Arthur Harris.
Isaac N. Keith.
Zebina Keith.
George M. Keith.
Freedom Keith.
Eliab Latham.
Rufus A. Littlefield.
A. Harris Latham.
Levi W. Noyes.
Mark Phillips.
John B. Porter.
David Pratt.
Philander Pratt.
Oliver Pratt.
Daniel Reed.
Quincy Reed.
William Ramsdall.
John N. Reed.
Wales Rogers.
Nahum B. Smith.
Minot C. Shaw.
Williams Tirrell.
William Vinton.
Ezra S. Whitmarsh.
Eleazer Whitman.
Asa T. Whitman.
James R. Whitmarsh.
Benjamin M. White.
Benjamin Ward.

ESTIMATE OF TOWN EXPENSES FOR 1867.

The Selectmen make the following estimate of expenses for 1867:

For Schooling,	$3,000 00
" Support of Poor,	1,500 00
" Repair of Highways and Bridges,	2,500 00
" Incidental Expenses,	800 00
" Clearing Roads from Snow,	300 00
" Town Officers and Committees,	800 00
" Payment of Town Debts and Interest,	11,500 00
	$20,400 00

ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT.

Amount of Real Estate assessed May 1, 1866,	$820,591 00
" Personal Estate " "	242,275 00
Total,	$1,062,866 00

Per cent on true value, one cent and seven mills on the dollar, for State, County and Town Taxes. Poll tax, $2.00. Number of Polls, 805. Number of Dwelling Houses, 569. Number of Acres of Land assessed, 11,351. Number of Cows, 369. Number of Horses, 273. Number of Oxen, 46. Number of Sheep, 17.

Town Tax,	$13,400 00
State Tax,	4,260 00
County Tax,	1,337 94
Overlayings,	680 78
Total amount assessed and committed,	$19,678 72
Delinquency in highway taxes for 1865,	140 73
	$19,819 45

GEORGE BRYANT,
JACOB BATES,
ELIAB LATHAM,
Assessors of East Bridgewater.

February 28, 1867.

EXPENSE OF SUPPORTING THE POOR.

ALMSHOUSE ACCOUNT.

DR.

Inventory, February 28, 1866, . .	$2,136 71	
Due from sundry persons, . . .	11 75	
Samuel A. Orr, medical attendance, .	25 00	
Warden's Salary, ...	198 75	
Paid sundry persons for supplies, .	928 24	
		$3,300 45

CR.

Inventory, February 28, 1867, . .	$1,742 02	
Due from sundry persons, . . .	54 68	
Labor by warden and inmates, on highways, by order of the Selectmen, .	179 25	
Labor by warden and inmates, cutting and hauling wood from Curtis and Whitmarsh lots, ...	109 50	
Cash paid Town Treasurer, . .	65 00	
		$2,150 45
Cost of supporting the poor at the house, .		$1,150 00

Whole number of paupers during the year, .	17
Average number during the year, . . .	10
Present number at the house, . . .	10
Average cost per week for support, . . .	$2.21

EXPENSES OUT OF THE HOUSE.

Paid for support of	Mrs. W. Osborne and children,		$62 11
" "	Mrs. L. P. Osborne	"	160 00
" "	Mrs. L. Keith, Jr.	"	62 75
" "	Mrs. H. Bean	"	75 00
" "	Mrs. L. S. Hathaway	"	61 00
" "	Mrs. Z. Sturtevant	"	47 00
" "	Mrs. D. Bates and child,		100 00
" "	Mrs. M. B. Maine	"	52 00
Amount carried over, ...			$619 86

Amount brought forward, ...				$619 86
Paid for support of		Mrs. Almira Drew,		9 00
"	"	Mrs. Nancy Orcutt,		16 00
"	"	Misses J. S. and M. P. Washburn,		10 50
"	"	William W. Gardner and family,		10 00
"	"	H. A. Washburn,	"	66 30
"	"	Amos Wade,	"	16 00
"	"	Orrin Parris,	"	34 00
"	"	Nath'l S. Bouldry,	"	17 00
"	"	Edward Sharp,	"	14 00
"	"	Oliver Sharp,		52 00
"	"	Sybil P. Dunbar,		52 00
"	"	Lusinda Mitchell,		25 00
"	"	Arabella Osborne,		22 00
"	City of New Bedford, support of Melissa Mitchell,			40 30
"	Lunatic Hospital, Taunton, support of Filetta Washburn,			111 88
"	Lunatic Hospital, Taunton, support of James Siddall, Jr.,			143 96
"	Town of Weymouth, support of Wilbor Osborne,			6 00
				$1,265 80
Less supporting Poor from		Plymouth,	$56 00	
"	"	Bridgewater,	16 00	
"	"	Easton,	16 00	
"	"	Duxbury,	10 00	
"	"	Nantucket,	52 00	
"	"	Lakeville,	66 00	
				$216 00
Expense of supporting Poor out of House,				$1,049 80
Total expenses for the year, ...				$2,199 80

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE BRYANT,
JACOB BATES,
ELIAB LATHAM,
Overseers of the Poor.

February 28, 1867.

REPORT OF TOWN HALL COMMITTEE.

Receipts for use of hall for year ending February 28, 1867,	$183 00

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for fuel,	$9 45
" " oil, wicks and chimnies,	17 10
" W. Johnson, for stove, pipe and repairs,	25 89
" H. A. Grow, setting glass, &c.,	3 75
" D. French, repairing settees,	2 50
" C. G. Lazell, repairing blinds,	2 60
" for boards for music stand,	1 15
" J. E. Davenport, labor, painting hall,	26 99
" L. Remick, care of hall,	67 50
" for cleaning hall,	1 00
" " shovelling snow,	88
" I. N. Nutter, services as Committee,	10 00
Balance paid Town Treasurer,	14 19
	$183 00

I. N. NUTTER, *Committee.*

EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLS FOR 1866–67.

Union District, Nos. 1, 8 *and* 9.—Scholars, 283.

Their proportion of money for 1866,		$1,230 81
Balance due from last year,		39 21
		$1,270 02
Paid Edmund W. Nutter, for teaching,	$195 00	
" Charlotte A. Richardson, "	88 00	
" Addie S. Kimball, "	162 00	
" Georgiana Skillings, "	82 00	
" Mary E. Ryder, "	162 00	
" Florence A. Jenkins, "	96 00	
" Elighta A. Deans, "	128 00	
Balance due,	357 02	
		$1,270 02

District No. 2.—Scholars, 50.

Their proportion of money for 1866, . . .		$267 19
Balance due from last year, ...		135 44
		$402 63
Paid Ellis W. Holmes, for teaching,	$135 00	
" Ella C. Stetson, "	96 00	
" Contingent expenses, . . .	17 02	
Balance due, ...	154 61	
		$402 63

District No. 3.—Scholars, 52.

Their proportion of money for 1866, . . .		$273 26
Balance due from last year, ...		100 58
		$373 84
Paid Jennette C. Harlow, for teaching,	$120 00	
" J. A. Allen and M. K. Alden, for teaching, ...	30 73	
" Hannah K. Richards, for teaching,	56 00	
" George J. Cummings, "	64 37	
" Contingent expenses, . . .	38 80	
" Boarding teacher, . . .	49 50	
Balance due, ...	14 44	
		$373 84

District No. 4.—Scholars, 94.

Their proportion of money for 1866, . . .		$409 20
Balance due from last year, ...		3 81
		$413 01
Paid Mary K. Alden, for teaching,	$204 00	
" Mary C. Pratt, "	180 00	
" Contingent expenses, . . .	21 26	
Balance due, ...	7 75	
		$413 01

District No. 5.—Scholars, 36.

Their proportion of money for 1866, . . .		$222 00
Balance due from last year, ...		50
		$222 50
Paid Ella J. Fullerton, for teaching, .	$72 00	
" Eugene Sandford, " .	123 50	
" Contingent expenses, . . .	25 00	
Balance due, ...	2 00	
		$222 50

District No. 6.—Scholars, 53.

Their proportion of money for 1866, . . .		$276 87
Balance due from last year, ...		2 34
		$279 21
Paid Susie Millett, for teaching, . .	$126 00	
" Geo. A. Wheeler, " . .	150 00	
" Contingent expenses, . . .	16 30	
		$292 30
Overdrawn, ...		13 09
		$279 21

District No. 7.—Scholars, 47.

Their proportion of money for 1866, . . .		$257 49
Paid Geo. A. Hayward, for teaching,	$219 50	
" Contingent expenses, . . .	12 36	
" Overdrawn last year, . . .	12 78	
Balance due, ...	12 85	
		$257 49

District No. 10.—Scholars, 35.

Their proportion of money for 1866, . . .		$218 76
Balance due from last year, ...		3 19
		$221 95

Paid Ella A. Keith, for teaching, . .	$52 00	
" Mary E. Barker, " . .	56 00	
" Boarding teachers, " . .	80 50	
" Contingent expenses, . . .	27 45	
Balance due, ...	6 00	
		$221 95

Orlando M. Alger.—1 Scholar.

His proportion of money, 1866, ...	$6 24
Balance due from last year, ...	6 10
	$12 34
Paid teaching in North Bridgewater, . . .	$12 34

Edward Y. Hayward.—1 Scholar.

Balance due from last year, ...	$6 10
Paid teaching in North Bridgewater, . . .	$6 10

Cyrus Monroe, Jr.—1 scholar.

His proportion of money for 1866, ...	$6 24
Balance due from last year, ...	6 10
	$12 34
Paid teaching in Halifax, ...	$12 34

Joseph Foster.—1 Scholar.

His proportion of money for 1866, . . .	$6 24
Balance due from last year, ...	6 10
	$12 34
Paid teaching in Halifax, ...	$12 34

STATE AID

From January 1, 1866, *to January* 1, 1867.

Bryant, Eunice S.,	$96 00
Blanchard, Elizabeth W.,	96 00
Brown, Sally W.,	88 00
Brown, Arthur H.,	4 00
Bates, Irving,	72 00
Bates, W. H. H.,	31 20
Bonney, Jacob D.,	72 00
Burbeck, Lucius D.,	72 00
Burgess, Silas	96 00
Bancroft, Edwin W.,	72 00
Chamberlain, Nathan,	48 00
Chamberlain, Francis B.,	72 00
Curtis, Minot S.,	72 00
Casey, Henry,	48 00
Cook, Joseph H.,	72 00
Carter, Sophronia,	48 00
Dunlap, Elizabeth J.,	19 12
Drew, Almira,	48 00
Eddy, Harriet,	48 00
Ellis, Andrew S.,	120 00
Gurney, Seth P.,	72 00
Gurney, Alva A.,	72 00
Gould, Sarah B.,	48 00
Hudson, Sarah C.,	96 00
Hudson, Mary,	48 00
Hudson, Eliza,	32 00
Harden, Noah,	48 00
Harden, Noah T.,	72 00
Harden, Chas. W.,	29 40
Holmes, Alonzo L.,	72 00
Hall, Susan E.,	96 00
Hale, Betsey A.,	48 00
Jaquith, Almera,	96 00
Josselyn, James E.,	72 00
Kingman, Sarah C.,	96 00
Keen, Lois,	48 00
Amount carried forward,	$2,339 72

Amount brought forward,	$2,339 72
Lincoln, William B.,	72 00
Lincoln, Matthew W.,	22 28
Luzarder, Geo. E.,	72 00
McCarter, Harriet F.,	96 00
Morris, Lucy A.,	48 00
Morse, Amos,	72 00
Maine, William H.,	72 00
Morey, William L.,	30 60
Nesmith, Chas. H.,	72 00
Osborne, Eliab N.,	31 00
Packard, Emily F.,	96 00
Porter, Isaac R.	72 00
Pool, Peregrine W.,	72 00
Quigley, Patrick,	30 40
Reardon, Mary,	80 00
Ripley, Mary S.,	48 00
Ramsdall, Asa T.,	72 00
Sylvester, Lydia A.,	48 00
Stetson, John M.,	72 00
Steingardt, Joseph A.,	72 00
Sampson, Ezra F.,	72 00
Stran, Hugh,	17 00
Trow, Thankful O.,	48 00
Tinkham, Sylvanus,	72 00
Underwood, Rachel B.,	96 00
Vosmus, Harrison A.,	36 00
Vosmus, Harriet,	19 06
Wheeler, Geo. A.,	72 00
Wilder, William,	72 00
Wilder, Eliza,	48 00
White, Nehemiah,	126 00
Winsor, Eldridge,	72 00
	$4,340 06
Amount paid in January and February, 1867,	739 32
	$5,079 38

ROADS, BRIDGES AND CULVERTS.

Paid	Chas. H. Bonney, work on bridge,		$6 50
	E. B. Iron Co., "		1 75
	John Wade, "		2 33
	Asa T. Whitman, "		5 33
	William Reed, work on culvert,		12 25
	Merritt Jenkins, work on road,		89 69
	John Gaffney, "		2 05
	Nicholas Wade, "		7 28
	Azor H. Latham, "		4 10
	Henry Gurney, "		10 00
	Isaac Reed, Jr., "		5 00
	Gladden Bonney, "		3 33
	Samuel Reed, 2d, "		1 67
	Almon Gurney, "		6 25
	Francis Hayward, "		4 80
	Sidney Allen, "		22 48
	Noah Harden, "		1 25
	Isaac Pratt, "		6 08
	Baldwin & Pope, "		5 00
	Ebenezer Tisdale, "		5 00
	Eliab Latham, "		38 15
	Timothy Mitchell, "		16 67
	Jacob Bates, "		8 33
	Levi T. Gurney, "		2 50
	Lebbeus Smith, "		2 75
	Warden and inmates of almshouse, work on road,		169 25
	Martin Parris, work on road,		4 83
	Thomas Braman, "		83
	Thomas O'Brien, "		83
	Patrick Barrett, "		34
	George Byram, "		13 90
	R. A. Littlefield, "		16 83
	John Reed, building road,		22 50
	Merritt Jenkins, grading road at S. D. Shaw's mill,		125 00
	Nath'l Southworth, filling " K. Sheldon's "		40 00
	Chas. Siddall, iron work,		75
	Amount carried forward,		$665 60

Amount brought forward,		$665 60
Paid E. B. Iron Co., spikes,		4 93
" " lumber,		2 79
I. N. Nutter, "		36 85
Galen Latham, "		18 88
Stephen Harlow, "		90 11
C. W. Richards, "		37 60
S. G. Alden, "		3 42
E. Carver & Co., sawing lumber,		3 50
Ezekiel Whitman, gravel,		3 20
James Eaton, "		3 16
Francis Hayward, "		2 40
Asa T. Whitman, "		4 76
Seth Bryant, "		25 32
R. A. Littlefield, "		14 34
E. B. Iron Co., cinder,		3 38
B. M. Ackerman, land for gravel,		30 00
Galen Latham, "		10 00
B. R. Robinson, "		30 00
		$990 24

EXPENSE OF CLEARING THE ROADS FROM SNOW.

Paid Alvin C. Baker,	$10 00	Paid J. A. Jackson,	1 50
William M. Shaw,	3 00	Martin Parris,	2 67
Eliab Latham,	13 00	J. Perkins,	1 33
H. N. Hatch,	1 16	H. Johnson,	1 00
Chas. A. Latham,	8 50	G. Brown,	33
Cyrus Monroe, Jr.,	2 00	Chas. H. Nesmith,	3 58
Galen Osborne,	2 83	Mark P. Hudson,	1 00
F. R. Flagg,	1 00	R. A. Littlefield,	8 50
Eldridge Winsor,	2 83	Peter Hearn,	50
Timothy Mitchell,	2 66	John Curley,	50
Wm. S. Sampson,	2 83	Colman Noonan,	50
Galen Latham,	13 75		
Branch L. Byram,	2 08		$89 72
John Wade,	2 67		

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Paid Taggard & Thompson, books for schools,	$ 35	75
Joseph Chamberlain, furniture for Selectmen's office,	6	00
Jarvis Burrell, printing posters,	15	60
William S. Sampson, military services, '61,	24	40
T. R. Marvin & Son, printing Town Report,	159	00
Patrick Quigley, bounty '63,	125	00
Sidney Packard, enforcing the dog law,	6	50
O. G. Healy, road scraper,	3	50
Warden and inmates of Almshouse, cutting and hauling wood,	109	50
T. R. Marvin & Son, printing blanks,	14	75
Quincy Insurance Co. insuring Almshouse,	27	50
John Waterman, team to Middleboro' and Taunton,	5	00
Geo. H. Morse, taking pauper to State Almshouse,	2	50
I. N. Nutter, books for indigent children,	4	00
Sidney Packard, Sexton,	76	85
H. O. A. Orr, rent for Selectmen's office,	25	00
T. D. Richmond, stone monuments for bounds of highways at S. D. Shaw's mill,	3	50
George Bryant, railroad fare and expenses,	14	27
Town of Hanson, town tax,		58
Nath'l Vaughn, postage and envelopes,	2	58
Expressman,	3	42
George Bryant, postage and stationery,	8	54
Nath'l Vaughn, collector, '65,	131	28
William H. Osborne, recording marriages, births and deaths,	22	66
Martin Whiting, blank stationery and postage,	10	10
" railroad fare and expenses,	5	53
" examining the late tax Collector's book,	6	75
" expenses hiring money,	15	00
Eliab Latham, railroad fare and expenses,	2	40
Jacob Bates, " " " "	6	20
Amount carried forward,	$619	86

	Amount brought forward, ...	$619 86
Paid	Jacob Bates, postage and stationery, . .	3 23
	" use of horse and carriage, .	18 30
	Geo. Bryant, " " " " " . .	18 90
	Eliab Latham, " " " " " . .	13 00
	N. Bridgewater Gazette, for advertising, .	1 50
	For abatement of taxes, 1864-'65,-'66, . .	323 92
		$ 1252 51

TOWN OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

Paid	Baalis Sanford, School Committee, . .	$ 60 49
	E. W. Holmes, " . .	49 50
	W. H. Osborne, " . .	36 75
	Geo. Bryant, Selectman, ...	116 37
	Jacob Bates, "	74 25
	Eliab Latham, "	59 75
	Geo. Bryant, Assessor, ...	57 25
	Jacob Bates, "	41 50
	Eliab Latham, "	29 75
	Geo. Bryant, Overseer of the Poor, . .	21 00
	Jacob Bates, " " . .	17 25
	Eliab Latham, " " . .	8 75
	Martin Whiting, Treasurer, . .	75 00
	William H. Osborne, Town Clerk, . .	16 08
	Ezra S. Whitmarsh, Moderator, . . .	5 00
	Sidney Packard, Constable, ...	17 00
	Geo. H. Morse, "	12 00
	B. R. Alden, " '65, . . .	3 00
	Martin Whiting, Committee on Roads, . .	5 00
	Eliab Latham, " . .	5 00
	Jacob Bates, " . .	2 50
	William H. Osborne, Committee School Districts,	2 00
	Ezra S. Whitmarsh, " "	2 00
	Martin Whiting, " "	2 50
	Robert Curtis, Auditor, ...	11 25
	William Allen, "	11 25
	I. N. Nutter, "	12 50
		$ 754 69

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Paid for Schooling,	$2,929 41
" Support of Poor,	2,199 80
" Incidental Expenses,	928 59
" Repairing Roads and Bridges,	990 24
" Town Officers and Committees,	754 69
" State Aid to Families,	5,079 38
" Clearing Roads from Snow,	89 72
" Abatement of Taxes,	323 92
	$13,321 95

LIQUOR AGENT'S REPORT.

Stock on hand, Feb. 8, 1866,	$558 62	
" purchased from Feb. 8, 1866, to Feb., 1867,	5,612 70	
		$6,171 32
EXPENSES OF AGENCY.		
U. S. Tax,	$25 00	
Freight, Express, &c.,	73 17	
Agent's Salary,	100 00	
		198 17
PROFITS.		
In cash paid Town Treasurer,	107 60	
In increase of stock on hand,	66 95	
		174 55
		$6,544 04
Sales of Liquor for year ending Feb. 5, 1866, $5,801 57		
Sales of Casks, &c., 116 90		
	$5,918 47	
Stock on hand Feb. 5, 1867,	625 57	
		$6,544 04

We have this day examined the books and accounts of Thomas Rogers, Town Liquor Agent, and find the above a correct statement of the past year's transactions.

ROBERT CURTIS,
WILLIAM ALLEN,
I. N. NUTTER,
} *Auditors.*

East Bridgewater, Feb. 28, 1867.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We, the undersigned, have examined the collection account of the late N. Vaughn, and find by the Assessors' book that the amount of commitment is $19,677 00
To which add Highway delinquents, ... 140 73

Total, ... $19,817 73
Deduct amount placed in Mr. Whiting's commitment, 3,408 76

Total to Mr. Vaughn, ... $16,408 97
Collected by Mr. Vaughn, . . . $16,321 19
" do. from highway delinquents, . 87 78

$16,408 97
Collected by Mr. Vaughn, interest, . . 8 67
$16,417 64

Five per cent discount on amount collected in September, ... $785 38
Coms. on amount collected at $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent, 123 13
Amount paid Town Treasurer, . . 15,227 70
Balance due the Town, ... 281 43
$16,417 64

ROBERT CURTIS,
WILLIAM ALLEN, } *Auditors.*
I. N. NUTTER,

East Bridgewater, February 28, 1867.

After the decease of Mr. N. Vaughn, the Selectmen appointed Martin Whiting, Esq., Collector, and placed in his hands the following amount of uncollected commitment, amounting to . . $3,408 76

The undersigned having examined Mr. Whiting's collection account find this amount collected, . . . 2,844 29

Outstanding, ... $564 47
Amount paid by Mr. Whiting to Town Treasurer, . . 2,844 29
" " " " accrued interest on Tax Bills, 101 99

$2,946 28

ROBERT CURTIS,
WILLIAM ALLEN, } *Auditors.*
I. N. NUTTER,

East Bridgewater, March 1, 1867.

REPORT OF TOWN TREASURER.

MARTIN WHITING, *Treasurer, in account with Town.*

DR.

1867.—FEB. 28.		
Cash of I. N. Nutter, former Treasurer,		$ 5,868 75
" B. R. Alden,		675 00
" borrowed on Town Notes,		3,000 00
" of State Treasurer, proportion of School Fund,		177 30
" " " State aid,		5,521 97
" " " corporation taxes,		183 08
" " " pedler's licenses,		80 00
" Town of Bridgewater,		55 62
" " Lakeville,		219 94
" " Easton,		38 50
" Town Liquor Agent,		107 60
" Town House Committee,		14 19
" Nathaniel Vaughn, Collector, 1865–66,		15,581 22
" from taxes collected by self,		2,844 29
" interest " "		101 99
		$ 34,469 45

CR.

By cash paid, Town Bonds,	$ 5,100 00	
" Interest on same,	1,154 47	
" State Tax,	4,260 00	
" County Tax,	1,337 94	
" Town Orders,	8,185 62	
" State Aid Orders,	5,040 94	
" Town Notes outstanding, March 1, 1866,	3,970 00	
" Interest on same,	527 27	
" Town Notes for money borrowed,	3,000 00	
" Interest on same,	52 80	
	$ 32,629 04	
Cash on hand,	1,840 41	
		$ 34,469 45

MARTIN WHITING, *Treasurer.*

WE, the undersigned, have this day examined the above account, and find the items thereof properly entered and vouched for.

ROBERT CURTIS,
WILLIAM ALLEN,
I. N. NUTTER, } *Auditors.*

East Bridgewater, March 1, 1867.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE TOWN.

LIABILITIES.

Bonds,	$ 15,000 00
Notes due December 1, 1867, given to reimburse citizens for filling quotas,	7,440 50
Interest on Notes,	545 86
Due the several School Districts,	541 58
Outstanding Orders,	423 86
Unsettled Accounts "estimated,"	500 00
	$ 24,451 80

ASSETS.

Due from the late Nathaniel Vaughn,	$281 43	
" Martin Whiting, Collector,	564 47	
" B. R. Alden,	124 81	
" State for State Aid,	5,079 38	
" Town for Support of Paupers,	216 00	
Wood cut on Curtis & Whitmarsh lots,	210 00	
Cash in Treasury,	1,840 41	
Balance against the Town,	16,135 30	
		$ 24,451 80

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE BRYANT,
JACOB BATES,
ELIAB LATHAM,
Selectmen of East Bridgewater.

February 28, 1867.

INTENTIONS OF MARRIAGE,

Recorded in East Bridgewater during the year 1866.

Feb. 13.—Stephen Hall and Mary E. Savery, both of East Bridgewater.

" 14.—David Brigham Howe, of Abington, and Harriet Nash, of East Bridgewater.

March 10.—Galen Willis, of East Bridgewater, and Louisa Gowell, of Auburn, Me.

" 13.—Zebina Keith, Jr., and Susan Mercy Sumner, both of East Bridgewater.

" 17.—Theophilus R. Brown, Jr., of Middleboro', and Joanna R. Jenness, of East Bridgewater.

April 10.—Alonzo Beal, of East Bridgewater, and Helen Gray, of Pembroke.

" 28.—Wales Rogers, of East Bridgewater, and Sarah S. Gerrish, of Fairhaven.

" 28.—Nymphas M. Chandler and Hannah Bowker, both of East Bridgewater.

" 28.—William A. Peasley, of Halifax, and Amanda Hatch, of East Bridgewater.

May 4.—Joseph De Mal and Mary A. Davis, both of East Bridgewater.

" 30.—George Freeman Keith and Mary Hannah Coggswell, both of East Bridgewater.

June 4.—Albert Bates and Lucretia L. Bell, both of East Bridgewater.

" 9.—Patrick Quigley and Catharine Carroll, both of East Bridgewater.

" 19.—Francis Marion Kingman and Carrie M. Chandler, both of East Bridgewater.

" 27.—Nathaniel W. French, of East Bridgewater, and Mary B. Jones, of Milton.

" 28.—Henry Harden and Sarah S. Reed, both of East Bridgewater.

July 3.—John Lewis Colter and Lydia M. Otis, both of East Bridgewater.

Sept. 12.—Charles L. Jones, of West Bridgewater, and Sarah Keith Soule, of East Bridgewater.

" 24.—Allen P. Pratt and Lorinda Rumsey, both of East Bridgewater.

Oct. 1.—Levi Osborne, of Marshfield, and Desire S. Harden, of East Bridgewater.

Nov. 14.—Ebenezer H. Pratt, of East Bridgewater, and Laura Sturtevant, of Duxbury.

" 16.—Martin V. Brady and Ellen A. Mahoney, both of East Bridgewater.

" 22.—Jeremiah D. Thurlow and Sally W. Brown, both of East Bridgewater.

" 27.—John W. Bresenham, of Abington, and Abbie Augusta Gurney, of East Bridgewater.

Dec. 6.—Selden Mattison Washburn, of East Bridgewater, and Rebecca L. Johnson, of Freetown.

" 7.—Ira Allen Pratt, of Bridgewater, and Lucy A. Hathaway, of East Bridgewater.

" 12.—Andrew Bartlett Holmes, of West Bridgewater, and Hattie Amanda Staples, of East Bridgewater.

" 21.—Isaac Thomas Hatch, of East Bridgewater, and Cornelia A. Bourne, of Hanson.

" 21.—John C. Newton, of Marlboro', N. H., and Sarah Josephine Swallow, of East Bridgewater.

" 29.—William Soule, of North Bridgewater, and Ellen Amanda Hudson, of East Bridgewater.

WILLIAM H. OSBORNE, Town Clerk.

BIRTHS,

Registered in East Bridgewater during the Year 1866.

Males,	28
Females,	37
Whole number,	65
Of foreign parentage,	14
Illegitimate,	1

WILLIAM H. OSBORNE, Town Clerk.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN EAST BRIDGEWATER DURING THE YEAR 1866.

DATE.	NAME.	AGE.			DISEASE.	REMARKS.
		Years.	Months.	Days.		
Jan. 13..	Moses Mendall Fuller.....		1	6	Canker	Son of Isadus Fuller.
" 26..	Lot Whitmarsh.....	69	9	26	Heart Disease.....	
" 30..	Betsey M. Mellen	52			General Debility.....	
Feb. 10..	Infant, (no name).....			3	Enlargement of Liver.....	Child of John Jenness.
" 14..	Charles S. Chandler	10	2	2	Drowning.....	Son of Nymphas M. Chandler.
" 16..	Henry S. Wright.....	2	6	18	Consumption	Son of Lewis Wright.
" 22..	Sylvester Keith	70	4	22	Pneumonia	
March 4..	Mabel Frances Rhodes....		2	4	Convulsions	Daughter of John C. Rhodes.
" 10..	Mercy C. Bell	59	8	24	Cancerous Humor.....	
" 28..	Asaph Beals.....	85	3	14	Old Age	
" 29..	William Vosmus	44	6	5	Consumption	
April 5..	Dexter Pratt.....	74		22	Paralysis.....	
May 14..	Ann Wright.....	35			Fever	Wife of Lewis Wright.
" 21..	R. A. Munroe	49	7	28	Pleurisy and Lung Disease...	Widow.
" 22..	Sarah W. Gardner	50	9		Consumption	Wife of William Gardner.
" 22..	Luke Vosmus.....	68	9	7	Consumption	
June 2..	Nathaniel H. Broughton ..	40	3	28	Typhoid Pneumonia.....	Clergyman.
" 21..	Frederick Gray Sampson..	8	6	1	Drowning.....	Son of William G. and Susan A. Sampson.
" 21..	Elmer N. Keen	8	10	14	Drowning.....	Son of William W. Keen.
July 2..	Everett F. Howe.....		3		Canker	Son of David B. Howe.

July	9..	Frederick B. Pratt	17	5	6	Poisoning	Son of Jotham C. Pratt.
"	13..	Horatio G. Bates	60	3	20	Heart Disease	
"	20..	Henry Mitchell	58	9	30	Liver Complaint	
"	23..	Charity Bryant	91		29	Old Age	
"	28..	Nellie Foster Harden		1	5	Canker	Daughter of Jehiel and Ruth T. Harden.
Aug.	1..	Francis McLaughlin	43	6	3	Organic Disease of Pancreas	
"	1..	Ezekiel Whitman	90	9		Diarrhea	Late Chief Justice of Maine.
Sept.	7..	Anna Gurney	67		4	Congestion of Brain	
"	8..	John O. Hudson	58	11	27	Congestion of Lungs	Husband of Caroline B. Hudson.
"	14..	Thaxter Keith	78	6	10	Old Age	
"	15..	Eugene W. Horton		4	6		Child of Ira Horton.
"	20..	Grace Curtis Keith		7	12	Teething	Daughter of Simeon C. and Laura C. Keith.
"	25..	Adonis Howard	71	2	11	Diarrhea	Clergyman.
Oct.	14..	Pierre Berthoud	36	4	9	Consumption	Prof. of Music, born in Neufchatel, Switzerland.
Nov.	1..	Michael Mahoney	24		24	Consumption	
"	3..	William H. Keith	20	9	18	Congestion of Brain	Son of Hezekiah Keith.
"	7..	Sarah V. Smith	34			Liver Complaint	Wife of Charles J. Smith.
"	9..	Cynthia Chadwick	81	1	20	Old Age	
"	18..	Nathaniel Vaughn	51	2	19	Dyspepsia	
"	18..	Henry Wilder Shaw	26	1	8	Scrofulous Diathesis	Son of Samuel D. Shaw.
"	19..	Judith B. Waterman	40	7	19	Fever	Wife of John Waterman.
"	19..	Zylphia Whitman	40	7		Inflammation of Bowels	Wife of Winslow Whitman.
Dec.	4..	Eugene Underwood	26	8	15	Consumption	Son of Joseph Underwood.
"	8..	Eva Florence Fish		3	4	Consumption	Child of Job Fish.
"	22..	Lizzie B. Munroe	8		28	Injury from Fall	Daughter of Granville Munroe.
"	31..	James Siddall, Jr.	37		2	Insanity	Son of James Siddall.

Total number of deaths, 46.

WILLIAM H. OSBORNE, Town Clerk.

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE TOWN OF

EAST BRIDGEWATER,

FOR THE

SCHOOL YEAR 1866-7.

REPORT.

At a meeting of the School Committee of East Bridgewater, April 6, 1866, an organization of the same was effected by the choice of William H. Osborne, Chairman, and Baalis Sanford, Secretary.

Having reached the close of another school-year, the Committee respectfully submit to the inhabitants of the town the following statements concerning the condition and prospects of the schools under their superintendence.

UNION DISTRICT NO. 1.

NORTH PRIMARY.

This school was under the care of Miss Mary E. Kimball, for the entire year. Previous to her engagement in this town, she had had considerable experience in teaching, in a neighboring State. She labored with much faithfulness and zeal, and the general results were good; but, had she been able to bring her school to a better state of discipline, her efforts in teaching would have been productive of greater advancement on the part of her scholars.

EAST PRIMARY.

Summer Term.—Miss Georgie A. Skillings, *Teacher.*

This school consisted of sixty scholars, and the attendance was more than ordinary, being ninety per cent. Yet the management of this large number was successful. The teacher's manner being kind, but firm, and well adapted to the character of her pupils, the order was commendable, good progress in the various classes was secured, and the general aspect and results of the school were pleasant and satisfactory to the Committee and other visitors.

Miss Skillings having taken another school nearer her residence, she was succeeded by Miss Florence A. Jenkins, a

graduate of the Normal School, Bridgewater, who had charge of the school for the Winter term of sixteen weeks. Finding it in good condition, she found less effort and time required to organize, and bring it into good working order.

Understanding the work to be done, and the means of doing it, and applying them with system and steadiness of purpose, wisely helping pupils in their lessons only when they had tested their own powers, the school, though much reduced in its attendance, made continued progress, and at the close exhibited much promise in respect to its future.

WEST PRIMARY.

Miss Mary E. Ryder took charge of this school during the year, and, although the school was larger than the house could well accommodate, still, through the energy and tact of the teacher, all were cared for at no expense of quiet and proper discipline. Her vivacity of manner seemed contagious on the part of the pupils, producing in them promptness in regard to order and recitations.

The weather being very unpleasant on the afternoon of the close of this school, but few visitors were present. The scholars, however, went through the exercises in a manner creditable to themselves and their teacher. The recitations in Arithmetic and Spelling were especially gratifying. The Writings also deserve special mention, as showing marked improvement. The Singing, which the scholars engaged in with unusual unanimity, constituted one very pleasant feature of the closing exercises.

INTERMEDIATE.

This school, for the Summer term, was under the care of Miss Charlotte A. Richardson, a graduate of the Normal School, Salem, who showed herself well adapted to the situation. Consequently the school was managed and taught successfully, and made excellent progress and proficiency. In the vacation, she was induced by far more weighty and persuasive compensation to accept a position for teaching in Boston, and was reluctantly released.

For the Fall and Winter terms, Miss Georgie A. Skillings was engaged, who had won good repute as a primary teacher. She continued her labors with interest and indications of suc-

cess for two weeks, when, much to the regret of all, sickness compelled her to withdraw her services. Her successor was Miss Elighta A. Dean, a lady known as teacher in many other places, who conducted the school through a term of sixteen weeks. The classes were faithfully and thoroughly drilled, and their necessary movements in the school-room exact and almost noiseless. Attentive study and good recitations were the prevailing rule, with some few exceptions. But we think the character and discipline of the school were unfavorably affected by the ill health of the teacher.

HIGH AND GRAMMAR.

Circumstances have not allowed the continuance of this school the present year, but two terms, amounting to twenty-six weeks. Neither could one teacher be employed for both terms. The school, however, has made substantial improvement, having been under the care of two gentlemen who had taught it before with good acceptance and success.

During the Summer term it was in charge of Mr. Edmund W. Nutter, adapted to the situation both by natural talent and Normal training. Thorough and systematic in instruction, and engaging in manner, he succeeded in a high degree in attracting the esteem of his scholars, securing their interested attention to the various studies, and respectful regard for proper deportment. The public examination was very satisfactory, reflecting much credit upon the teacher and the school.

The Winter term was intrusted to the care of Mr. Austin Sanford, a student of Dartmouth College. Mr. Sanford brought to his work experience, intellectual culture, and executive ability, combined with dignity of manner, which secured to him the confidence and respect of his pupils, enabling him to enforce proper discipline without the sacrifice of that mutual harmony of feeling between teacher and scholars which contributes so essentially to making a school pleasant in its character, and profitable in its results. The order of the school was excellent.

The "credit" system adopted by Mr. Sanford seemed to operate as a wholesome stimulus in the school, inciting to excellence in scholarship and deportment. The teaching was not limited to the matter of the text-book, but the interesting

points suggested by the subject in hand were discussed at each recitation as fully as the time would allow. Thus leading the scholar to observe and think for himself.

Mr. Sanford's method of teaching Geography and History, by topics on cards, awakened more than ordinary interest in these important studies, the pupils acquiring not only a practical knowledge of them, but obtaining it in such a manner that it will be likely to be retained in the memory, as well as be available to them whenever they may have occasion to use it.

The Singing, accompanied by the piano, is not the least pleasing of the daily exercises of the school.

Writing this report necessarily precedes, by a few days, the public examination.

DISTRICT No. 2.—Eastville.

Summer Term.—Miss Ella C. Stetson, *Teacher.*

Judging from personal inspection and the testimony of others, we have no doubt that her efforts were as successful as fifty scholars in a place "too strait" for them, would allow. Her qualifications were more than ordinary, and assuming her charge with an earnest purpose to reduce all to order and studiousness, general progress was made, and the results, so far as known, were of a fair average excellence.

Winter Term.—Mr. George F. Hayward, *Teacher.*

This school has not yet closed. Consisting still of fifty scholars, a number greater than the accommodations of the room, there must necessarily be a certain amount of confusion, and impediment to study and comfort. There appears, to a good degree, subjection to school discipline, and desire for improvement; and, all the circumstances being considered, the school merits approbation.

UNION DISTRICT No. 3.—Beaver.

This school being united with No. 6 of West Bridgewater, is, the present year, under the particular care of the Superintendent of Schools of that town.

Teacher for the Summer Term, Miss Jennette C. Harlow.

Winter Term, Mr. George J. Cummings, of New Hampshire, member of Dartmouth College.

DISTRICT No. 4.—Joppa Village.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Miss Mary K. Alden, Teacher, Summer and Winter terms, brought to her work the influence of much experience, established reputation, and good intellectual and moral qualifications. Her instructions evinced thoroughness and fidelity. Grammar was practically studied, and beginnings in the construction of English sentences were promising. Spelling, Reading and Writing received due attention, with encouraging results. And such was the teacher's devotion to the interests of the school, that had her efforts been appreciated by all the scholars, as they were by a good number, we believe the order would have been as perfect, and the examinations as satisfactory as those of any former occasions.

PRIMARY.

Miss Mary C. Pratt has completed another year of successful labor in this school. She succeeded in awakening and continuing in the minds of her scholars, a very lively interest in all the exercises of the school-room. Miss Pratt aimed to make her little pupils happy in the pursuit of knowledge, and secured efficient discipline in a kind and parental manner.

The examination gave evidence of good progress in all the branches attended to. The exercises in Reading and Spelling were excellent, and the recitations in Arithmetic evinced much patient labor on the part of both scholar and teacher. We think Miss Pratt enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the patrons of this school, in an eminent degree, and this happy circumstance aided her not a little in her school work.

DISTRICT No. 5.—Northville.

Summer Term.—Miss Ella T. Fullerton, *Teacher.*

This school contained many classes so few in number it was difficult to awaken in them any degree of enthusiasm, yet through the amiability and diligent efforts of Miss Fullerton, notwithstanding her inexperience, general progress and improvement were made.

Winter term, Teacher, Mr. Eugene Sanford ; member of the Senior Class of the Bridgewater Normal School. Although this

was Mr. Sanford's first experience in teaching, he manifested an aptness for the work, which makes success almost a certainty. The order of the school was good and constantly improving throughout the term. The exercises at the close were very satisfactory, giving evidence of thorough teaching and substantial progress.

The method pursued in teaching Geography, as well as the matter taught, was much approved, and the exercise in this branch unusually interesting. Penmanship received careful attention, and in several instances more than ordinary proficiency was attained in this important art.

An unusual number of the parents and friends of the scholars were present at the close, and in the opinion of the Visiting Committee and others, the school was left in an essentially improved condition, having taken an important step forward.

DISTRICT No. 6.—Satuckett.

Teacher, Summer term, Miss Susan B. Millett, a graduate of the Normal School, Bridgewater. The teacher's correctness of instruction and animated manner of imparting it, tended to give an impulse to the pupils in the proper course. The appearance of the school was uniformly pleasant, and the examination at the close exhibited proofs of successful industry in studies, and excellence in deportment.

The school during the Winter term was under the care of Mr. George A. Wheeler, a graduate of the Normal School, Bridgewater. Under his faithful and efficient training the classes seemed to be inspired with an interest in study, and made continued progress. The relation between teacher and pupils was pleasant; and there was more than usual to commend in the order and quietness of the school. The final examination was attended by a good number of visitors, who listened with much satisfaction to the various recitations, which were highly creditable to the performers.

DISTRICT No. 7.—West Crook.

Mr. George F. Hayward, Teacher, for the year.

This school presented, Summer and Winter terms, a fair average attendance, a good degree of excellence in deportment,

and attention to studies, and is one of our pleasantest schools. Its school accommodations are better than the average in town, which is an honor to the district; but it was observable that a very small number of its larger scholars were present in either term to enjoy them, there being but a very few over twelve years of age. This is to be regretted. The second term under the same teacher furnished of course some special advantages to him and the pupils. If not as much animation and promptness were inspired as are desirable, yet according to the age and attainments of the children, a fair general proficiency was made.

DISTRICT No. 10.

This is the smallest school in town, yet in some former years, when special efforts and contributions were made in the district to obtain an accomplished teacher, it stood high in comparative merit. Under its teaching, some of its scholars were inspired with a desire to become teachers themselves, and were prepared to enter the Normal School. We have no doubt, the same care being taken by those most interested, that the same, or even a higher character than that referred to, might be reached.

During the present year it has had but two terms, and a new teacher in each term. For the Summer term it was in charge of Miss Mary E. Barker, of Hanson. She appeared to labor calmly and patiently for the advancement of her pupils, judging from the evidence furnished by a personal visit. The results as they appeared at the closing examination we had not the opportunity to witness. It is believed, however, that chiefly from the teacher's unadaptedness to this school, the discipline and success were of a lower order than otherwise they would have been.

The teaching of this school during the Winter term, was undertaken by Miss Ella A. Keith, of Titicut; her first experience in this department of labor. Miss Keith brought to her work passable literary qualifications, but failed to command that respectful obedience from her scholars without which great success in teaching is unattainable. Some progress in study was made during the term. At the examination we noticed an exercise in Spelling that was very good. The average attend-

ance was very small, being only 68 per cent of the whole number of scholars.

Near the close of January last, Mr Osborne resigned his position as member of this Board. Though this occurrence brought an increase of labors on the remaining members of the Committee—especially so, as the general Report so soon to be written devolved upon him as chairman—yet they concluded, on consultation, that measures for filling the vacancy so near the close of the school year and the annual town meeting, would be of no essential benefit, and therefore be inexpedient.

From the foregoing narrative of the condition of our schools in the several Districts, it may be fairly inferred that they exhibit more than the average excellence of former years.

Still, on a review of their condition and wants, it is but too obvious to be denied that they might be improved, and ought to take a higher stand ; that there is an urgent call to the citizens for an increased consideration and energetic use of the means essential to their better success.

We offer a few suggestions on several topics intimately connected with the higher prosperity of our school operations.

Public High School.

We do not as a town come up to the statute requirement relating to the public schools. Though the law does not require towns to abolish the District system, but leaves that question to be decided by an enlightened public sentiment, before which it is fast disappearing, yet it does positively demand the maintenance in towns of five hundred families, of a High School, "kept for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the town, nine months at least, exclusive of vacations, in each year, and by a master of competent ability and good morals, who, in addition to the branches required to be taught in the Common School shall give instruction" in the classics, and higher English studies.

It is well known, or should be, that this town, having more than six hundred families, comes under the requirement for such a school, and has held this position for ten years, liable to be

indicted at the pleasure of any individual, and subjected to heavy pecuniary penalties. It is true such an indictment has not been effected, but the liability is by no means pleasant or honorable. But this is not all. The Legislature of 1865 enacted a law requiring that no apportionment of the annual income of the School Fund should be made to any city or town except on three conditions. First, the raising by taxation for the support of schools, a sum not less than three dollars for each person between the ages of five and fifteen. Second, a sum adequate to maintaining each of its schools not less than six months in a year. Third, a compliance with the statute relating to the High School.

This town has complied with the first two conditions, but is still a delinquent under the third. And unless the statute requisition for a High School is met and accepted before the first of April next, the town forfeits its share in the division of the interest of the School Fund to be made in the following July. This annual sum, and yearly increasing, would be no inconsiderable item in defraying the expenses of the school uuder consideration.

But we urge its establishment, not only to avoid these forfeitures, but mainly because we believe the educational wants of the town require it. Such a school is demanded not more by law than by the public interest. It is the legitimate head and crown of our system of Free Public Schools. Not all the means of instruction are furnished by the town which are required by the wants of the people. Many who could afford it have had to purchase, at private expense, that instruction which should have been furnished them at the public cost. But there are doubtless many of our scholars whose circumstances do not allow them to purchase the instruction they desire, who would gladly receive it, did a free High School exist, open to all, and thus obtain a superior education, the influence of which in its reaction upon the town would be largely elevating and remunerative.

The High and Grammar School in Union District No. 1, it is well known, is free to less than half of the town. Besides, the limited funds of the District allow of only about six months' instruction for the year, in this school, by a competent male teacher. Of course, to secure such a teacher with any degree

of permanency, would be out of the question. It would be very desirable, in our opinion, to change this school into a free High School for the whole town, such as the statute requires. Let the town establish the school, and furnish the competent teaching for nine or ten months in the year—and we believe an elevating impulse will be given to our other schools, such as they have never before received and could not receive in any other way. The scholars in the lower grades would have a new and more glittering prize held out before them, and feel a new and powerful incentive to gain it by putting forth their energies in preparing to enter the High School. The natural influence of this is to enhance the progress, and elevate the standard of the lower schools. This is well attested by facts. The School Committee of an adjoining town which has, for several years, had a High School in operation, use the following language: "We have been happy to notice a marked influence already of the High School upon the other schools in town. The preparation necessary to enter this school is a healthful stimulus to large numbers in the other schools, who anticipate the time when they expect to present themselves for admission."

The Committee of another town say: "Even if we throw out of the account the knowledge and training imparted by the High School itself—the good the school does in its influence upon all the other schools, would amply compensate for its cost." The experience of numerous other towns where a High School has been established has led many to a decided expression of the same opinion.

And we confidently believe that if the citizens of this town should embrace the earliest opportunity to establish a High School as the statute of the Commonwealth requires, they will soon have the happiness of feeling that they are not only loyal and law-abiding, but have done what the necessities of our schools, and the interests of the rising generation and our community urgently demand.

We are aware the objection will be raised that it cannot be afforded, in such times. But is it really so? It should be considered that the elements of a good population always flow into those towns which maintain with a liberal hand, the best schools. This will tend infallibly in the same proportion, not only to elevate the society, but to give thrift to all kinds of

business, and increase the value of property. On the contrary, to neglect the intellectual claims of the community, and deprive the children of the advantages which neighboring towns are giving theirs, is to withhold one of the principal inducements for retaining desirable families; is to depreciate your estates, and, what is far worse, to lower the mental, moral, and social standard. Can *this* be afforded?

With a valuation of $1,030,000, a tax of one-third of a cent on a dollar would produce a sum amply sufficient to establish such a school under a permanent teacher. Then as the scholars in our District schools should become qualified, they could be admitted to this school, where they would enjoy, what is so much needed, the benefit of thorough and systematic teaching, and be relieved of the necessity so prevalent, of getting acquainted with a new teacher and his new methods at the commencement of each term.

It is estimated that the amount expended annually by pupils of this town for instruction in schools and academies in other towns is not less than twenty-five hundred dollars. And the money requisite for the annual support of three such pupils abroad, would be sufficient for the salary of a High School teacher.

We expect also the inconvenience of attending—the distance from the school-room, will be an objection, which to some in the border Districts, may appear insuperable. But can parents thus located expect to educate their children without some inconvenience? It has truly been said that "learning is a hidden treasure; the diligent, the persevering, the self-sacrificing student alone finds it." As the High School must have a "local habitation," and cannot be made a peripatetic to bring its benefits, in pedler style, to every one's door, there must necessarily be some travel for its pupils.

If there should be some few days in winter in which the remote scholars could not attend, let them inquire if the superior advantages derived from their attendance on the other days would not more than counterbalance all their extra inconvenience. In fact very many scholars, at considerable cost of time and travel, have attended Private Schools more distant from their homes, than would be a central High School from the remote parts of this town.

Many towns in the State having such a school are of larger territory and wider population than East Bridgewater. And from one of these towns comes the report,—and probably it will not much vary from the experience of the rest,—that the attendance at the High School was better for the year, than at any other school in town. And the very fact of such general and constant attendance is proof that it was not unhealthful.

School System.

The main cause of our no better progress in our educational department is the lack of *system;* and we can reasonably expect nothing better, be our teachers ever so able and faithful, where the plan of gradation is not carried out, and small, mixed schools are kept up, containing all the different grades—thus multiplying so many classes that the teacher can devote very little time to each, and making each class so small as to feel very little of that enthusiasm and emulation which are seen in larger classes, and are the surest pledge of advancement.

What we need, and must have, to insure the continued progress of our educational interest, is a Primary, Intermediate, and Grammar department, with a High School at the head and centre. By this *system*, the teacher's power would be expended with far greater advantage—making instruction more thorough and efficient, and scholars, as they should become qualified, would pass, step by step, through the different grades, without any loss of time or labor.

To carry out this plan the most effectually, would require either the entire removal of the district system—so called—or its essential modification by uniting the several districts into one.

It would seem to be needless to present argument for the graded system, which all educators advocate, and the superior advantages of which may so prominently be seen in our immediate vicinity, and in so many towns of the Commonwealth. Every State Board of Education has strongly advocated this plan. Says the present Secretary of the Board in regard to the objections to the district system which were urged by his distinguished predecessors in office: "I fully sympathize with all they felt and said on this topic. I have seen and experienced as they did, its unfortunate and depressing influence. And I content myself with saying, that every day's observation gives

strength to my convictions of its utter incompatibility with any high degree of success in the management of school affairs. Indeed I have ceased to look for further progress where its influence is unbroken. Defiant and frowning, it stands square in the path. It cannot be avoided; a 'flank movement' will not turn it, and there is no room for compromise. Then, and then only, will further advance be possible, when the people of the Commonwealth, in the exercise of that power which is their right, and of that wisdom which an unfortunate experience has given, shall remove the obstruction from the way."

Such is the deliberate opinion of the most competent and learned observers of facts, which are stronger than any arguments. But if the district system, by a vote of the majority, should continue still longer, we say, by all means establish a High School notwithstanding, for the influence it will exert upon the other schools and the general interests of our community. This has been done, the several districts still remaining, in North Bridgewater, and numerous other towns, with very gratifying results.

School-Houses.

This subject still claims special attention in all our measures for educational improvements. While most of our school buildings exhibit considerable improvement, and some are very respectable, there are a few we regret to say, which are scarcely better than those of forty years ago. We refer particularly to the interior arrangement,—though the elegance of the outside is by no means unimportant. The school-room in No. 5, and No. 6, needs to be thoroughly re-modelled and supplied with new furniture; while that in No. 2 needs, in addition to this, to be enlarged, as its crowded condition the present year has too plainly shown. The desks and seats in all these rooms are very inconvenient; so much so that the proper position for writing can hardly be taken by the pupils. Such houses would not be tolerated except under the district system. Were this to be superseded by the town's retaining under its own direction the management of its school affairs, and the disbursement of its school funds, we should be likely to have good school houses in every section of the town—the school money would be more equally distributed—the schools be much nearer equal in

length—in short, a more equal and equitable distribution be made of school privileges to all the children in the town. This is urged as a strong argument by the advocates of the town system. And it is certainly reasonable that "as the schools of the town are supported by a common fund, every part of the town should have equal advantages and opportunities." As the school money raised by a tax on all the citizens of the town is apportioned to each section according to its educational wants, without regard to its pecuniary ability, what good reason can be assigned, why the school-houses should not be apportioned in the same way?

But whether by the town in its corporate capacity, or by the districts in their separate action, it is exceedingly important and desirable that each of them should have a suitable edifice for the instruction of their children. An elegant and well furnished school-house is in itself an educator, and helps to refine the taste, to improve the manners, to please the mind, and render it more content and cheerful while pursuing studies for thirty hours in the week. On the contrary, a room ill constructed or dilapidating, with cramping desks, and mutilated walls, and crumbling plaster, and so soiled and defaced as to baffle attempts at cleanliness, has a sad tendency to induce carelessness and rudeness in the occupants. Like a slovenly dress, it will aid in destroying the child's self-respect; by its constantly repeated impressions, it will incline him to habits which correspond with such surroundings.

But indispensable as are suitable school-buildings and liberal appropriations, they will fail of their object without competent teachers. And herein is to be seen the responsibility of those to whom you intrust the duty of selecting them. A good teacher is a power that will give an impulse to your children in the right direction; the happy effects of which will be experienced in all their future years: while incompetent teaching will lead them to the formation of many bad habits which no subsequent efforts may be able to overcome. It is the part therefore both of wisdom and economy to obtain the best—persons not only of scientific qualifications, but those who have energy and aptness to teach—who have discernment of character, and can adapt themselves to the particular necessities of classes and individual scholars.

And when the teacher is engaged, and inducted into office, he must be sustained by parental influence, or after all, he will not attain to high success. School discipline, on which more depends than on any other one thing, must receive, in its maintenance, a helping hand at home. Scholars must there receive not only counsel, advice and encouragement, but be made subject to authority, or their insubordination at school is the certain consequence. Moreover, let them hear complaints and disparaging words concerning the teacher, and you do much to undermine his authority. If in the exercise of his prerogatives, he inflict chastisement to enforce upon a child obedience to necessary rule, his parents cannot take him from school, or condemn the teacher by the one-sided story of the pupil, without taking part in his insubordination, and helping to confirm his refractory spirit. Even if supposed abuses should occur, this attempt to remedy them, only makes them far worse. A kind interview in private, with the teacher or the Committee, might put the matter in a very different light. But at all events, for the good of the child, as well as that of the school, let the duty of implicit obedience to school government be strictly enjoined upon him.

In conclusion, when we consider, fellow citizens, that on our Public Schools our country essentially depends for its freedom and true national greatness, and that they constitute its safeguard against treason and rebellion, and all those demoralizing evils and crimes, which are usually found where their influence is not felt or but feebly, are we in danger of appreciating them too highly, of doing too much or devising things too liberal, for meeting their necessities, and raising them to greater usefulness and prosperity?

BAALIS SANFORD,

E. WALLACE HOLMES, } *School Committee.*

East Bridgewater, March 1, 1867.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Number of District.	NAMES OF TEACHERS.	Number of pupils.	Average attendance.	Per centage of attendance.	Number under 5 years of age.	Number over 15 years of age.	Length of school in months.	Wages of teacher per month.	Term.
	High and Grammar.							$	
	Edmund W. Nutter.....	40	32	.80+		13	$2\frac{19}{20}$	65	Summer.
	Austin Sanford.....	39	34	.87		15	$3\frac{1}{2}$	70	Winter.
	Intermediate.								
	Charlotte A. Richardson.	45	37	.82		1	$2\frac{3}{4}$	32	Summer.
	Elighta A. Dean	46	36	.79			$4\frac{1}{2}$	32	Fall and Winter.
	East Primary.								
1	Georgiana A. Skillings..	60	54	.90+	6		$2\frac{3}{4}$	24	Summer.
	Florence A. Jenkins....	58	43	.72+			4	24	Fall and Winter.
	West Primary.	67	61	.91			$2\frac{3}{4}$	24	Summer.
	Mary E. Ryder.....	66	50	.76			4	24	Fall and Winter.
	North Primary.	70	57	.81+	4		$2\frac{3}{4}$	24	Summer.
	Mary E Kimball.....	66	52	.78+	1		4	24	Fall and Winter.
2	Ella C. Stetson	50	43	.86		2	4	32	Summer.
	George F. Hayward....	50	41	.83		7	3	40	Winter.
3	Jennette C. Harlow	71	56	.78+	1	5	4	30	Summer.
	George J. Cummings...	56	48	.85		7	$2\frac{4}{5}$	53	Winter.
	Higher Department.	43	34	.79+		6	$2\frac{3}{4}$	34	Summer.
	Mary K. Alden	35	29	.82+		3	$3\frac{1}{4}$	34	Fall and Winter.
4	*Primary.*	54	44	.81+	3		$2\frac{3}{4}$	30	Summer.
	Mary C. Pratt	50	41	.82	1		$3\frac{2}{5}$	30	Fall and Winter.
5	Ella I. Fullerton.....	33	27	.81+	1	2	3	24	Summer.
	Eugene Sanford.....	39	30	.77		4	$3\frac{1}{4}$	38	Fall and Winter.
6	Susie B. Millet	45	33	.73	1		$4\frac{1}{2}$	28	Summer.
	George A. Wheeler	36	26	.73	1	3	$3\frac{13}{20}$	40	Winter.
7.	George F. Hayward...	38	31	.83+	1	1	3	30	Summer.
		38	29	.78+	2	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$	37	Winter.
10	Mary C. Barker	27	22	.81+	2	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	26	Summer.
	Ella A. Keith.....	25	17	.68		3	$3\frac{1}{4}$	30	Fall and Winter.

REPORT OF THE SELECTMEN

AND

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR

OF THE TOWN OF

EAST BRIDGEWATER,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING FEB. 29, 1868.

ALSO,

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR 1867-8.

PLYMOUTH:
AVERY & CAVE, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
CORNER OF COURT AND NORTH STREETS,
1868.

SELECTMEN'S REPORT.

THE Selectmen of the Town of East Bridgewater submit for consideration their Annual Report of the Financial condition of the Town, together with the Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending February 29, 1868.

TOWN APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1867.

AT the Annual March Meeting, held March 18, the following appropriations were voted, viz:

Voted, To appropriate four thousand dollars for the support of schools.

Voted, To appropriate fifteen hundred dollars for the support of the poor.

Voted, To appropriate four thousand dollars for the repair of roads, bridges and culverts.

Voted, To appropriate three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars for the payment of Town debts and interest.

Voted, To appropriate four thousand and four hundred dollars for the payment of State Aid.

Voted, To appropriate eight hundred dollars for incidental expenses and abatement of taxes.

Voted, To appropriate eight hundred dollars for the payment of Town Officers and Committees.

Voted, To appropriate three hundred dollars for clearing roads from snow.

Voted, To appropriate eight thousand and three hundred dollars for the payment of notes given citizens, for reimbursement of money paid to fill the Town's quota of soldiers for 1863.

Voted, To appropriate fifteen hundred dollars for the repairs of highways; chose Calvin Harlow, Samuel G. Alden, and Henry Gurney to expend the same.

Voted, To appropriate one thousand dollars to meet the discount on taxes.

RECAPITULATION.

Support of Schools,	$4,000 00
Support of Poor,	1,500 00
Repairs of Roads, Bridges and Culverts,	4,000 00
Payment of Town Debts and Interest,	3,250 00
Payment of State Aid,	4,400 00
Incidental Expenses and Abatement of Taxes,	800 00
Payment of Town Officers and Committees,	800 00
Clearing Roads from Snow,	300 00
Reimbursement,	8,300 00
Repairs of Highways,	1,500 00
To meet Discount on Taxes,	1,000 00
	$29,850 00

Voted, To assess (of the above twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars,) in a tax upon the polls and estates of the Town the sum of thirteen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, and issue Bonds of the Town for ten thousand dollars, payable in 1873 to 1877.

ESTIMATE FOR TOWN EXPENSES FOR 1868.

The Selectmen make the following estimate of expenses for 1868:

For Schooling,	$3,600 00
" School Incidentals,	400 00
" Support of Poor,	1,800 00
" Repair of Highways and Bridges,	2,000 00
" Clearing Roads from Snow,	300 00
" Incidental Expenses and Abatement of Taxes,	800 00
" Town Officers and Committees,	1,000 00
" Payment of Town Debts and Interest,	3,700 00
	$13,600 00

TOWN MEETING.

Copy of Articles in the Warrant for the Annual Meeting, to be held March 9th, 1868, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

ARTICLE 1. To choose a Moderator to preside in said meeting.

ART. 2. To hear reports of the Selectmen, Overseers of the Poor, and Committees, and act thereon.

ART. 3. To choose all necessary Town Officers and Committees for the ensuing year.

ART. 4. To act on a list of Jurors, as reported by the Selectmen.

ART. 5. To determine the manner of repairing the highways and bridges the ensuing year.

ART. 6. To raise and appropriate such sums of money as may be necessary to pay all Town charges and debts, for the ensuing year.

ART. 7. To see what method the Town will adopt for the collection of taxes for the ensuing year.

ART. 8. To see if the Town will authorize their Collector to use all means for the collection of taxes, which a Town Treasurer may use when appointed Collector.

ART. 9. To see if the Town will authorize their Treasurer to pay a Bounty on Crows and Hawks that may be killed within the limits of the Town the ensuing year.

ART. 10. To see if the Town will authorize I. N. Nutter and others to make any alteration in the Town Hall, provided the same shall be done with the approval of the Selectmen, and at a cost to the Town not to exceed the net earning of the Hall during the past year.

ART. 11. To see if the Town will authorize their Treasurer to borrow money in anticipation of taxes.

LIST OF JURORS.

The following is a list of Jurors for the consideration of the Town, to be acted upon at the Annual Meeting, to be held March 9, 1868.

Samuel G. Alden.
George W. Allen.
Eleazer C. Bennett.
Charles H. Brown.
Lemuel Dunbar.
Plyna Edson.
Franklin Edson.
Nathaniel W. French.
William G. Field.
Seth P. Gurney.
Henry Gurney.
Albert Harden.
John Hobart.
Theodore Hobart.
Stephen Harlow.
Edward Y. Hayward.
William W. Hersey.
Isaac N. Keith.
Robert C. Keith.
Zebina Keith, Jr.
George M. Keith.
Freedom Keith.
Eliab Latham.
Rufus A. Littlefield.
Azor H. Latham.
Levi W. Noyes.
Mark Phillips.
John B. Porter.
Philander Pratt.
Oliver Pratt.
David Pratt.
Martin Parris.
Daniel Reed.
Quincy Reed.
John N. Reed.
William G. Ramsdall.
Wales Rogers.
Nahum B. Smith.
Minot C. Shaw.
Martin Sumner.
Williams Tirrell.
William Vinton.
Eleazer Whitman.
Benjamin M. White.
Benjamin Ward.

EXPENSE OF SUPPORTING SCHOOLS.

APPROPRIATION, $4,000.00.

Paid School Committee, per general order,.....	$4,117 50
" Austin Sanford, teaching, 1866,.....	245 00
" George F. Hayward, teaching, 1866,.....	120 00
	$4,482 50

EXPENSE OF SUPPORTING THE POOR.

APPROPRIATION, $1,500.00.

ALMSHOUSE ACCOUNT.

DR.

Inventory February 28, 1867,.....	$1,796 70	
Samuel A. Orr, medical attendance,.	25 00	
Warden's Salary,.....	268 93	
Paid sundry persons for supplies,...	1,686 07	
		$3,776 70

CR.

Inventory February 29, 1868,.....	$2,336 66	
Labor by warden and inmates, building and repairing highways, &c., by order of the Selectmen,.....	332 62	
		$2,669 28
Cost of supporting the poor at the house,		$1,107 42

In addition to the work ordered by the Selectmen, the Warden has worked for sundry persons to the amount of $406.31, all of which has been contributed towards the support of the house.

Whole number during the year,.....	14
Average number during the year,.....	$8\frac{3}{4}$
Present number at the house,.....	10
Average cost per week for support,.....	2.43\frac{8}{10}$

ADMITTED TO THE HOUSE DURING THE YEAR.

Samuel Snell,	Ard Edson,
Polly Herrick,	Rachel A. Phelps.

DISCHARGED.

Charles P. Young,	Henry B. Osborne,
Eugene Bowen,	George W. Osborne.

PRESENT INMATES OF THE HOUSE.

Winslow C. Bailey,	85	years of age.
Lewis Chamberlain,	72	" "
Samuel Snell,	87	" "
Ard Edson,	75	" "
Calvin Eaton,	68	" "
James M. Gurney,	52	" "
James B. Young,	9	" "
Polly Herrick,	77	" "
Harriet F. Parris,	32	" "
Rachel A. Phelps,	25	" "

EXPENSES OUT OF THE HOUSE.

Paid for support of		Mrs. L. P. Osborne and children,		$154 75
"	"	Mrs. H. Bean	"	101 00
"	"	Mrs. L. Keith, Jr.	"	76 50
"	"	Mrs. M. C. Joyce	"	99 00
"	"	Mrs. J. E. Phillips	"	5 00
"	"	Mrs. A. Vickey	"	7 39
"	"	Mrs. L. S. Hathaway and child,		42 00
"	"	Mrs. D. Bates	"	100 00
"	"	Mrs. M. B. Maine	"	21 00
"	"	Mrs. W. Osborne and child, 1866,		3 75
"	"	Misses J. S. and M. P. Washburn,		14 50
"	"	Polly Herrick,		16 00
"	"	Lucinda Mitchell,		25 00
"	"	Rachel A. Phelps,		5 00
Amount carried forward,				$670 89

Amount brought forward, . . .			$670 89
Paid for support of Sybil P. Dunbar,			52 00
" " Orrin Parris and family,			60 00
" " Nahum Ramsdall "			19 90
" " Nath'l S. Bouldry "			43 82
" " Jos. W. Whitman "			8 00
" " Edward Sharp "			5 00
" " Ruel Lincoln "			5 00
" " Samuel Snell,			42 00
" " Oliver Sharp,			52 00
" City of New Bedford, support of Melissa Mitchell,			33 20
" Town of Pembroke, support of Leander Osborne and family,			14 00
" Lunatic Hospital, Taunton, support of Filetta Washburn,			179 29
" State Nautical School, support of Patrick Bates,			2 14
" State Reform School, support of Abbott L. Soule,			9 43
			$1,196 67
Less supporting Poor from Easton,		$5 00	
" " Lakeville,		57 00	
" " Nantucket,		21 00	
" " Abington,		99 00	
			$182 00
Expense of supporting Poor out of House,			$1,014 67
Total expense for the year,			$2,122 09
Excess of Appropriation,			622 09
			$1,500 00

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE BRYANT,
JACOB BATES,
ELIAB LATHAM,
Overseers of the Poor.

February 29, 1868.

STATE AID

From January 1, 1867, *to January* 1, 1868.

APPROPRIATION, $4,400.00.

Bryant, Eunice S.,	$96 00	*Am't brought forward,*	$1,438 40
Blanchard, Elizabeth W.,	32 00	Lincoln, William B.,	24 00
Brown, Arthur H.,	48 00	Luzarder, Geo. E.,	24 00
Bates, Irving,	24 00	Maine, William H.,	24 00
Bates, Wm. H. H.,	24 00	Morse, Amos,	24 00
Bonney, Jacob D.,	24 00	Morey, William L.,	24 00
Burbeck, Lucius D.,	24 00	McCarter, Harriet F.,	96 00
Burgess, Silas,	32 00	Morris, Lucy A.,	48 00
Bancroft, Edwin W.,	24 00	Nesmith, Charles H.,	24 00
Chamberlain, Nathan,	16 00	Osborne, Eliab N.,	24 00
Chamberlain, Francis B.,	24 00	Packard, Emily F.,	51 32
Curtis, Minot C.,	24 00	Porter, Isaac R.,	24 00
Cook, Joseph H.,	24 00	Pool, Peregrine W.,	24 00
Carter, Saphronia,	16 00	Quigley, Patrick,	24 00
Drew, Almira,	16 00	Reardon, Mary,	96 00
Dyer, Geo. R.,	96 00	Ripley, Mary S.,	48 00
Eddy, Harriet,	48 00	Ramsdall, Asa T.,	24 00
Edson, Geo. A.,	42 00	Sylvester, Lydia A.,	48 00
Ellis, Andrew S.,	24 00	Stetson, John M.,	24 00
Flynn, John,	29 40	Steingardt, Joseph A.,	24 00
Gould, Sarah B.,	48 00	Sampson, Ezra F.,	24 00
Gurney, Seth P.,	24 00	Stran, Hugh,	24 00
Gurney, Alva A.,	24 00	Trow, Thankful O.,	48 00
Hudson, Sarah C.,	96 00	Tinkham, Sylvanus,	24 00
Hudson, Mary,	48 00	Tribou, Daniel W.,	54 00
Harden, Charles W.,	24 00	Underwood, Rachael B.,	96 00
Harden, Noah,	16 00	Vosmus, Harriet,	24 00
Harden, Noah T.,	24 00	Vosmus, Harrison A.,	24 00
Hall, Susan E.,	96 00	Wheeler, Geo. A.,	24 00
Hale, Betsey A.,	48 00	Wilder, Eliza,	16 00
Holmes, Alonzo L.,	24 00	Wilder, William,	60 00
Jaquith, Almera,	72 00	White, Nehemiah,	108 00
Josselyn, James E.,	12 00	Winsor, Eldridge,	72 00
Jones, Deborah O.	24 00		
Jones, Charles L.,	27 00		$2,735 72
Kingman, Sarah C.,	96 00	Amount paid in January and Feburary, 1868,	279 00
Keen, Lois M.,	48 00		
Am't carried forward,	$1,438 40		$3,014 72

ROADS, BRIDGES AND CULVERTS.

APPROPRIATION, $4,000.00.

Paid Sidney Allen, work on road,		$8 35
Stephen Harlow,	"	7 00
Leonard Hill,	"	10 25
Jacob Bates,	"	1 00
Thomas G. Stetson,	"	3 83
Joseph Reed, Jr.,	"	3 66
Isaac Reed, Jr.,	"	7 50
John H. Jenkins,	"	3 36
Otis Bisbee,	"	4 83
Eliab Latham,	"	8 00
Charles Bates,	"	6 17
Eleazer Whitman,	"	2 23
Gladden Bonney,	"	4 33
Almon Gurney,	"	2 17
John M. Stetson,	"	2 42
Jacob D. Bonney,	"	2 33
Frank A. Barnes,	"	2 50
A. L. Alden,	"	1 00
Henry Gurney,	"	12 35
Hobart & Co.,	"	8 33
E. Lubee,	"	83
Nath'l Southworth,	"	19 87
Warden, Almshouse,	"	24 00
Francis Hayward,	"	9 17
D. N. Reed,	"	24 37
Geo. W. Harden,	"	11 66
Nath'l Ramsdall,	"	2 50
Galen Allen,	"	4 50
Henry G. Hill,	"	12 00
Amount carried over,		$210 51

Amount brought forward,		$210 51
Paid Geo. W. Allen,	work on road,	3 33
C. C. Hooper,	"	8 65
Rogers & Sheldon,	"	45 35
Timothy Mitchell,	"	7 00
Wm. E. Whitman,	"	7 00
Thos. Cummings,	"	1 67
Chas. Lincoln,	"	1 00
Aaron Hobart,	"	34 35
John Dean,	"	2 50
Sam'l W. Tillson,	work on bridge,	7 50
Jacob Bates,	"	6 67
Isaac Hatch,	"	1 67
Geo. B. Howland,	"	83
J. C. Underwood,	"	1 67
J. H. Chadwick,	"	83
Joseph Underwood,	"	2 03
Galen Willis,	"	10 50
C. H. Bonney,	"	50
Luther Churchill,	"	25 00
David S. Gurney,	"	17 00
Sam'l R. Newhall,	"	10 50
Warden, Almshouse,	"	7 50
Isadus Fuller,	"	8 75
Eliab Latham,	"	36 00
Ezra T. Fuller,	"	10 00
C. C. Hooper,	"	3 25
George Bryant,	"	8 00
Aaron Hobart,	"	19 75
Otis Bisbee,	"	4 12
Thos. G. Stetson,	"	4 87
Chas. A. Latham,	"	5 25
Eldridge Winsor,	"	2 66
Amount carried forward,		$516 21

Amount brought forward,	$516 21
Paid Rogers & Sheldon, work on bridge,	100 00
William Reed, work on culvert,	12 50
Ebenezer Alger, "	4 50
Nath'l Porter, "	3 40
Geo. H. Byram, "	8 33
C. H. Goss, grading road at Washburn's mill,	898 00
J. S. Allen, grading road, and culvert,	50 00
Warden and inmates of Almshouse, building road near B. P. Beal's,	264 00
S. C. Hathaway, Jr., building road near Beal's,	59 25
Orrin Parris, " "	51 98
John H. Chadwick, " "	4 37
Charles Thrasher, " "	10 27
Ezra Whitmarsh, " "	2 25
R. M. Smith, railing causeway,	11 45
Eliab Latham, lumber,	11 35
Henry Gurney, "	23 14
C. W. Richards, "	56 00
Galen Latham, "	97 13
John Reed, work on lumber,	1 50
Rogers & Sheldon, cinder,	79 36
Chas. A. Latham, gravel,	2 00
Sam'l A. Orr, "	2 40
J. M. Perigo, "	2 08
Francis Hayward, "	1 18
Willard Whitman, "	1 35
James Reardon, "	6 96
Freedom Keith, "	1 50
John Reed, "	42
James R. Whitmarsh, stone,	3 00
John Reed, "	3 50
Rogers & Sheldon, spikes,	12 32
Amount carried over,	$2,301 70

Amount brought forward,	$2,301 70
Paid N. N. Dyer, nails,	2 10
E. Carver Co., sawing lumber,	2 91
John Reed, setting stone bounds of road,	2 65
Chas. Siddall, iron work,	50
Galen Willis, gravel and damage to land,	35 00
B. W. Keith, gravel,	7 89
	$2,346 08
Unexpended,	1,653 92
	$4,000 00

EXPENSE OF CLEARING THE ROADS FROM SNOW.

APPROPRIATION, $300.00.

Paid E. Y. Hayward,	$10 17	*Am't brought forward,*	$89 69
A. D. Wheeler,	1 33	Paid C. Nevills,	33
J. Gaffney,	2 17	R. Adams,	5 33
B. Steingardt,	1 75	F. A. Barnes,	1 25
J. H. Fullerton,	4 41	C. H. Bonney,	83
H. J. Starbuck,	1 67	G. W. Mellan,	1 25
W. Whitcomb,	1 00	E. Whitman,	2 17
H. M. Peck,	2 50	W. Edson,	1 17
M. N. Humble,	1 33	A. J. Blackman,	1 17
B. H. Fisher,	3 16	H. G. Byram,	2 67
J. E. Noyes,	7 00	G. H. Byram,	1 67
A. T. Whitman,	15 67	Z. W. Sturtevant,	3 71
A. R. Humble,	1 50	B. R. Robinson,	1 33
W. Lines,	1 67	F. Haggermiller,	83
J. E. Gallagher,	1 17	W. Reed,	1 67
N. Southworth,	19 87	B. Siddall,	67
L. W. Noyes,	2 50	O. McGuire,	1 08
C. Short,	58	H. Gurney,	20 50
L. Hill,	1 62	G. R. Dyer,	1 67
F. C. Mann,	46	S. Packard,	5 42
A. Hobart,	7 33	E. Freeman,	14 00
D. Desmond,	83	J. D. Freeman,	2 33
Am't carried forward,	$89 69	*Am't carried forward,*	$160 74

Am't brought forward,	$160 74
Paid F. Keith,	1 92
R. Wade,	6 42
H. H. Keith,	7 25
J. H. Hathaway,	2 33
J. Fisher,	1 33
W. White,	83
G. White,	1 00
C. White,	50
A. Bottomore,	1 83
S. P. Conant,	83
M. M. Keith,	4 00
L. P. Reymond,	1 00
C. Reymond,	67
J. H. Sturtevant,	1 33
W. F. Round,	50
E. C. Holmes,	1 33
T. A. Herrick,	50
D. Thrasher,	1 00
J. L. Coulter,	1 00
J. Fish,	1 00
L. Bonney,	1 33
P. Keefe,	1 33
I. Fuller,	67
L. Worcester,	3 33
A. Washburn,	3 00
E. Latham,	7 33
F. Hayward,	1 00
W. Hayward,	3 33
T. G. Stetson,	2 00
J. M. Stetson,	2 00
I. Reed, Jr.,	3 00
J. Reed, Jr.,	2 67
J. T. Reed,	67
I. H. Lincoln,	1 67
J. H. Jenkins,	1 92
L. T. Gurney,	2 33
S. R. Edson,	3 00
J. Costello,	2 22
O. Bisbee,	2 67
A. Gurney,	1 83
G. Bonney,	2 00
E. Edes,	67
C. Bates,	12 41
J. Bates,	2 04
O. Washburn,	3 08
N. A. Washburn,	3 33
Am't carried forward,	$268 14

Am't brought forward,	$268 14
Paid J. Chamberlain,	42
G. H. Davenport,	2 09
E. Estes,	1 67
T. Freeman,	1 00
E. T. Fuller,	1 08
E. F. Field,	1 59
C. Goss,	1 17
S. Harlow,	1 83
D. Hill,	33
W. B. Hall,	1 17
G. Keith,	2 75
G. M. Keith,	2 33
H. R. Mockler,	50
M. Noonan,	1 17
J. E. Reynolds,	33
J. Reardon,	1 50
G. Vaughn,	1 00
B. Sanford,	33
C. J. Lakin,	50
S. W. Tillson,	3 08
J. T. Hathaway,	1 67
S. C. Hathaway,	67
S. C. Hathaway, Jr.,	1 33
C. Thrasher,	2 00
J. Monroe,	50
N. Porter,	1 84
J. Sturtevant,	9 34
J. C. Underwood,	1 17
B. P. Beal,	1 33
G. W. Howland,	2 17
M. Waterman,	2 17
W. Phillips,	3 67
Warden, Almshouse,	3 00
J. Underwood,	1 00
T. Perkins,	1 50
I. Lincoln,	1 33
C. S. Whitman,	1 67
J. H. Chadwick,	1 67
C. Brown,	2 17
H. A. Vosmus,	1 33
G. W. Harden,	9 01
T. Hobart,	4 67
I. Hobart,	7 50
C. A. Porter,	7 50
W. Keen,	5 00
E. G. Lyon,	1 67
Am't carried over,	$370 86

Am't brought forward,		$370 86	*Am't brought forward,*		$505 14
Paid E. Monroe,		2 33	Paid G. W. Allen,		67
J. R. Whitmarsh,		1 00	J. S. Allen,		1 00
D. Gurney,		3 50	S. Kingman,		58
N. Beal,		2 00	A. Kingman,		58
M. A. Whitman,		2 17	A. Davenport,		42
W. Whitman,		2 50	E. W. Holmes,		3 00
J. B. Porter,		4 33	B. Allen,		1 50
W. W. Hersey,		13 89	J. A. Whiting,		1 33
J. D. Thurlow,		1 33	J. A. Whiting, Jr.,		1 00
P. McGrath,		3 00	J. Wright,		50
D. Pratt,		2 17	I. K. Lyon,		83
J. P. Reed, Jr.,		2 50	C. Hatch,		1 00
S. D. Reymond,		2 33	G. Willis,		6 58
J. W. Mitchell,		1 83	G. Allen,		3 17
D. A. Brown,		3 17	T. Barton,		83
J. N. Brown,		4 75	C. C. Hooper,		3 85
J. B. Brown,		2 83	A. Osborne,		1 25
I. Drake,		1 83	W. Hayward,		2 00
W. Ramsdall,		5 50	D. Miller,		7 21
I. Brown,		4 00	P. Keith,		94
W. Harden,		2 83	E. Tisdale,		72
L. Harden,		2 83	J. B. Thayer,		75
D. H. Pratt,		1 33	E. Thayer,		75
J. Ramsdall,		1 17	D. Sanford,		1 50
E. Whitmarsh,		83	H. Sanford,		93
O. Pratt,		3 17	J. Gleason,		93
I. W. Drake,		2 00	W. Mann,		93
L. Osborne,		3 25	W. S. Hooper,		2 75
A. Pratt,		1 25	J. S. Perkins,		2 75
R. F. Copeland,		1 67	L. H. Hayward,		34
M. Parris,		3 17	O. Alger,		68
E. Winsor,		3 83	L. Dunbar,		1 18
N. Wade,		1 50	E. Alger,		33
J. Wade,		92	E. Allen,		1 57
C. Monroe, Jr.,		3 00	W. Osborne,		1 17
B. L. Byram,		3 08	J. Dean,		1 50
W. S. Sampson,		3 50	J. Mahoney,		1 42
J. A. Jackson,		33	D. N. Reed,		4 00
C. H. Nesmith,		9 00	G. H. Pratt,		1 67
B. Ward,		3 83	I. Pratt,		1 00
I. Shaw & Co.,		7 08	I. S. Pratt,		1 67
M. P. Hudson,		1 50	A. W. Whitman,		1 67
S. Washburn,		3 83	W. B. Ripley,		58
S. Allen,		1 25	R. Bates,		58
E. W. Bancroft,		50	S. G. Alden,		20 50
N. M. Pool,		67	S. R. Newhall,		1 50
Am't carried forward,		$505 14	*Am't carried forward,*		$596 75

Am't brought forward,	$596 75	*Am't brought forward,*	$624 68
Paid T. Drake,	67	Paid J. G. Knapp,	2 50
G. Wood,	7 50	T. Mitchell,	2 50
S. Luzarder,	83	G. Osborne,	2 83
J. Dee,	3 17	W. M. Shaw,	5 67
S. J. Hoyt,	3 17	T. Estes,	50
H. G. Hill,	3 17	A. B. Cole,	58
T. Conant,	1 50	A. Beal,	3 42
P. Pratt,	1 17		
S. Holbrook,	2 83		$642 68
O. West,	2 50	Excess of Appropriation,	342 68
G. Wilbur,	1 42		$300 00
Am't carried forward,	$624 68		

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES AND ABATEMENT OF TAXES.

APPROPRIATION, $800.00.

Paid Quincy Ins. Co., insuring Town House,	$31 00
Geo. A. Wheeler, copying military record,	19 48
H. A. Davis, State sealer,	8 25
T. R. Marvin & Son, printing Town Report,	124 81
Debts for School District No. 3,	114 51
Baalis Sanford, exp's procuring school teacher,	4 25
O. G. Howard, damage to car'ge on highway,	10 00
C. Thompson, express, '65,	1 50
T. R. Marvin & Son, printing blanks,	25 50
I.N. & E.W. Nutter, books for indigent children,	8 55
" " " books for Town Clerk,	10 00
Sidney Packard, enforcing the dog law,	9 00
I. N. Nutter, negotiating Town Bonds,	15 00
" expenses hiring money,	7 00
Quincy Ins. Co., insuring school house in District No. 4,	25 00
H. O. A. Orr, rent for Selectmen's office,	25 00
Amount carried over,	$438 85

Amount brought forward, ...	$438 85
Paid A. T. Jones, printing posters,.....	2 75
Avery & Cave, printing blanks and posters,.	14 50
Warden of Almshouse, hauling wood,.....	34 12
Sidney Packard, Sexton,.....	84 35
A. T. Ramsdall, keeping pauper.....	1 50
Baalis Sanford, stamps and stationery,.....	1 91
" use of horse and carriage,...	9 00
Ed. W. Nutter, " " " ...	11 75
E. W. Nutter, stationery and postage,.....	3 25
F. C. Williams, use of horse and carriage,...	5 00
J. A. Rogers, stationery and postage,.....	1 79
Geo. Bryant, stationery, blanks and book,...	19 94
" railroad fare and expenses,....	12 63
" postage and revenue stamps,...	4 79
" use of horse and carriage,.....	23 00
" express,.....	3 55
Jacob Bates, post'ge, rev. stamps & stationery,	2 95
" railroad fare and expenses,....	6 25
" use of horse and carriage,.....	27 91
" express,.....	85
Eliab Latham, use of horse and carriage,....	16 00
Martin Whiting, collecting taxes, '66,.....	106 83
" railroad fare and expenses,	12 32
" expenses pay. Town bonds and notes,.....	12 74
" settling N. Vaughn's account with auditors,.....	5 62
Ezra S. Whitmarsh, Collector,.....	168 44
Abatement of Taxes, 1866,.....	54 25
" " 1867,.....	191 45
	$1,278 29
Excess of Appropriation,.....	478 29
	$800 00

TOWN OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

APPROPRIATION, $800.00.

Paid George Bryant, Selectman,	$129 00
Jacob Bates, "	78 00
Eliab Latham, "	74 00
George Bryant, Assessor,	72 00
Jacob Bates, "	50 00
Eliab Latham, "	26 00
George Bryant, Overseer of the Poor,	21 00
Jacob Bates, " "	10 00
Eliab Latham, " "	8 00
Isaac N. Nutter, Treasurer,	75 00
Jacob A. Rogers, Town Clerk,	15 00
Baalis Sanford, School Committee,	59 00
Edmund W. Nutter, "	52 00
Francis C. Williams, "	20 00
E. W. Holmes, "	31 30
Ezra S. Whitmarsh, Moderator,	5 00
Sidney Packard, Constable,	16 75
Martin Whiting, Committee on Roads,	4 00
Ezra S. Whitmarsh, " "	5 00
Isaac N. Nutter, " "	3 00
John Reed, " "	2 00
Baalis Sanford, Com. apprais. Sch. Ho. prop'y	5 25
Edmund W. Nutter, " " "	2 50
E. W. Holmes, " " "	6 50
Eliab Latham, " " "	4 00
David Pratt, " " "	6 00
Benj. M. White, " " "	4 00
Calvin Reed, " " "	4 00
Eleazer Whitman, " " "	4 50
Jacob A. Rogers, record'g mar., births & deaths,	22 20
William Allen, Auditor,	7 00
Robert Curtis, "	5 00
E. W. Nutter, Sec'y of School Committee,	5 00
	$832 00
Excess of Appropriation,	32 00
	$800 00

HIGHWAY SURVEYORS' REPORT.

APPROPRIATION, $1,500.00.

Districts No. 1, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 *and* 15. *No. of rods*, 7,111.

SAMUEL G. ALDEN, Surveyor.

Proportion of Money,			$635 38
Paid E. W. Barrows,	$54	83	
Benj. Ward,	36	67	
Allen Washburn,	5	00	
Sidney Packard,	41	17	
Leonard Hill,	22	25	
John Wade,	30	50	
William S. Sampson,	15	00	
Martin Parris,	25	67	
Aaron Hobart,	11	68	
S. A. Orr,	13	33	
Barzilla F. Ellis,	10	51	
Cyrus Thrasher,	7	01	
William F. Pratt,	3	00	
Joshua Sturtevant,	1	33	
Geo. W. Harden,	62	50	
Chas. A. Latham,	54	85	
Cyrus Monroe, Jr.,	16	50	
Samuel G. Alden,	40	00	
Ezra Whitmarsh,	1	50	
Enoch Freeman,	13	36	
Galen Latham,	8	57	
David Roach,	12	00	
Irishman,	1	50	
for Stone,	2	50	
	$491	23	
Unexpended,	144	15	
			$635 38

Districts No. 3, 5, 12, 17, 18 *and* 19. *No. of rods,* 3,675.

STEPHEN HARLOW, Surveyor.

Proportion of money,		$328 34
Paid Samuel J. Hoyt,	$5 00	
Greenough Wood,	8 83	
Levi Churchill,	7 67	
Lysander Washburn,	5 84	
Geo. W. Allen,	3 75	
Joseph Chamberlain,	2 67	
Simeon Richmond,	10 15	
Alanson Estes,	7 43	
Otis Grover,	1 67	
Shermon Estes,	6 75	
Stephen Harlow,	249 81	
Francis Hayward,	6 00	
Henry G. Hill,	18 25	
Waldo Hayward,	4 67	
Zenas Keith,	8 01	
George Keith,	7 50	
Scott Keith,	7 00	
Rufus A. Littlefield,	43 77	
Heard Milliken,	3 60	
Daniel Noonan,	1 50	
Baalis Sanford,	15 84	
William E. Whitman,	3 34	
	$429 05	
Overworked,	100 71	
		$328 34

Districts No. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8 *and* 16. *No. of rods*, 6,002.

HENRY GURNEY, Surveyor.

Proportion of money,		$536 28
Paid Galen Willis,	$11 40	
Lebbeus Smith,	13 25	
Almon Gurney,	35 68	
Benj. H. Fisher,	14 59	
Henry Gurney,	216 25	
Alfred Griffin,	11 64	
Alfred Gurney,	6 00	
A. T. Whitman,	3 67	
Eleazer Whitman,	16 41	
W. G. Ramsdall,	1 75	
Isaac Brown,	2 28	
Isaac Reed,	1 00	
John Dean,	3 33	
Simeon Richmond,	1 33	
Jacob Bates,	2 83	
	$341 41	
Unexpended,	194 87	
		$536 28

Total amount expended,		$1,261 69
Unexpended,	238 31	
	$1,500 00	

Submitted,

SAMUEL G. ALDEN,
STEPHEN HARLOW,
HENRY GURNEY,
} *Highway Surveyors.*

February 29, 1868.

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Paid for Schooling,	$4,482	50
" Support of Poor,	2,122	09
" Repairing Roads and Bridges,	2,346	08
" Repairing Highways,	1,261	69
" Incidental Expenses & Abatem't Taxes,	1,278	29
" State Aid to Families,	3,014	72
" Clearing Roads from Snow,	642	68
" Town Officers and Committees,	832	00
	$15,980	05

REPORT OF TOWN HALL COMMITTEE.

Receipts for use of hall for year ending February 29, 1868, ... $171 00

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for fuel,	$10	66
for oil, wicks and chimnies,	22	59
W. Johnson, pipe, repairs, &c.,	4	18
for mirror for ante-room,	1	15
for cleaning hall,	6	00
L. Remick, care of hall,	69	50
I. N. Nutter, services as Committee,	10	00
Balance paid Town Treasurer,	46	92
	$171	00

I. N. NUTTER, *Committee.*

ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT.

Amount of Real Estate assessed May 1, 1867,	$831,686 00
" Personal Estate, " " "	257,465 00
Total,	$1,089,151 00

Per cent. on true value, one cent and nine mills on the dollar, for State, County and Town Taxes. Poll tax, $2. Number of Polls, 818. Number of Dwelling Houses, 557. Number of Acres of Land assessed, 11,357. Number of Cows, 377. Number of Horses, 281. Number of Oxen, 50. Number of Sheep, 23.

Increase in Real Estate,	$11,091 00
" Personal Estate,	15,190 00
	$26,281 00

Increase in Polls,	13
Decrease in School Children,	43

Town Tax,	$13,450 00
State Tax,	7,100 00
County Tax,	1,560 92
Overlayings,	220 24
Total amount assessed and committed,	$22,331 16
Delinquent highway taxes for 1866,	119 28
Assessed since committed,	8 07
	$22,458 51

GEORGE BRYANT,
JACOB BATES,
ELIAB LATHAM,
} *Assessors of E. Bridgewater.*

February 29, 1868.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We, the undersigned, have examined the Collector's Account of Commitment of Taxes, as committed by the Assessors.

Total commitment,	$22,339 23	
Highway delinquent tax,	119 28	
Interest collected,	73 31	
		$22,531 82

CREDIT.

By discount on collections,	$924 00	
" paid Treasurer,	21,149 79	
Uncollected taxes,	458 03	
		$22,531 82

ROBERT CURTIS, } *Auditors.*
WILLIAM ALLEN, }

East Bridgewater, Feb. 18, 1868.

We, the undersigned, have examined the account of Martin Whiting, Collector of balance of Taxes for 1866, committed to the late Nathaniel Vaughn.

Balance outstanding March 1st, 1867,	$564 47
Interest collected on the same,	50 32
	$614 79

This amount has been collected and paid into the Town Treasury.

ROBERT CURTIS, } *Auditors.*
WILLIAM ALLEN, }

February 18, 1868.

REPORT OF TOWN TREASURER.

I. N. NUTTER, *Treasurer, in account with Town.*

DR.

1868.—FEB. 29.		
Cash of Martin Whiting, former Treasurer,	$1,840	41
" Est. of Nath'l Vaughn, bal. Taxes of '65,	125	99
" " " on " '66,	281	43
" M. Whiting, balance of " '66,	614	79
" borrowed on Town Notes,	5,516	98
" of Ezra S. Whitmarsh, Collector,	21,149	79
" State Treasurer, State Aid,	4,200	00
" " Corporation Tax,	238	07
" " proport'n of Sch. fund,	253	85
" from sale of Town Bonds,	7,800	00
" accrued interest on same,	37	52
" Town Plymouth, support of paupers,	97	50
" " Duxbury, " "	10	00
" " Abington, " "	99	00
" " Lakeville, " "	52	00
" " Nantucket, " "	56	00
" " Easton, " "	5	00
" " W. Bridgewater, schooling,	107	32
" Alvan Lyon, pedlar's license,	10	00
" sale of old plank and timber,	4	00
" Thos. Keith, aid refunded,	16	50
" I. N. Nutter, Town Hall Committee,	46	92
	$42,563	07

CR.

By cash paid, Town Bonds,		$2,100 00
"	Interest on same,	567 27
"	Town Notes for money borrowed,	5,075 00
"	Interest on same,	122 49
"	Reimbursement Notes,	7,401 45
"	Interest on same,	738 06
"	State Tax,	7,100 00
"	County Tax,	1,560 92
"	Town Orders,	14,027 45
"	State Aid Orders,	2,316 00
		$41,008 64
Cash on hand,		1,554 43
		$42,563 07

I. N. NUTTER, *Treasurer.*

WE have examined the foregoing account, and find the items thereof properly entered and vouched for.

ROBERT CURTIS, }
WILLIAM ALLEN, } *Auditors.*

East Bridgewater, Feb. 29, 1868.

Since making his report, the Town Treasurer has received of the Collector, Mr. E. S. WHITMARSH, the balance due from him on Taxes of 1867.

I. N. NUTTER, *Treasurer.*

LIQUOR AGENT'S REPORT.

Stock on hand, Feb. 5, 1867,	$625 57	
" purchased from Feb. 5, 1867, to Feb. 12, 1868,	5,347 66	
		$5,973 23
EXPENSES OF AGENCY.		
Freight and Express,	$47 73	
Agent's Salary,	100 00	
		147 73
		$6,120 96
Sales of Liquor for year ending Feb. 12, 1868,	$5,353 89	
Sales of casks,	91 24	
Stock on hand,	649 74	
	$6,094 87	
Profit—increase of stock,	26 09	
		$6,120 96

We have this day examined the books and accounts of Thos. Rogers, Town Liquor Agent, and find the above a correct statement of the past year's transactions.

ROBERT CURTIS, }
WILLIAM ALLEN, } *Auditors.*

East Bridgewater, Feb. 18, 1868.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE TOWN.

LIABILITIES.

Town Bonds due April	1st, 1868,	$400	00
" " "	1st, 1869,	2,500	00
" " "	1st, 1870,	2,500	00
" " "	1st, 1871,	2,500	00
" " "	1st, 1872,	2,500	00
" " "	1st, 1873,	2,500	00
" " Oct'r	1st, 1873,	2,000	00
" " "	1st, 1874,	500	00
" " "	1st, 1875,	1,800	00
" " "	1st, 1876,	1,900	00
" " "	1st, 1877,	1,600	00
1 Note on demand,		141	98
Outstanding Reimbursement Notes and Interest:			
1 Note, payable to	E. Y. Hayward,	46	00
1 " "	Orlando M. Alger,	46	00
1 " "	Geo. B. Howland,	46	00
1 " "	S. W. Richmond,	92	00
1 " "	E. S. Whitmarsh,	46	00
1 " "	Jos. Chamberlain,	1	15
1 " "	Israel Hobart	11	50
1 " "	William E. Bird,	46	00
1 " "	Parlu Keith,	11	50
1 " "	Robert Curtis,	11	50
Amount carried over,		$21,199	63

Amount brought forward,.....	$21,199	63
1 Note, payable to Nath'l W. French,	3	45
1 " " R. M. Smith,.....	11	50
1 " " Nicholas Vella,...	5	75
1 " " Otis Kingman,...	46	00
Due the several School Districts, '66,	176	58
Outstanding Orders,.....	274	23
Unsettled Accounts "estimated,"....	100	00
Int. on Town Bonds, due Apr. 1, '68,...	607	20
		$22,424 34

ASSETS.

Due from B. R. Alden, Collector '64,	$124	00
" E. S. Whitmarsh, Collector,	458	03
" Towns, for support of paupers,.....	73	00
" State for State Aid,.....	3,014	72
Wood cut on Whitmarsh lot,.....	120	00
Cash in Treasury,.....	1,554	43
	$5,344	38
Balance against the Town,.....	17,080	16
		$22,424 34

All of which is respectfully submitted,

GEORGE BRYANT,
JACOB BATES,
ELIAB LATHAM,
} *Selectmen of E. Bridgewater.*

February 29, 1868.

MARRIAGES,

Recorded in East Bridgewater, during the year 1867.

Date of Marriage. Names of Groom and Bride, and Residence of each.

January 13. Charles Wesley Wixon and Sylvia Dunbar Munroe, both of East Bridgewater.

January 15. Hermon L. Morse, of New Bedford, and Jane Dunlap Worcester, of East Bridgewater.

January 28. Thomas M. Field, of Milford, and Ellen Jane Mitchell, of East Bridgewater.

January 31. Orace Washburn and Sarah Allen Washburn, both of East Bridgewater.

February 13. Isaac Reed French and Betsey Willis Ellis, both of East Bridgewater.

February 13. Wallace Leverett Wilkins, of Rutland, Vt., and Jane A. Allen, of East Bridgewater.

March 2. Benjamin F. Pearson, of Abington, and Harriet M. Bates, of East Bridgewater.

March 3. Sherman Estis and Abby Rogers Newhall, both of East Bridgewater.

March 4. Isaac Henry William Bird, of East Bridgewater, and Irene Murdock Shaw, of Middleboro'.

March 29. Daniel B. Delaney and Margaret O'Brien, both of East Bridgewater.

April 14. Henry A. Osborne and Emily J. L. Lincoln, both of East Bridgewater.

April 20. Heman Keith, of East Bridgewater, and Dicy A. Shaw, of Carver.

Date of Marriage. Names of Groom and Bride, and Residence of each.

May 8. Lawrence Vernon Poole and Susie Hayward Reynolds, both of East Bridgewater.

May 16. George Wilson Reed and Lucia Maria West, both of East Bridgewater.

May 20. Miller Cook, Jr., of Abington, and Charlotte Robinson Smith, of East Bridgewater.

June 1. William Henry Howe and Olive Amelia Bell, both of East Bridgewater.

June 4. Seth Bryant Edson and Elizabeth Deblois Bryant, both of East Bridgewater.

June 29. John Bell, of East Bridgewater, and Susan Ham, of Winterport, Me.

July 4. Peregrine White Poole, of Pembroke, and Mary Jane Elmore Keene, of East Bridgewater.

July 6. John Blackmer, of Plymouth, and Mary B. Maine, of East Bridgewater.

July 13. Edwin F. Lang and Eliza Ann Bourne, both of East Bridgewater.

July 14. Charles J. Smith, of East Bridgewater, and Eliza Jane Drake, of Pembroke.

August 15. Douglas Ellerson and Azuba Andrews, both of Bridgewater.

August 19. Oran J. Perkins and Lydia Finney, both of Abington.

August 28. Algernon Sidney Brett and Margaret Mary Davis, both of East Bridgewater.

September 13. Henry V. Harwood and Hattie A. Soule, both of East Bridgewater.

September 17. Royal Tyler Brett, Jr., and Sarah Pierce Knapp, both of East Bridgewater.

September 22. George G. Beals and Harriet J. French, both of East Bridgewater.

September 24. Caleb T. Hayward and Carrie T. Inglee, both of Bridgewater.

Date of Marriage. Names of Groom and Bride, and Residence of each.

October 20. Benjamin R. Gardner, of East Bridgewater, and Mary Coffin Gorham, of Nantucket.

October 31. George W. Holbrook and Emily Copeland, both of Randolph.

November 1. Albert Harden and Elizabeth Tilden Jordan, both of East Bridgewater.

November 10. Frank L. Sturtevant, of Duxbury, and Hattie A. Gurney, of East Bridgewater.

November 20. Sanford Gilbert Leland, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Jennett Chamberlain Harlow, of East Bridgew'r.

November 20. Lucius F. Alden, of West Bridgewater, and Alice Winslow Harlow, of East Bridgewater.

November 21. William Green Field, of East Bridgewater, and Dorcas Ann Dunbar, of West Bridgewater.

November 26. Newton Churchill and Abby Weeks Boodry, both of East Bridgewater.

November 27. Samuel M. Bryant, of Abington, and M. Jane Mitchell, of East Bridgewater.

November 28. John Joseph Shaw, of East Bridgewater, and Persis Rice Kingman, of Keene, N. H.

November 30. Jeremiah Griffin and Catharine Murphy, both of East Bridgewater.

December 1. George Watson Allen, of East Bridgewater, and Mary Louise Howard, of West Bridgewater.

December 8. Allen P. Eddy and Arrah Vesta Mitchell, both of East Bridgewater.

December 10. Josiah Otis Vinton, of East Bridgewater, and Mary Goodwin Page, of Dover, N. H.

December 25. John H. Chadwick and Zilpha Sturtevant, both of East Bridgewater.

December 29. John Waterman and Emily Frances Packard, both of East Bridgewater.

Whole number—45.

BIRTHS,

Registered in East Bridgewater, during the year 1867.

DATE OF BIRTH.		FULL NAME.	NAME OF PARENTS.
1867.			
Jan'y	14	Albert Melvin Harden.	Jason W. & Helen Augusta.
"	15	Harry Newton Keith.	Isaac N. & Frances T.
"	31	Francesco Williams Foster.	Joseph & Sarah.
Feb'y	1	Nettie Linwood Osborne.	Eliab N. and Sarah R.
"	5	Emma Georgianna Gardner.	William W. & Cornelia E.
"	6	Infant daughter.	Arthur & Abby A. Harris.
"	9	Willie Dexter Steingardt.	Joseph A. & Mary L.
"	21	Mary Thomas Rogers.	Wales & Sarah L.
"	22	James Wilson Vickery.	Augustus B. & Aseneth A.
"	24	John Lemuel Delano.	John J. & Priscilla B.
March	1	Sophia Keene Richards.	Luther W. & Hannah M.
"	8	Charles Edwin Brown.	John D. P.E. & Mary Eliza'h.
"	17	Mary Rebecca Bonney.	H. F. & Rebecca D. Barber.
"	27	Ellen Maguire.	Owen & Hannah.
April	6	Rosa Jane Sturtevant.	Zenas W. & Jane.
"	7	Alice Green.	James & Margaret.
"	10	Augusta Wright.	Levi & Harriet Augusta.
"	21	Clara Rosenfield.	Gustavus & Jettie.
"	29	John Barrett.	Patrick & Catharine.
May	11	Fred. Edson Gardner.	Thomas C. & Celestia.
"	20	Carrie Augusta Chamberlain.	Thomas B. & Esther.
June	9	Elizabeth Rena McLaughlin.	Martin P. & Eliza P.
"	10	Samuel Tillson Howland.	George B. & Nancy C.
July	8	Anna Esther Sturtevant.	Joshua & Margaret.
"	9	Charles Myram Chapman.	John & Marion.
"	12	Albert Colburn White.	Benjamin M. & Mary E.
"	20	Adam Eustis Stetson.	Thos. G. & Frances Lucinda.
"	30	Owen Francis Bouldry.	Nathaniel S. & Zilpha Ann.
"	31	Ada Augusta Brett.	William & Nancy Maria.

LIST OF BIRTHS—Continued.

DATE OF BIRTH.	FULL NAME.	NAME OF PARENTS.
1867.		
Sept. 1	Elizabeth M. Keith.	George M. & Julia.
" 2	Joseph Dexter Cook.	Joseph H. & Nancy Ann.
" 4	Michael Clougherty.	Cornelius & Nancy.
" 12	Martha Weston Siddall.	Benjamin & Sarah Jane.
" 23	Thomas Eldon Millett.	Daniel E. & Lucy Alice.
" 24	Mary Ann Carney.	Edmond & Joanna.
" 26	Etta Louise Briggs.	Daniel & Louise Frances.
October 3	Mabel Lucretia Knapp.	James G. & Eliza W.
" 11	Lizzie Augusta Mockler.	Henry R. & Mary A.
" 16	Son of	Seth R. & Elizabeth Edson.
" 27	Hattie Alice Hayward.	Edward Y. & Annetta.
" 28	Fannie Ethelyn Jordan.	Charles Edwin & Annie W.
" 29	Walter Sylvester French.	Isaac R. & Betsey W.
Nov. 8	Eva Keniston Wilkins.	Wallace & Jane Eliza.
" 14	Mary Augusta Cunningham.	Walter & Anna.
" 17	Abbie Barker Wade.	Robert & Eliza A.
" 24	Margaret Ellen Brennon.	Thomas & Celia.
" 29	Henry Wesley Osborne.	Henry A. & Emilie J. L.
Dec. 3	Charles Herbert Soule.	William H. & Luzatta.
" 4	Mary Abby Morey.	William L. & Cynthia Ann.
" 4	William Hennessey.	Michael & Catharine.
" 18	Bridget Flaherty.	Patrick & Mary.
" 23	Henry Wilson Bressingham.	John W. & Abby A.
" 25	Mary Jane Tribou.	Daniel W. & Elizabeth C.
" 25	Samuel Jenness.	John S. & Joanna R.

Whole number of Births,.....54
Of foreign parentage,.....10
Colored,..... 1

DEATHS REGISTERED IN EAST BRIDGEWATER DURING THE YEAR 1867.

DATE.	NAMES.	YRS.	MOS.	DYS.	DISEASE.	REMARKS.
Jan'y 22	Lucy P. Cole,	61	11	12	Heart disease,	Widow.
" 24	Wallace Bates,	21	—	—	Consumption,	Son of W. H. and Margaret M.
Feb'y 3	Edwin Snell,	44	11	13	Catarrh fever,	
" 6	Infant,	—	—	—		Daughter of Arthur and A. A. Harris.
" 23	George Amos Hunting,	—	3	—	Influenza,	Son of Amos and Margaret O.
" 25	Betsey C. Barrows,	87	11	3	Old age,	
March 11	Chloe Sprague,	63	—	15	Influenza,	Of Bridgewater.
" 29	Betsey Young,	76	8	26	Paralysis,	
April 3	Rebecca D. Barber,	29	11	29	Child-birth,	Wife of Hardy F. Barber.
" 6	Thomas Ford,	46	3	—	Lung Fever,	
" 7	George S. Nesmith,	1	8	23	Ulcerated Throat,	Son of George and Betsey.
" 10	Dennis Sits,	1	5	9	Dysentery,	Son of George and Bridget.
" 11	Harriet Augusta Wright	22	6	11	Child-birth,	Wife of Levi Wright.
" 14	Josiah Whitman,	88	—	16	Old age,	
May 8	Alfred M. Fletcher,	52	3	10	Chronic diarrhœa,	
" 9	Ellen Maria Hall,	13	10	12	Inflammation of bowels,	Daughter of William B. and Annis.
" 19	Harriet E. Peterson,	5	3	7	Scarlatina,	Daughter of Algernon A. and Helen F.
" 20	Mary Reardon,	84	—	—	Paralysis,	
" 25	Cynthia S. Peterson,	62	11	28	Apoplexy,	Wife of Asaph Peterson.
June 8	Mary P. Bell,	58	4	8	Dropsy,	
" 24	James E. Bell,	9	11	4	Dysentery,	Son of James P. and Jane H.
" 29	Patrick McGrath,	38	—	—	Pulmonary hemorrhage,	
July 4	Mary R. Lovell,	28	1	19	Child-birth,	Wife of James P. Lovell.
" 19	Chas. Myram Chapman,	—	—	8		Son of John and Marion.
August 13	Charlie E. Jaquith,	—	3	21	Inflammation,	Son of Emory E. and Nellie R.
" 17	Mary Noonan,	65	—	—	Heart disease,	
" 27	David P. Reynolds,	80	1	24	Dropsy,	
Sept. 1	Hezekiah H. Keith,	27	6	—	Congestion of brain,	Son of Hezekiah H. and Harriet.

ept.	6	D. Perkins Reynolds,	25	3	14	Consumption,	
"	10	Charles M. McBeth,	—	11	12	Teething,	Son of Philip and Elizabeth E.
"	15	John Lynes,	63	—	—	Dropsy,	
"	20	Luther Wesley Harden,	16	8	16	Typhoid fever,	Son of Luther and Julia A.
"	20	Adam Eustis Stetson,	—	2	—	Canker,	Son of Thomas G. and Frances L.
"	21	Mary Staples,	61	2	—	Consumption,	
"	26	Augusta Wright,	—	6	—	Cholera Infantum,	Daughter of Levi and Harriet A.
Oct.	7	Mary Trow,	88	11	5	Old age,	Widow.
"	9	Daniel Willis,	72	10	3	Cancer humor,	
"	12	Phebe Thurston,	82	5	22	Old age,	Widow.
"	13	Lucy K. Brown,	9	1	13	Consumption,	Daughter of Eliphalet H. and Elizabeth.
"	13	H. Ellsworth Vosmus,	6	2	15	Dropsy on the brain,	Son of Harrison A. and Charlotte F.
"	17	Isaac Reed,	92	9	12	Old age,	
"	17	George Wright,	1	5	19	Whooping cough,	Son of Lewis and Ann.
Nov.	5	Nancy B. Ford,	50	—	18	Consumption,	Wife of A. T. Ford.
"	15	Nathan P. Soule,	75	3	—	General debility,	
"	25	Samuel Jenness,	—	—	21	Whooping cough,	Son of John S. and Joanna.
"	30	John W. Bressingham,	22	9	23	Consumption,	
Dec.	4	Henry Z. Hale,	26	4	12	Consumption,	Son of Zacheus and Clarisa.
"	22	Abby L. Cole,	29	3	3	Consumption,	Daughter of Lucy P. Cole, first above named.
"	23	Willie D. Steingardt,	—	10	14	Canker rash,	Son of Joseph A. and Mary L.

Total number of deaths, 49.

During the past year Licenses have been granted to seventy-six owners and keepers of dogs, receiving therefor one hundred and seventy-nine dollars, all of which, with the exception of Clerk's fees of 20 cents on each License, has been paid over to the County Treasurer according to law.

JACOB A. ROGERS, Town Clerk.

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF

EAST BRIDGEWATER,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

FEBRUARY 29, 1868.

REPORT.

"The School Committee shall annually make a detailed report of the condition of the several public schools, which report shall contain such statements and suggestions in relation to the schools as the Committee deem necessary or proper to promote the interests thereof. The Committee shall cause said report to be printed for the use of the inhabitants, in octavo pamphlet form, of the size of the annual reports of the Board of Education, and transmit two copies thereof to the Secretary of said Board, on or before the last day of April, and deposit one copy in the office of the clerk of the city or town."—*Gen. Statutes, Chap.* 40, *Sec.* 6.

In making to the town this Report of the condition of its Public Schools, for the year ending Feb. 29, 1868, we shall endeavor to comply with the requirements of the above law, both in its letter and spirit.

At the first meeting of the Committee in March, 1867, it was organized by the choice of BAALIS SANFORD, Chairman, and EDMUND W. NUTTER, Secretary; and the schools were assigned for the year for special supervision and report, as follows:

Joppa Schools, Beaver, and North Primary, to Mr. SANFORD.

West Crook, Eastville, East Primary, and No. 10, to Mr. HOLMES.

Northville, Satucket, Intermediate, and West Primary, to Mr. NUTTER.

On 2d of Aug., 1867, Mr. HOLMES resigned his seat upon the School Board, and Rev. FRANCIS C. WILLIAMS was elected, in joint action with the Selectmen, to fill the vacancy; and a transfer was made to his care of the schools at first assigned to Mr. HOLMES.

Of the High School no special assignment was made.

The following statements concerning our schools in detail, will present a view of their condition and progress during the time covered by this report.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The Town is to be congratulated on the successful management of its High School during the first year of its establishment. It has been large, and its own character and its influence on the other schools in town have been excellent. No intelligent person could visit it without feeling the great advantages these young men and women were enjoying, and the valuable influence, both mental and moral, on all the members of this truly democratic institution. They are learning those higher branches necessary to fix their knowledge of the lower ones. They are applying the rudiments, already familiar, in the directions of more thoughtful and practical life. Their minds are trained to comprehend the topics and principles which bind the elementary facts and processes together. As Book-keeping, for example, is related to Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic, so all the High School studies exercise and confirm the preparatory ones. More thoughtful, more useful, members of society are here growing up. They are gaining what, but for this school, would be out of the reach of many of its mem-

bers; and what is best obtained by all of them *here, in their own town*, under parental oversight, knowing each other in youth if they are to live together in after years as friends and neighbors.

Moreover, the other schools have felt the benefit of the High School; partly by interesting their older pupils to prepare for it, and also by relieving the lower schools of one great difficulty, namely, that of having many classes in each study, as in the Primer and Fourth Reader, or the lowest and highest grades of Arithmetic, carried on in the same room. The most distant schools have felt the impulse of the High School as well as the others. West Crook on the one hand, and Curtis' on the other, have been equally improved by it. For, the objection of inequality of advantage from the High School on account of distance, is much weakened, both by the influence just named, and by this fact, that its members from the farthest points have been at least as punctual and regular in attendance, and as successful in their studies, as those living near the school building. The well known principle, shown in all public meetings, religious, social or political, that they who take the most pains to attend, value, enjoy and profit most by them, holds good in the schools.

There has been one disadvantage, the change of teachers during the year; for however well the vacancy may be filled, the presumption is always against a change; there is certain loss of time and interest from the difference of method and manner between individual instructors. Your Committee call attention to the fact that the frequent alternation of teachers in town is owing to the restlessness of the very competent, but somewhat unstable, persons engaged. The High School was placed at the beginning in charge of Mr. Henry H. Butler, of Waver-

ley, Mass., and a graduate of Yale College, with the expectation, that, if found competent, he should remain during the entire year. But, there being no written contract, and his understanding of the subject differing from that of the Committee, when a higher salary was offered him, we were compelled to look suddenly for a new principal. There have been at least three other such cases in town during the year. The whole subject of the permanency of the teacher's position needs reform. Contracts should be made in writing. No ordinary cause should annul such agreement, particularly in the middle of a term. Teachers should not expect, or ask, to break engagements, at their own convenience or immediate pecuniary gain, to the injury of the schools intrusted to them. The heads of our Normal Institutions would do well to raise the standard of their graduates, till they recognize this, the true, principle of professional, as it is of private life. A really good teacher need not "jump for chances;" but, filling his low, and, it may be, poorly paid place, well, he will find his patience—the prime virtue of a teacher,—and his fidelity, surely rewarded in the long run. We suffer from this uneasiness of teachers more than the larger towns or cities do, but it vitiates our whole school system, and disturbs hundreds of schools in the course of a year. Mr. Butler, it should be observed, excelled in many respects as a teacher, and succeeded remarkably in interesting his pupils in their various studies, especially in the Latin language. On his sudden departure, the Committee were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Austin Sanford, of the junior class of Dartmouth College; a good scholar, an experienced teacher, well acquainted with many of the pupils of the school, and so recently and favorably recommended by the report of the Committee of last year. The condition

of the school under his care, as observed at frequent visits from week to week, and by many parents and friends of the school, at the close of the second term, was very satisfactory, and during the winter session it has fully held its high position. A more diligent, busily but quietly *working* school, could hardly be found. The combination of principle and practice in the instruction has been admirable. The constant testing and application of the theory of language, or science, or philosophy, to common things and daily life in business and work, has been very good. The vague impression that such a school gives only ornamental instruction, well enough, if it can be afforded, but not needed by plain people, would be wiped away from any one's mind who should visit it for an hour. He would see the children of the poorest among us gaining that which is to make their lives, on the farm, or in the shop or store, or at home, more intelligent and successful; giving to all an equal opportunity to improve the gifts God has granted them. We will not, therefore, envy our neighbors of richer towns the possession of their endowed academies, with costly buildings and elegant equipment, but with the tuition fee before the door, which must raise invidious distinctions in the community, and shut out many children, poorer indeed, but no less deserving and capable, than those who enter with a golden key. We think ourselves not less fortunate, but far more favored, if we can furnish, at some sacrifice, it may be, in other things, the best education to be had *free to every one*, and a school with no money barrier about it, demanding only of the applicant that preparation of study, which patience and industry will give to all.

We ought to add that the Assistant Department has been a great advantage throughout the year, and has essentially contributed to the general success. The Winter

term, particularly, with its large number of pupils and of classes necessary this first year, has shown in the case of Miss Florence A. Jenkins, the great value of an assistant as able to interest, as decided to govern, and as apt to teach, these older scholars, in connection with another instructor, as she was to conduct, independently, the company of little children of her former charge.

NAMES OF SCHOLARS NOT ABSENT:

Spring Term.

Amelia L. Keith,
Amanda F. Pratt,
George W. Severance,
William H. Hathaway,
Asa Whitman,
Nahum B. Gurney,
Lawrence W. Edson,
Frank Edson.

Fall Term.

Etta Johnson,
Maria Smith,
George L. Jones,
David W. Gurney,
George W. Severance,
Granville C. Munroe,
Frederic Nutter,
Abbott Sanford.

Winter Term.

Charles H. Chandler,
George W. Severance,
George L. Jones,
David W. Gurney.

NOT ABSENT DURING THE YEAR:

John F. Morey,
Ella B. Ramsdall.

INTERMEDIATE.

Miss Eudora Sanford was employed as teacher for the Summer term, and we feel justified in saying that the school was never in better condition than while under her charge. She entered upon her work with a well defined plan of action, which was successfully carried out, and the effect of which was visible at each visit of the Committee, in the steady improvement of the school.

The charge of the school for the Fall and Winter terms was given to Miss ESTHER L. MERRIAM, of Tewksbury, a graduate of the Salem Normal School. Under her instruction the classes made more than ordinary progress in some branches, particularly in Geography. The exercises in map-drawing at the public examinations were convincing illustrations of the excellence of Guyot's method, and showed that it had been thoroughly studied by teacher and pupils.

It is to be regretted that the weekly test exercises, which in the Summer term were productive of such good results, were discontinued by Miss MERRIAM. The per centage of average attendance for the Winter term was diminished by the admission, during the third week, of fourteen pupils, from the Primary Schools.

NAMES OF SCHOLARS NOT ABSENT:

Summer Term.

Saba Alden,
Henry Chapin,
Willie Ellis,
Mary Kenney,
George Sikes,
Nellie Standish,
Florence Trow.

Fall Term.

Nellie Benson,
Ada Keith,
Florence Trow,
Carrie Robinson,
Eddie Wright.

Winter Term.

Elmer Smith,
Fred Trow,
Lewis Trow.

NOT ABSENT DURING THE YEAR:

Minot Severance,
Herbert Waterman.

NORTH PRIMARY,

Taught through the year by Miss JULIA B. WHITE, of East Randolph, has made, under her careful efforts, steady and satisfactory progress. In the Winter term the number of scholars was considerably diminished by the weather, cases of illness, and the promotion of six to the Intermediate. In general order, harmony and advancement, good results have been attained.

NAMES OF SCHOLARS NOT ABSENT:

Walter Benson,
George Southworth,
Arthur Waterman,
Lillie Gardiner.

WEST PRIMARY,

Taught during the year by Miss MARY E. RYDER. The pupils in this school have enjoyed the advantages to be derived from the employment through a series of successive years of an experienced and successful teacher. Miss Ryder loses no interest in her work, which has been attended with the success that has characterized it in former years.

NAMES OF SCHOLARS NOT ABSENT:

Summer Term.

Carrie Bailey,
Nellie M. Chandler,
Frank B. Chandler,
Henry W. Vaughan,
Charles Seaver,
Lillian E. Smith,
Thos. O'Brien.

Fall Term.

Nellie M. Chandler,
Frank B. Chandler,
Lillian E. Smith,
Nettie A. Freeman,
Arthur M. Freeman,
Dennis Morey,
Freddie W. Osborn,
Richmond M. Waterman.

Winter Term.

Michæl Hennessey,
Sumner A. Smith,
Richmond M. Waterman.

EAST PRIMARY.

The promise of this school, under Miss FLORENCE A. JENKINS, of East Bridgewater, mentioned in last year's report, has been abundantly fulfilled. The children, crowded much too closely for either health or comfort, were, however, orderly, interested and improving, during the Summer and Autumn terms. The pupils were instructed carefully and well; they were cheerful and happy, with their songs and flowers brightening the room; and yet, good discipline—no easy matter with so many restless little ones in such narrow walls—was quietly maintained.

During the Winter term, Miss MARY C. SHEFFIELD has had charge; and has sustained the good character of the school in a great degree. But the attendance was lessened by prevailing disease in the neighborhood, and by the repeated storms, and continued cold of a very hard season.

Susie Holmes and Eliza Keith were not absent during two terms. John Norris was not absent during one term. Ira Burrell, Etta M. Ellis were not absent during the year.

WEST CROOK.

This school, taught by Miss FANNIE REED, of East Bridgewater, has shown, throughout the year, a decided improvement over its former good condition. It has had the great advantage of having been under one head. It has, also, fine school accommodations. The parents, likewise, take a personal interest in the education of their children, by sending them regularly to the school, and by visiting it from time to time. The high qualifications of its accomplished teacher, under such circumstances, have secured an admirable result. The inevitable obstacle of having pupils of all ages in one room was overcome, as far as possible.

The field of study gone over was large, but it was carefully and particularly mastered; and, while the advanced scholars were above the High School standard, and only prevented by the distance from taking rank in it, the youngest had been equally cared for. The classes in Reading and in History, were worthy of especial notice.

NAMES OF SCHOLARS NOT ABSENT DURING SECOND TERM:

Lizzie G. Edes,
Sabina E. Costello,
Ella G. Gaffany,
Agnes Gurney,
Clara A. Luzarder,
Arthur A. Bonney,
Charles E. Cole,
Thomas W. Costello,
Clarence D. Reed.

NOT ABSENT DURING THE WINTER TERM:

Sabina E. Costello,
Adelaide E. Edes,
Lizzie G. Edes,
Fannie E. Smith,
Arthur A. Bonney,
Everett S. Bonney,
George C. Bonney,
Chas. E. Cole,
Thomas W. Costello,
Clarance D. Reed,
Chester R. Smith.

NOT ABSENT DURING THE YEAR:

Abbie F. Bates,
Effie Edes,
Fannie W. Gurney.

NORTHVILLE.

Miss Lucina Dunbar, of West Bridgewater, a graduate of the Bridgewater Normal School, took the school at the beginning of the year, and strove earnestly and patiently to promote its interests. Her methods of instruction were excellent, but she lacked courage to enforce the obedience of refractory pupils. She was succeeded in the Fall by Miss Jennie E. Cassidy, of East Boston, who proved incompetent to her task, and was removed after six weeks' trial.

For the remainder of the school year the Committee secured the services of Miss Julia W. Cobb, of Plympton, who had had successful experience in the management of disorderly schools. A decided improvement in the order

of the school was manifest at the first visit of the Committee, and its condition while under her instruction was much more satisfactory.

NAMES OF SCHOLARS NOT ABSENT.

Summer Term.

Susie E. Harding, Evie M. Pratt,
H. R. Ludden,

Winter Term.

Evie M. Pratt, Fred. L. Brown.

CURTIS'.

This school has shown marked improvement over its condition described in the report of last year. For the Summer and Autumn terms it was excellently taught by Miss Ella Lincoln, of New Bedford, under whom the order and animation of the school and the progress of the several classes was all that could be desired. Miss Lincoln leaving, not at the request of the Committee, but against the desires of all the friends of the school, to accept a more lucrative position, Miss Josephine P. Raymond, of East Bridgewater, became its teacher; and with her, after the hindrances necessary to a change of instructresses had been overcome, it improved on the former term; and the closing exercises, in promptness, thoroughness, and the advancement of the younger, as well as the older, pupils, gratified a number of parents and friends assembled. The singing was in good taste and spirit. The reading was intelligent; and the Arithmetic classes could weigh hay, or measure potatoes, molasses or wood, as well as say the tables in the book.

Alice Howland, Frank Howland, Walter Brown, and Frank Young, were neither absent nor tardy during the term.

EASTVILLE.

This school during the Summer and Autumn terms was under the care of Miss Esther Emerson. It is a hard school, and too difficult for most teachers. Miss Emerson won the respect of both parents and of the Committee for her patient efforts to satisfy herself in its management.

It is sometimes in the power of one or two scholars, especially of the older ones, in an ungraded school, to embarrass the best teacher, and to disturb all the other pupils, however well disposed.

The Winter term was commenced by Miss Laura E. Jerald, of Hingham. The difficulties before mentioned continued and increased, but they were met with such zeal and energy, they were so patiently and vigorously attacked, that at the close of the term they had been overcome, and the school compared favorably with the average in town.

The teacher deserves great credit for her success, in a position which would have tasked the full ability of any instructor, whether of the gentler, or of the sterner, sex.

SATUCKET.

In the Summer, under the instruction of Miss Jennette C. Harlow, good discipline was maintained, and commendable progress made in all the studies pursued. Just before the opening of the Fall term, Miss Harlow tendered her resignation, which was reluctantly accepted, and Miss Elizabeth B. Merriam, of Tewksbury, a graduate of the Salem Normal School, was employed for the remainder of the year. In the Fall, the course of the school was one of constant advancement, but in the Winter the insubordination of a few of the larger boys seriously affected the order, rendering the labors of the teacher less effective than they otherwise would have been.

The Committee are of the opinion that had the parents of these boys upheld the authority of the teacher, as they should have done, the school would have borne a better character.

NAMES OF SCHOLARS NOT ABSENT :

Summer Term.

Eliza A. Bottomore, Everett D. Brown.
Clarence White,

Fall Term.

M. Pauline Keith, Benj. W. Bennett.
Lois M. Keen,

Winter Term.

Ann W. Harden.

NOT ABSENT DURING THE YEAR :

Addie M. Keith.

JOPPA.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This for the Summer and part of the Fall term was in charge of Miss MARY E. BATES, of Bridgewater, a lady of much amiability and good scholarship. At the commencement, the appearance of the school gave fair indications of success; but subsequent developments were much less promising. The teacher labored, but not effectually, for the order of the school. Many of the pupils did not co-operate with her, nor were made to render a respectful deference to her injunctions. Of course, their mental discipline and progress corresponded to the deportment. There were some, however, who conducted themselves with propriety, and attended quite successfully to their studies. The teacher and Committee being dissatisfied with the general results, the school was closed four weeks before the expiration of the Fall term.

After a vacation of a few weeks, Miss MARY H. RUSSELL, of Dartmouth, was appointed to fill the vacancy. She began with firmness and energy, as well as benevolent earnestness, and soon there was no doubt in any mind that her injunctions were not to be trifled with or evaded. Punishment seemed to be administered with good judgment, and from a calm, kind, but unflinching determination to rule first of all, in order to instruct with success. The effect was admirable. A good degree of order being secured at the beginning, it was afterward more easily maintained. Her instruction, being of the kind calculated to secure attention and excite interest, seemed to be generally well appreciated. Steady progress was made by each class, and the last examination exhibited, to a large number of visitors, more than ordinary improvement.

PRIMARY.

Miss MARY C. PRATT, who has had the charge of this school for another year, has amply sustained her previous well known reputation as an educator. Her various methods to interest, instruct, and govern, rendered effective by long experience, and enlivened by much love and sympathy for her youthful charge, led them forward steadily and pleasantly in the good course.

Much of the reading and spelling would have done credit to classes of a higher grade.

NAMES OF SCHOLARS NOT ABSENT OR TARDY :

Edith Paine,	Ellen B. Holmes,
Howard Paine,	Lois F. Wilbar.

BEAVER.

Nearly one-third of this school is composed of pupils from West Bridgewater. It is a mixed one, in consequence of an insufficient number attending to make it expedient to maintain two schools. It has been subjected to a change of teachers each of its three terms.

The Summer term was under the care of Miss H. Ellen Boothby, of Maine. Having the advantage of a superior education, and considerable previous experience in teaching, she understood well the work to be done, and brought to it an earnestness and energy that insured more than ordinary success. Discipline and instruction were administered with decidedly good effect, and the results would doubtless have been increasingly beneficial had her services continued longer. But at the end of the Summer she resigned the situation, much to the regret of Committee, scholars and parents.

She was succeeded, in the Fall term, by Miss Jennie P. Wood, of East Boston,—a person whose examination indicated respectable attainments in education; but her general course proved unsatisfactory, both to the parents and the Committee, and the school was closed before the end of the term.

The Winter term was entrusted to the care of Mr. George A. Wheeler, of this town, under whose faithful and efficient services the school, though having an average above 50, was trained to excellent order and diligence. The recitations were often enlivened by facts and illustrations beyond the materials of the book, and the progress was more than usual. Good discipline was secured, by no harsh or severe measures, but rather by the exercise of those qualities which command respect. The results, as they appeared at the close, were highly satisfactory. Assistance was well rendered, in several daily recitations, by Miss Hannah Richards.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Appropriation by the Town,	$4,000 00
Received from State fund,	253 85
Town of East Bridgewater,	107 32
Amount available for schools,	$4,361 17
Drawn from Treasurer on Town Orders,	$4,117 50

The following bills have been paid from the above sum :

TEACHING.

Henry H. Butler,	$206 25
Austin Sanford,	240 00
Mary C. Sheffield,	87 60
Eudora Sanford,	74 20
Esther L. Merriam,	155 20
Mary E. Ryder,	180 00
Julia B. White,	180 00
Florence A. Jenkins,	138 00
Mary C. Sheffield,	42 00
Mary E. Bates,	133 00
Mary C. Pratt,	210 00
Jennette C. Harlow,	75 60
Elizabeth B. Merriam,	134 40
Ella Lincoln,	131 60
Josephine P. Raymond,	77 00
Esther Emerson,	161 00
Laura E. Jerald,	49 00
Lucina Dunbar,	77 00
Amount carried forward,	$2,351 85

Amount brought forward,	$2,351 85	
Jennie E. Cassidy,	42 00	
Julia W. Cobb,	104 00	
Fannie Reed,	210 00	
H. Ellen Boothby,	88 00	
Jennie P. Wood,	84 00	
George A. Wheeler,	85 00	
Whole amount for teaching,		$2,964 85

FUEL.

Samuel G. Alden, wood,	$223 25	
J. W. Richards, "	5 50	
E. Wallace Holmes, "	50	
Baalis Sanford, wood and shavings,	1 13	
John Hobart, coal,	36 00	
Whole amount for fuel,		$266 38

PREPARING FUEL.

Baalis Sanford, paid,	$37 66	
J. C. Pratt,	6 00	
Enoch Freeman,	14 20	
Thomas Cummings,	6 00	
F. C. Williams, paid,	6 30	
Maurice Hennessey,	60	
Whole amount for preparing fuel,		$70 76

MAKING FIRES AND CARE OF HOUSES.

George Hudson,	$3 75	
Julia B. White,	4 75	
Myron Hayward,	3 13	
John F. Morey,	5 00	
Mary C. Pratt, paid,	2 00	
Amount carried over,	$18 63	

Amount brought over,	$18 63	
Charles Evans,	3 00	
George W. Severance,	6 50	
Frank Reed,	1 00	
Herbert Waterman,	5 00	
Elliott E. Copeland,	1 75	
Josephine P. Raymond, paid,	1 75	
Baalis Sanford, paid,	1 40	
Whole am't for making fires, etc.,		$39 03

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLING PROPER.

Amount for teaching,		$2,964 85
" fuel,		266 38
" preparing fuel,		70 76
" making fires, etc.,		39 03
Whole amount for schooling proper,		$3,341 02

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

E. Wallace Holmes, cash paid for cleaning,	$10 50	
E. W. Nutter, " "	5 50	
Baalis Sanford, " "	16 85	
Willard Johnson, hardware, labor, etc.,	53 67	
J. Henry Potter, repairing clocks,	2 70	
Robert Wells, white washing, etc.,	6 10	
Joseph W. Ross, ink wells,	8 55	
H. A. Grow, setting, etc.,	5 75	
Daniel French, chairs, table, etc.,	7 08	
"Boston Journal," advertising for teachers,	4 50	
Lunt, Goodwillie & Henshaw, printi'g regulations,	7 00	
J. Burrill, " posters,	1 25	
Burditt & Williams, hooks and screws,	1 88	
Amount carried forward,		$131 33

Amount brought forward,	$131 33
Wm. Carter & Bros., ink,	5 15
D. Cummings & Co., brooms and pails,	7 50
Hermon Leonard, repairs,	16 00
Enoch Freeman, repairs, lumber, etc.,	8 91
Samuel Poole, repairs,	10 04
Chas. H. Bonney, carpentering,	60
Amos Hunting, glass,	35
Eudora Sanford, paid gardener,	2 50
Henry Mockler, painting black-board,	1 00
I. N. & E. W. Nutter, school-books, stationery, etc.,	22 27
A. P. Sampson, express,	1 00
E. W. Nutter, paid for telegraphing, etc.,	4 50
Baalis Sanford, paid for labor, etc.,	26 18
Joseph Foster, schooling,	6 25
Town of Bridgewater, schooling,	35 00
Whole amount for incidentals,	$278 58
Balance in hands of Committee to meet estimated expenses for remainder of school year,	$497 90
Amount unexpended, in hands of Treasurer,	243 67

RECAPITULATION.

Whole amount available for schools,		$4,361 17
Amount expended for schooling proper,	$3,341 02	
" " incidentals,	278 58	
" in hands of Committee,	497 90	
" " Treasurer,	243 67	
		$4,361 17

WE hereby certify that we have this day examined the foregoing Report, and find it correct, and each item properly vouched for.

ROBERT CURTIS, }
WILLIAM ALLEN, } *Auditors.*

February 18, 1868.

GENERAL REVIEW AND "SUGGESTIONS."

In view of the foregoing "detailed" statements concerning our public schools, it may not be unreasonable to conclude that, as a whole, they are in a good measure of prosperity, and steadily advancing to a higher stand. It is believed that the prospects now opening before them are more encouraging than ever; and that there are substantial tokens of increasing success in the future.

The town, a year ago, made an essential change in the management of its schools by the abolition of the school districts, and the introduction of the municipal system; and, with its accustomed liberality, voted to raise $4,000.00 for the support of its common schools, and the establishment and maintenance of a Public High School—a sum one-third larger than that raised for education in any previous year. This sum your Committee have earnestly aimed to apply, with strict economy and faithfulness, to the purposes for which it was appropriated.

A cursory view of results under the new system has been given. It is not our purpose here to discuss its merits. It cannot be expected by any candid person that all its superior advantages should be developed in a single year. Yet we can readily point to some of them that are already manifest.

Though nothing further has been done in the grading of the common schools, owing to their distance from each other, yet all have been made of equal length. This has never been effected before. The most careful distribution of school money has heretofore resulted in a very unequal apportionment of school privileges.

Not only has the length of schools been greater in the aggregate, but there has been an *equality* of length among them. Each common school in town has been continued thirty weeks, giving to all of them, with one exception, from two to four weeks more than they had last year. And is this a small benefit when we consider that the last weeks of the school year are confessedly much more valuable to regular attendants than the same number of weeks that precede?

The municipal system will also equalize the burdens of building, repairing and furnishing school-houses. It will secure better teachers, as a general rule—for the superintending Committee will have a wider circle of teachers and applicants to select from, and a better opportunity for adapting each to the situation in which he will be most likely to succeed. And if a mistake *should* be made, and a teacher prove incompetent, he can be quietly removed, and another and abler employed, when such a removal under the old system would be in imminent danger of fomenting a party contention productive of wider and more lasting evils than even the continuance of a poor school. In a word, the new system, we believe, is pre-eminently calculated to secure the best schools, and to extend their benefits uniformly and equally to all parts of the town.

This is no mere fanciful speculation. The new system upon which we are now entering has been tried by more than one hundred cities and towns in the Commonwealth, comprising more than half the population, "and there is abundant evidence that their schools are in advance of the rest of the State." And very few, if any, who have given it a fair experiment, have desired the restoration of the district system. Strong as are the arguments for the adoption of the town system, these facts are still stronger, and more conclusive.

The Public High School, established by the town at its last annual meeting, has been continued thirty-six weeks, in compliance with the statute which requires it to be in session at least nine months, in order to secure a renewal of our annual share (about $200.00) in the State fund, and other advantages to the town, which, it is believed, cannot be computed by gold. And it is worthy of honorable mention, that this measure is but carrying out the system of public schools as originally instituted by the Forefathers. In less than thirty years from their landing on Plymouth Rock, a law was passed by the Massachusetts Colony, requiring every town of one hundred families to maintain a High School, with a teacher "able to instruct youth so far as they may be fitted for the University." A fine of five pounds was inflicted on any town which refused to comply—and this was increased from time to time, till, in 1718, it was thirty pounds.

It would evidently be a course unworthy the memory of our fathers, if, with means and facilities increased ten-fold compared with theirs, any town should refuse to furnish its five hundred families with that institution, which they, in their poverty and perils gave to every corporate hundred.

About one hundred towns have already established the High School as the legitimate head of the Free School system which has been bequeathed to us—and thus evinced a laudable purpose to withhold no desirable means in their power for its invigoration and efficiency—and to be not unworthy of such an inheritance and such an ancestry.

This town is now included in that number; and we believe that this will constitute an era in the history of our schools which will be to them the source of peculiar and increasing benefits.

The number of pupils in attendance at the High School, during its three terms respectively, has been: Summer 61, Fall 59, Winter 65.

The room previously occupied by District No. 1, for its highest school, has been found amply adequate for the accommodation of the Town High School. And considering the past year as the first of its operations, its character and prosperity, as we believe, have met the reasonable expectations of its patrons and the public.

Difficulties incident to the opening may be expected to diminish as it proceeds; and, with thorough instruction and excellent discipline, and the support of an appreciative community, we may anticipate its steady advancement in the future, to higher stages of prosperity and usefulness. Nothing contributes so highly to the enjoying fully its benefits, as the attendance of pupils through a series of consecutive terms. But when, as is often the case, the scholar attends one term, and then is removed for some other employment, his interest in study is much abated, and even if he return, his class having proceeded in advance of him, his courage for effort is lost. Such cases are also unfavorable to a systematic course of study and general progress in the school. If the injury inflicted by such a course were duly considered by parents and scholars, it is certain that it would be avoided, except in cases of imperious necessity.

No period in life is so important for successful study as that to which the pupil has arrived who has gained an admission to the High School. He is in some respects peculiarly fitted to pursue an advanced course of intellectual training. And to be removed just as he has entered upon it, and has begun to perceive its importance to his success in the business of future life, is subjecting him to a loss very deeply to be deprecated. It is, doubtless, the

earnest desire of the town, as it is of the Committee, that the benefits of this, and all the other schools, which are free to all, should be fully appreciated and experienced.

The transfer of a large proportion of the older scholars in town to the High School, has rendered it expedient in the view of the Committee, to employ female teachers to a much greater extent than formerly. We have taken pains in the selection of them, and for the most part have been fortunate. We have retained the well qualified until compelled to part with them by circumstances we could not control, and have displaced the incompetent when convinced that the best good of the school required it. Under the former system, the custom generally was to employ a female teacher in the Summer; and, however successful she might be, to remove her for a male teacher in the winter,—thus making frequent change the rule, with all its attendant evils. But the present system admits of the employment, as a general thing, of female teachers through all the terms of the year. And such teachers can be obtained as are in all respects qualified.

We would not by any means be understood as undervaluing the services of male instructors. When well fitted, they will receive calls to important positions. But as competent females can at present be obtained for the common schools at lower wages, economy in expending the school money requires their being engaged; thus making longer schools for the same price.

They are taking unusual pains to prepare themselves for the work. While the Normal and other Seminaries for training teachers are equally open to both sexes, there is a much larger proportion of young ladies than men in these schools. And with the same training, other things being equal, they are generally found to be the most successful—excelling in tact and skill in imparting instruc-

tion. And even in respect to discipline, and the maintenance of general good deportment in school, they achieve, it is believed, quite as good an average success as the sterner sex. And the fact that the proportion of female teachers in the common schools throughout the Commonwealth, has greatly increased within a few years, shows the high appreciation in which they are held by an enlightened public.

But though there is not so much disproportion as formerly between the compensation of male and female teachers, yet we think the time has come when still more enlarged views should be entertained on this subject, and wages be awarded to teachers, whether ladies or gentlemen, very much according to the known ability to impart instruction, and the degree of reputation as successful educators.

The Committee have introduced into the schools, on liberal terms, Guyot's text book in Geography, which, we think, has relieved the study of some of the disadvantages that have attended it heretofore. It instructs the pupil by classifications, instead of crowding the memory with minor details, presenting its topics by words simple and suggestive, and in such a way as to lead the learner to inquire, think, and narrate in some good degree, in language of his own. The directions for constructing maps are also specially excellent.

It has been thought by many intelligent observers that an undue portion of time has been generally devoted in past years to Arithmetic, and not enough to the study of the English language. And it is but too true that many pupils are to be found striving to master the higher principles and processes of mathematics, who cannot speak and write their mother tongue correctly. While advanced and difficult branches of Arithmetic might be useful to

the professor of mathematics, a thorough acquaintance with the fundamental principles of the science might suffice for all practical purposes in the ordinary affairs of life—and thus much time be saved for the study of Grammar, and the construction of our language. This study is as practical as any to which pupils are called—for all men have occasion to express their thoughts—and to do it with correctness and force is of the utmost importance to their scholarship and success, especially in a country like ours. Indeed, nothing is in more constant demand than the proper use of language. It applies to the every-day phraseology of the fireside, and the school-room, as well as the forum.

A majority of Congress, it is said, "talk bad grammar, as also a majority of public school teachers." It is not meant that they are feeble in style, but that in moments of free intercourse, they say: *them* things; it was not *me*, but they that *done* it; when does the court *set?* where does the vessel *lay?* the man *laid* on the lounge, *who* did he send?—et cetera.

While there is a predominating preference for mathematical pursuits, and an increasing distaste for the study of language in our schools, how is this disparaging feature in our literary communities to diminish? Special effort is demanded from committees, parents and teachers to raise the standard in this branch of study; and to awaken an interest by its frequent application to the construction of sentences, in which the different parts of speech shall be indicated and correctly arranged. We might as well think of teaching Geography without maps, Geometry without diagrams, or Arithmetic without examples, as Grammar without sentence-making. Some of our teachers have nobly evinced a *practical* conviction of this truth.

In regard to School-houses, the Committee have felt authorized to make no expensive repairs, but only such as were sufficient for the comfort of the occupants for the time being. Perhaps all the houses might be thus continued a while longer.

Passing by other topics on which we designed to speak, but to which space does not allow an allusion, we have only to suggest that the Town cannot afford to retrench their expenditures for schools. There are very few parents, we apprehend, who will be content with less than 30 weeks in the year for instruction, and more than 22 for vacations; very few who do not wish their children well trained and educated, so that they may successfully engage in the important pursuits of future life. But this cannot be done without employing teachers of eminent ability and worth. And such teachers, who have expended much cost in preparing for the work, cannot be obtained without a compensation that shall be remunerative. Sometimes with moderate wages an able teacher may be obtained for a short time, or until he can procure, as he is sure to do, a more lucrative situation. In this way, within the last few years, we have lost the services of valuable teachers, simply because they could command higher compensation elsewhere. The chief remedy for this is in liberal appropriations.

That is an unwise policy which complains of the cost of education, without considering the value received in return. It is, indeed, indispensable that the young be trained to labor with the hands. But when this is done to the exclusion of intellectual training, a great wrong is inflicted, for which no material gains could ever compensate. Besides, it is labor, enlightened and made skillful by learning, that receives by far the highest wages. And supplying liberally to all the young the means of a good educa-

tion,—such an education as is contemplated and designed in the public schools under the best teachers,—schools founded and fostered on the principles of Christianity,—most efficiently promotes even all the *pecuniary* interests of the Town. Good schools attract and retain in the town intelligent citizens. Those who desire a good education for their children, are induced to make it a place of residence. The effect of this will be to raise the value of houses and lands and manufactories. This is well understood by many sellers of such property; and when it is advertised, they are careful to add that it is in the immediate vicinity of excellent schools.

But it is not the pecuniary value of true education which is the most important. It is indispensable to our social, political, and moral interests. As our precious institutions were defended from the onslaught of the late lawless rebellion, through the intelligent convictions, the enlightened bravery and skill of those who had been trained in public schools, so it is only by the support of a vigorous system of free education, diffusing intelligence and virtue among the youthful masses, that these institutions can be *preserved* and *perpetuated*. They can be safe only so long as the people, with unremitting diligence and zeal, make provision for the mental and moral training of those to whose charge they are soon to be intrusted.

To extend a liberal hand, therefore, for the support, invigoration and advance of the public schools, is to subserve, the most surely and the most efficiently, all the great interests of every individual of the town, and the future well-being of the country. It is wielding a power more mighty and beneficent than that of statesmen, and generals, and all the machinery of the civil government.

SCHOOL REGULATIONS.

SEC. 1.—There shall be three Terms in the year, if town appropriations permit, and each term shall open and close at the times appointed and notified by the School Committee, provided that all Public Schools, excepting the High School, shall be the same in length.

SEC. 2.—Each school shall be kept three hours in the forenoon and three hours in the afternoon, each day through the term, excepting Saturdays, Sundays, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving-day, Christmas-day, Twenty-second of February, and Fast-day. Each school shall begin at 9 o'clock, A. M., and at 1 o'clock, P. M., except as otherwise specially permitted by the Committee.

SEC. 3.—Teachers shall be allowed to take one half-day each term, to visit any other schools, and one day to attend each meeting of the Plymouth County Teachers' Association.

SEC. 4.—No other days shall be granted for the suspension of any school, except on account of sickness, or other special reason, and then only with the permission of the Committee.

SEC. 5.—It shall be the duty of the teachers to be present at their respective school-rooms each morning, *fifteen minutes* before the time fixed for the opening of the school.

SEC. 6.—The morning exercises of all the schools shall commence with reading a portion of the Scriptures; and the Committee recommend that the reading be followed by prayer.

SEC. 7.—The teachers of the several schools shall habitually inculcate good morals, good manners, and personal neatness; shall carefully inspect the conduct of their scholars, both in and out of school, or while going to the same and returning home; shall prevent, so far as possible, profanity and falsehood, vulgarity, and every wicked and disgraceful practice among the scholars, on or near the school premises; and shall on every suitable occasion impress upon them the principles of truth and virtue.

SEC. 8.—Good and wholesome discipline, as well as thorough instruction, must be maintained by every teacher. And it shall be the aim of every teacher to inflict corporal punishment only when all other proper means have failed; and each teacher shall keep a record of all instances of inflicting corporal punishment, for the inspection of the Committee—such record not to be preserved after the close of the term.

SEC. 9.—For violent and gross opposition to authority, persisted in, the teacher may suspend a pupil from school, and shall immediately inform the parent or guardian of the child, also the Visiting Committee of the school; and the Committee shall, as soon as may be, inquire into the cause of such suspension, and determine the condition on which the pupil may be reinstated.

SEC. 10.—In the Primary Schools there shall be two recesses each half day, of ten minutes each; and in each of the other schools there shall be one recess each half day, of fifteen minutes, including the time occupied in the pupils' going out and returning to their seats. And no pupil shall be deprived of his recess, though he may, as a punishment, be made to take it separately from the school.

SEC. 11.—All teachers shall use their best endeavors to secure the regular and punctual attendance of each scholar; and in case of absence or tardiness, shall require a satisfactory excuse.

SEC. 12.—The teachers shall prescribe such rules in respect to the floors, desks, yards, entries and outbuildings connected with their school-houses, as to insure their being kept in a neat and proper condition; they shall examine them as often as is necessary for this purpose, and shall be responsible for the enforcement of rules of neatness and cleanliness on their premises.

SEC. 13.—It shall be the duty of the teachers to give daily and careful attention to the proper ventilation and temperature of the school rooms.

SEC. 14.—Every pupil who shall injure or deface any school property, whether fence, trees, building, or furniture, shall be reported immediately by the teacher to the Visiting Committee, and held liable to pay for the full amount of damage done.

SEC. 15.—No scholar assigned to one school shall be allowed to become a member of another, without the special permission of the Committee.

SEC. 16.—The teachers of the High School shall require of all the scholars an exercise in composition, or a written narrative on some subject, once in four weeks; and recitations by the Misses, and declamations by the Masters, alternately, once each fortnight. No pupil to be excused except by the written or verbal request of the parent or guardian.

SEC. 17.—At the close of each term, each teacher shall give a written account of the work performed by each class, to be placed in the hands of the Committee, to be reported by them, as they shall see fit.

SEC. 18.—No teacher shall receive pay for his services until the Register of his school, properly completed, shall be returned to the Committee.

SEC. 19.—It shall be the duty of every teacher in the Public Schools to become *familiar* with these Regulations, and to see that such as come within their province are strictly enforced.

SEC. 20.—No teacher shall introduce for daily recitation any text book not on the authorized list, without the special permission of the Committee.

SEC. 21.—Qualifications for passing from a lower to a higher grade. From Primary School to Intermediate: Reading well in Third Reader, with Punctuation and Spelling. Primary Arithmetic completed. Primary Geography to United States. Writing large and small letters.

From Intermediate to Grammar and High School. Reading well in Fourth Reader. Spelling, oral and written, in words of three syllables. Eaton's Arithmetic, as far as Decimal Fractions. Geography of the World, and of the United States in particular. Parts of speech, in simple prose sentences.

All which is respectfully submitted,

BAALIS SANFORD,
FRANCIS C. WILLIAMS,
EDMUND W. NUTTER,
School Committee.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOL.	Number of Pupils.			Average Attendance.			Per centage of Average Attendance.				No. under 5 y'rs of age.	No. over 15 y'rs of age.	Length of School in weeks.			L'gth sch'l during year in weeks.
	Sum.	Fall.	Win.	Sum.	Fall.	Win.	Sum.	Fall.	Win.	For the y'r			Sum.	Fall.	Win.	
High,	61	59	65	54	51	53	88	86	81	85	..	50	11	12	13	36
Intermediate,	50	51	64	44	42	50	89	83	78	83	..	7	$10\frac{3}{5}$	11	$8\frac{2}{5}$	30
East Primary,	50	52	32	42	43	23	83	83	72	79	..	..	11	12	7	30
West Primary,	66	60	60	56	47	50	84	79	84	82	..	..	10	12	8	30
North Primary,	66	63	53	52	50	32	79	79	60	73	2	..	11	12	7	30
Eastville,	42	42	44	35	32	36	83	75	82	80	..	3	11	12	7	30
Beaver,	54	60	58	41	46	46	76	77	80	78	..	13	11	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	30
Joppa Grammar,	31	30	36	25	24	28	82	80	78	80	..	6	11	8	11	30
Joppa Primary,	48	51	47	42	40	37	87	80	80	82	2	..	11	12	7	30
Northville,	32	31	34	24	23	27	75	74	79	76	2	..	11	6	13	30
Satucket,	36	40	42	29	34	35	81	86	84	83	1	1	11	9	10	30
West Crook,	42	41	37	35	35	32	84	84	86	85	2	2	11	12	7	30
Curtis',	27	26	27	24	22	20	88	85	75	83	3	4	11	8	11	30
TOTAL,	605	606	599	503	489	469	*83	*81	*78	*81	12	86				

* Average.

REPORTS

OF THE

TOWN OFFICERS,

OF

EAST BRIDGEWATER,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1869.

EAST BRIDGEWATER:
J. BURRELL, PRINTER, "NEWS" OFFICE.
1869.

REPORT OF THE SELECTMEN.

The Selectmen of the Town of East Bridgewater submit for consideration their Annual Report of the Financial Condition of the Town, with the Receipts and Expenditures, for the year ending March 1, 1869.

STATE AID,

Paid from March 1, 1868, *to March* 1, 1869.

Arthur H. Brown,	$48 00
Eunice S. Bryant,	66 00
George A. Edson,	6 00
Harriet Eddy,	48 00
John Flynn,	60 00
Sarah B. Gould,	48 00
Betsey A. Hale,	48 00
Mary Hudson,	48 00
Sarah C. Hudson,	96 00
Susan E. Hall,	96 00
Charles L. Jones,	54 00
Deborah O. Jones,	96 00
Lois M. Keen,	48 00
Amount carried forward,	$762 00

Amount brought forward,	$762 00
Sarah C. Kingman,	96 00
Amos Morse,	66 00
Harriet F. McCarter,	80 00
Lucy A. Morris,	48 00
Mary Reardon,	80 00
Mary S. Ripley,	48 00
Lydia A. Sylvester,	48 00
Daniel W. Tribou,	72 00
Thankful O. Trow,	48 00
Rachel B. Underwood,	96 00
Eldridge Winsor,	72 00
Elizabeth White,	28 00
Nehemiah White,	16 50
William Wilder,	30 00
	$1,590 50
Amount paid in January and February, 1868,	279 00
	$1,869 50
Amount of State Aid due from the State,	$1,869 50

REPAIRS OF HIGHWAYS.

At the Annual Meeting, the town voted that the sum of $2,500 be expended on the highways, in repairs, under the direction of the Highway Surveyors; and the Assessors were directed to apportion the same to the several highway districts, with the amount of each tax-payer's proportion of the same, — each tax-payer to have the privilege of paying the same in labor; the several Highway Surveyors to certify to the Assessors, on or before the fifteenth day of August, the amount thus paid in labor by each individual. And the Selectmen were directed to pay the unexpended balance, if

any, to the several Surveyors, when the same has been expended on the highways under their direction.

Districts.	Surveyors.	Proportion.	Highway cred.	Cash from Treas.
No. 1.	— Leonard Hill,	$287 26	$187 28	$99 98
" 2.	— I. N. Nutter,	204 19	169 65	34 54
" 3.	— Charles H. Goss,	149 28	111 47	37 81
" 4.	— Ed. Y. Hayward,	108 11	81 07	27 04
" 5.	— Francis Hayward,	51 62	32 43	19 19
" 6.	— Jacob Bates,	149 00	103 04	45 96
" 7.	— Jos. A. Steingardt,	64 54	58 02	6 52
" 8.	— David Pratt,	125 73	101 25	24 48
" 9.	— John B. Porter,	91 58	53 99	37 59
" 10.	— George W. Harden,	82 33	72 95	9 38
" 11.	— B. F. Ellis,	112 90	107 01	5 89
" 12.	— A. S. Churchill,	402 59	243 26	159 33
" 13.	— Abbot T. Hewitt,	163 51	131 17	32 34
" 14.	— Eliab Latham,	65 91	65 91	- - - -
" 15.	— Martin Parris,	46 20	46 20	- - - -
" 16.	— Jas. R. Whitmarsh,	38 82	35 91	2 91
" 17.	— Sidney Allen,	96 90	76 49	20 41
" 18.	— S. W. Richmond,	34 90	20 66	14 24
" 19.	— N. Southworth,	224 63	204 11	20 52
		$2,500 00	$1,901 87	$598 13

Paid for repairs of Highways by Surveyors of 1867, $50 06

BUILDING AND REPAIRING ROADS, BRIDGES, AND CULVERTS, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SELECTMEN.

Paid Orrin Parris, for labor on roads, - - -	$6 50
" Isaac Washburn, for labor on roads, - -	5 70
" B. F. Ellis, " " " " - -	2 00
Amount carried forward,	$14 20

Amount brought forward,		$14 20
Paid E. W. Barrows, for labor on road,		5 40
" Alfred Griffin, " " " "		4 40
" Jacob Folsom, " " " "		4 00
" Ezra Whitmarsh, " " " "		23 25
" Patrick Carroll, " " " "		17 00
" Francis Hayward, " " " "		152 55
" Waldo Hayward, " " " "		81 80
" Henry Gurney, " " " "		39 25
" Alonzo Sharp, " " " "		37 50
" Wm. E. Whitman, " " " "		66 50
" Chas. H. Goss, " " " "		32 00
" Caleb Goss, " " " "		17 50
" Richard Thayer, " " " "		9 50
" J. Hearnon, " " " "		14 00
" Walt. S. Hooper, " " " "		17 00
" Jas. S. Perkins, " " " "		49 20
" Patrick Crowley, " " " "		8 75
" Bartley Noonan, " " " "		44 40
" Wm. Costellow, " " " "		22 80
" Michael Noonan, " " " "		8 75
" Asa T. Whitman, " " " "		22 75
" James Hickey, " " " "		82 21
" N. S. Southworth, " " " "		10 00
" S. Dyer, 2d, " " " "		25 00
" Michael Griffin, " " " "		17 35
" J. Donahoe, " " " "		17 25
" Jeremiah Dunn, " " " "		29 50
" Richard M. Smith, " " " "		32 40
" S. Thompson & Co., for labor on roads,		12 75
" H. D. Brackett, " " " "		11 38
" Michael O'Brien, " " " "		4 80
" ——— O'Brien, " " " "		17 85
Amount carried forward,		$952 99

Amount brought forward,		$915 99
Paid Eben. Whitmarsh, for labor on roads,	-	14 00
" Jacob Bates, " " " " -	-	5 80
" Galen Willis, " " " " -	-	79 05
" George W. Harden, " " " " -	-	16 50
" Eliab Latham, " " " " -	-	9 25
" Almon Gurney, " " " " -	-	9 00
" B. H. Fisher, " " " " -	-	21 00
" Elijah L. Clark, " " " " -	-	10 25
" Warden of Almshouse, for labor on roads,	-	217 50
" Eliab Latham, for labor on bridges and culverts,		10 00
" A. C. Jackson, " " " "		24 25
" Dyer & Stetson, " " " "		136 00
" Isaac Washburn, " " " "		5 00
" Charles H. Goss, " " " "		13 75
" Elijah L. Clark, " " " "		6 50
" James R. Whitmarsh, for labor on bridges and culverts, - - - - -		3 00
" Ebenezer Whitmarsh, for labor on bridges and culverts, - - - - -		3 00
" Sidney Packard, for labor on bridges and culverts, - - - - - -		35 80
" Jacob Bates, for labor on bridges and culverts, - - - - - -		6 60
" James S. Perkins, for labor on bridges and culverts, - - - - - -		48 00
" Walter S. Hooper, for labor on bridges and culverts, - - - - - -		2 00
" Caleb Goss, for labor on bridges and culverts, - - - - - -		2 25
" Simeon Richmond, for labor on bridges and culverts, - - - - -		1 25
" Jeremiah Dunn, for labor on bridges and culverts, - - - - - -		82 00
Amount carried forward,		$1,714 74

	Amount brought forward,	$1,714 74
Paid	Thomas G. Stetson, for labor on bridges and culverts,	107 25
"	Samuel Dyer, 2d, for labor on bridges and culverts,	275 82
"	Henry Gurney, for labor on bridges and culverts,	9 75
"	E. Carver Co., for labor on bridges and culverts,	2 67
"	I. N. Nutter, for labor on bridges and culverts,	1 25
"	Warden of Almshouse, for labor on bridges and culverts,	17 00
"	Charles A. Latham, lumber for bridges,	4 00
"	Galen Latham, " " "	4 00
"	Eliab Latham, " " "	24 00
"	Samuel F. White, " " "	6 00
"	Charles H. Goss, " " "	2 10
"	Henry Gurney, " " "	8 40
"	E. Carver Co., " " "	2 25
"	Clarkson W. Richards, lumber for bridges,	143 84
"	S. Richards, lumber and stone for bridges,	2 00
"	Henry G. Hill, for stone for bridges,	6 50
"	Isaac Hatch, " " " "	4 25
"	D. W. Tribou, " " " "	34 75
"	William E. Whitman, for stone for bridges,	3 50
"	S. W. Richmond, for stone for bridges,	3 00
"	Asa T. Whitman, " " " "	3 67
"	Josiah E. Noyes, " " " "	67 65
"	Solomon Young, " " " "	20 00
"	Clarkson W. Richards, for stone for bridges,	4 00
"	Rogers & Sheldon, iron-work for bridges,	12 10
"	Charles H. Goss, " " " "	11 68
	Amount carried forward,	$2,496 17

	Amount brought forward,	$2,496 17
Paid	Joseph Morse, iron-work for bridges, -	4 00
"	Rogers & Sheldon, cinder for roads, -	25 00
"	S. G. Alden, gravel for roads, - -	25 00
"	Asa T. Whitman, gravel for roads, - -	5 23
"	Nicholas Wade, " " " - -	5 25
"	Eliab Latham, " " " - -	4 00
"	N. W. French, " " " - -	4 60
		$2,569 25
	Appropriation, - - - - - -	1,500 00
	Over appropriation, - - - - -	$1,069 25

CLEARING THE ROADS FROM SNOW.

Dist. No. 1.	Leonard Hill, Surveyor,	$11 27		
" " 2.	I. N. Nutter, "	15 45		
" " 3.	Charles H. Goss, "	17 35		
" " 4.	Ed. Y. Hayward, Surveyor,	21 68		
" " 5.	Francis Hayward, "	14 96		
" " 6.	Jacob Bates, "	18 28		
" " 7.	J. A. Steingardt, "	13 82		
" " 8.	David Pratt, "	39 60		
" " 9.	John B. Porter, "	41 00		
" " 10.	George W. Harden, "	25 69		
" " 11.	B. F. Ellis, "	32 50		
" " 12.	A. S. Churchill, "	30 00		
" " 13.	A. T. Hewitt, "	30 83		
" " 14.	Eliab Latham, "	11 00		
" " 15.	Martin Parris, "	33 87		
" " 16.	James R. Whitmarsh, "	11 00		
	Amount carried forward,			$368 30

Amount brought forward,			$368 30
Dist. No. 17. Sidney Allen, Surveyor,	15 21		
" " 18. S. W. Richmond, "	5 24		
" " 19. N. Southworth, "	23 13		
			43 58
Paid S. G. Alden, Surveyor, for removing snow in 1867, - - -	$98 47		
" Stephen Harlow, Surveyor, for removing snow in 1867, - -	56 09		
" Henry Gurney, Surveyor, for removing snow, in 1867, - -	26 50		
			181 06
Total amount expended for removing snow, -			$592 94
Appropriation, - - - - -			300 00
Over appropriation,			$292 94

BOUNTIES TO SOLDIERS.

Paid Edward E. Edson, - - - - -	$125 00
" Allen P. Eddy, - - - - - -	125 00
" John Carroll, - - - - - -	125 00
	$375 00
Appropriation, - - - - - -	375 00

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES AND ABATEMENT OF TAXES.

Paid Avery & Cave, for printing Town Report of 1867,		$166 50
" T. R. Marvin & Son, for printing blanks, 1867,		5 50
" Jarvis Burrell, " " " "		10 00
" I. N. Nutter, for paying tax in Hanson,		57
" " " " repairs on Town House,		46 92
" H. A. Vosmos, for painting Almshouse,		38 89
" Leonard H. Hayward, for damage to carriage by defect in highway,		2 50
" Joshua T. Ryder, for damage to carriage, by defect in highway,		7 00
" Ezra S. Whitmarsh, for services as Moderator of Town Meeting,		5 00
" Thos. Rogers, for services as Liquor Agent,		33 00
" Sidney Packard, for services as Sexton,		72 80
" Hector O. A. Orr, use of hall,		25 00
" I. N. Nutter, expenses of hiring money and paying town bonds,		15 00
" Jacob A. Rogers, for express, stationery, and postage,		1 79
" Jacob Bates, books, blanks, and stationery,		8 13
" " " railroad fare,		11 80
" " " postage and revenue stamps,		4 92
" " " express,		4 10
" " " use of horse and carriage,		26 00
" Eliab Latham, " " " " "		18 50
" Charles H. Goss, use of horse and carriage,		4 00
" George A. Wheeler, use of horse and carriage,		9 10
Amount carried forward,		$517 02

Amount brought forward,	$517 02
Paid George A. Wheeler, postage, stationery, and railroad fare,	2 00
" Edmund W. Nutter, for use of horse and carriage,	10 00
" Francis C. Williams, for use of horse and carriage,	32 00
" sundry individuals, for abatement of taxes,	54 18
" E. S. Whitmarsh, Collector, for abatement of taxes,	38 07
" E. S. Whitmarsh, for collection of taxes,	215 42
	$868 69
Appropriation,	800 00
Over appropriation,	$68 69

TOWN OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

APPROPRIATION, $1,000 00.

Paid George Bryant, for services as Selectman in 1867,	$19 45
" Baalis Sanford, for services as School Committee in 1867,	9 00
" S. G. Alden, for services as Committee on Roads, in 1867,	3 00
" Ezra Kingman, for services as Committee on Appraisal of School-houses, in 1866,	5 00
" Jacob Bates, for services as Selectman,	105 00
" Eliab Latham, " " " "	49 00
" Chas. H. Goss, " " " "	28 00
" Jacob Bates, for services as Assessor,	116 00
" Eliab Latham, " " " "	78 00
" Chas. H. Goss, " " " "	22 00
Amount carried forward,	$434 45

Amount brought forward,	$434 45
Paid Jacob Bates, for services as Overseer of the Poor,	24 00
" Eliab Latham, for services as Overseer of the Poor,	14 00
" Charles H. Goss, for services as Overseer of the Poor,	8 00
" Edmund W. Nutter, for services as School Committee,	43 75
" Francis C. Williams, for services as School Committee,	81 50
" George A. Wheeler, for services as School Committee,	61 00
" Jacob A Rogers, for services as Town Clerk,	45 65
" I. N. Nutter, " " " Treasurer,	75 00
" Sidney Packard, " " " Constable,	36 25
" Wm. M. Judkins, " " " "	15 00
	$838 60
Less appropriation,	161 40
	$1,000 00

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Paid for State aid to families,	$1,590 50
" for repairing highways, under the direction of Highway Surveyors,	2,550 06
" for building and repairing roads, bridges, and culverts, under the direction of the Selectmen, and materials for the same,	2,569 25
" for removing snow,	592 94
Amount carried forward,	$7,302 75

Amount brought forward,	$7,302 75
Paid for incidental expenses and abatement of taxes,	868 69
" for town officers and committees,	838 60
" " bounties to soldiers,	375 00
" " expenses of poor out of Almshouse,	1,320. 85
" " " " " in Almshouse,	627 26
" for school-houses and other property of the several school districts,	11,523 94
" for support of schools and school incidentals,	4,829 15
	$27,686 24

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES FOR 1869.

For support of schools,	$4,500 00
" school incidentals,	500 00
" building roads, bridges, and culverts, and repairs on same,	4,500 00
" removing snow,	300 00
" support of the poor,	2,000 00
" incidental expenses and abatement of taxes,	900 00
" payment of town officers and committees,	900 00
" discount on taxes,	1,000 00
" payment of town debts and interest,	4,000 00
	$18,600 00

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE TOWN.

LIABILITIES.

Town Bonds, due April 1st, 1870, - - -	$2,500 00
" " " 1st, 1871, - - -	2,500 00
" " " 1st, 1872, - - -	2,500 00
" " " 1st, 1873, - - -	2,500 00
" " Oct'r 1st, 1873, - - -	2,000 00
" " " 1st, 1874, - - -	500 00
" " " 1st, 1875, - - -	1,800 00
" " " 1st, 1876, - - -	1,900 00
" " " 1st, 1877, - - -	1,600 00
	$17,800 00
Interest on Town Bonds, due April 1st, 1869, -	534 70
Outstanding Reimbursement Notes and Interest,	10 35
Due County Treasurer, - - - - -	437 50
Outstanding orders, - - - - - -	129 92
Unsettled accounts (estimated), - - -	150 00
	$19,062 47

ASSETS.

Due from B. R. Alden, Collector, 1864, - -	$124 00
" State for State Aid, - - - -	1,869 50
" Town of Duxbury, - - - -	5 00
Cash in Treasury, - - - - - -	2,133 72
	$4,132 22
Total indebtedness of the town, - - -	$14,930 25

TOWN MEETING.

Copy of Articles in the Warrant for the Annual Meeting, to be held March 15, 1869, at 1 o'clock, P.M.

ART. 1. — To choose a Moderator, to preside in said meeting.

ART. 2. — To choose all necessary Town Officers for the ensuing year.

ART. 3. — To hear the Reports of the Town Officers and Committees who are to report at this meeting, and act thereon.

ART. 4 — To determine the manner of repairing the highways and bridges, the ensuing year.

ART. 5. — To raise and appropriate such sums of money as may be necessary to pay all Town charges, and such sums as may be thought proper, to pay Town debts and interest, the ensuing year.

ART. 6. — To see what method the Town will adopt for the collection of taxes for the ensuing year.

ART. 7. — To see if the Town will authorize their Collector to use all means for the collection of taxes, which a Town Treasurer may use when appointed Collector.

ART. 8. — To see if the Town will authorize their Treasurer to borrow money in anticipation of taxes.

ART. 9. — To see if the Town will vote to build a school-house in Eastville, and make an appropriation for the same.

ART. 10. — To see if the Town will authorize the Selectmen to purchase the undivided portion of the school-house, situated near the house of Waldo Hayward, belonging to the town of West Bridgewater, or to make any other arrangement with the Selectmen of said Town in relation to the same, which may be deemed for the interest of the Town.

ART. 11. — To act on a list of Jurors, as reported by the Selectmen.

LIST OF JURORS.

The following is a list of jurors, for the consideration of the town, to be acted upon at the Annual Meeting, March 15, 1869 : —

Henry Allen,
Charles H. Brown,
Edward W. Barrows,
Irving Bates,
Elijah L. Clark,
Luther Churchill, Jr.,
Warren K. Churchill,
Lemuel Dunbar,
Pliny Edson,
Edward F. Field,
William G. Field,
Caleb Goss,
Charles Griggs,
Edward P. Gurney,
Albert Harden,
Edward Y. Hayward,
Francis Hayward,
Henry G. Hill,
John Hobart,
Theodore Hobart,
William B. Hall,
William W. Hersey,
Freedom Keith,
Nathan Kingman, 2d,
Samuel Keith,
Zebina Keith,
A. Harris Latham,
Samuel Luzarder,
Frederic C. Mann,
David Pratt,
J. Henry Potter,
John B. Porter,
Mark Phillips,
Martin Parris,
Philander P. Pratt,
Quincy Reed,
Wales Rogers,
William Ramsdell,
Charles J. Smith,
James N. Sweeting,
Martin Sumner,
Minot C. Shaw,
Nahum B. Smith,
Joseph Vinton,
Benjamin Ward,
Benjamin M. White,
Eleazer Whitman,
George A. Wright,
John Waterman.

We desire to suggest, that, hereafter, the financial year shall close on the first day of February, in each year; thus leaving greater time for the settlement of accounts, and for making, printing, and distributing the Annual Reports of the various town officers.

We also desire to say that the Guide-Boards in this town are in very poor condition, needing extensive repairs, or renewals, to place them in conformity to the statutes on that subject.

JACOB BATES,
ELIAB LATHAM,
CHARLES H. GOSS,
} *Selectmen of East Bridgewater.*

East Bridgewater, Feb. 28, 1869.

ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT.

In compliance with a vote of the town at the last Annual Meeting, the School Committee completed the appraisal of the property of the several school districts, adjusted all matters relating to the same, and certified to the Selectmen that the following was the amount of the property of each district, and the amount due from the town to each district, after the payment of its liabilities: —

	Appraisal of Property.	Debts of Districts.	Amt. due from Town
Dist. No. 1.	$5,927 45	$1,050 00	$4,877 45
" " 2.	259 61	- - - -	259 61
" " 3.	880 18	114 51	765 67
" " 4.	1,889 75	- - - -	1,889 75
" " 5.	441 60	- - - -	441 60
" " 6.	705 32	- - - -	705 32
" " 7.	1,014 46	- - - -	1,014 46
" " 10.	364 00	10 00	354 00
" " 11.	41 57	- - - -	41 57
	$11,523 94	$1,174 51	$10,349 43

By direction of the town, the whole amount thus certified was added to the Appropriations and the State and County Taxes for the year, which are as follows: —

For purchase of school-houses and district property,		$11,523 94
" support of schools,		4,000 00
" school incidentals,		300 00
" support of poor,		1,500 00
" repairs of highways,		2,500 00
" building and repairing roads and bridges,		1,500 00
" removing snow,		300 00
" payment of town debts and interest,		3,700 00
" payment of town officers and committees,		1,000 00
" payment of bounties to soldiers,		375 00
" incidental expenses and abatement of taxes,		800 00
" discount on taxes,		1,000 00
" State tax,		2,840 00
" County tax,		1,471 73
" overlaying on tax,		764 41
		$33,775 08

VALUATION FOR 1868.

Real Estate assessed, - - - -	$845,067 00
Personal Estate assessed, - - - -	282,137 00
	$1,127,204 00

Number of Polls, 824.

Increase in Real Estate, - - - -	$13,381 00
" " Personal Estate, - - -	24,672 00
Total increase in estates, - - -	$38,053 00

Increase in Polls, 8.

Tax on 824 polls, at $2.00 each, - -	$1,648 00
" " $1,127,204.00, at $2.85 on the $1,000,	32,125 31
Gain by fractions, - - - - -	1 77
	$33,775 08
Deduct dividend to school districts, - -	10,349 43
	$23,425 65
Subsequently assessed, - - - -	18 40
	$23,444 05
Highway credit, - - - - -	1,901 87
Total amount committed for collection,	$21,542 18

The dividend to the several School Districts is as follows:

	No. of Polls.	Amt. of Taxes.	Rate of Dividend.	Amt. of Dividend.
No. 1.	334	$13,382 34	$0.36446+	$4,877 45
No. 2.	62	2,250 94	.11547+	259 61
No. 3.	76	3,606 80	.21228+	765 67
No. 4.	111	5,474 74	.34517+	1,889 75
No. 5.	60	1,869 86	.23616+	441 60
No. 6.	66	3,028 15	.23292+	705 32
No. 7.	62	2,507 10	.40463+	1,014 46
No. 10.	50	1,433 04	.24702+	354 00
No. 11.	3	222 11	.18715+	41 37
	824	$33,775 08		$10,349 43

Number of acres of land taxed,	11,107
" " dwelling-houses taxed,	573
" " horses "	288
" " oxen "	52
" " cows "	401
" " sheep "	21
" " swine "	260

JACOB BATES,
ELIAB LATHAM,
CHARLES H. GOSS,
Selectmen of East Bridgewater.

FEBRUARY 28, 1869.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

ALMSHOUSE ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To Inventory, Feb. 29, 1868, - -	$2,306 66	
" Salary of Warden, from March 1, 1868, to April 1, 1868, - -	22 92	
" Salary of Warden, from April 1, 1868, to March 1, 1869, -	297 92	
" Dr. S. A. Orr, for medical attendance, - - - - - -	25 00	
" Cash from Town Treasury, -	1,209 82	
		$3,862 32

Cr.

By Inventory, Feb. 28, 1869, - -	$2,736 52	
" Cash paid into the Town Treasury,	498 54	
		3,235 06
Cost of supporting the poor at the house, - -		$627 26

Whole number of paupers during the year, -	14
Average number of paupers during the year,	$9\frac{4}{5}$
Present number at Almshouse, - - -	11
Number of travellers lodged, - - -	26
Average cost per week for support, - -	$1.22.7

In the amount drawn from the Town Treasury on account of the Almshouse is included the sum of $96.90, which was paid for supplies furnished the Almshouse prior to February 29, 1868. As a partial offset to this, the remainder of the wood cut on the Whitmarsh lot — estimated, February 28, 1869, at $55.00 — has been transferred to the Almshouse account, and included in the inventory; leaving the actual cost of supporting the poor at the Almshouse, $585.36, and the average cost per week for support, $1.14.3 for the present financial year.

PRESENT INMATES OF THE HOUSE.

Harriet F. Parris,	-	-	-	33 years of age.
Lewis Chamberlain,	-	-	-	73 " " "
James M. Gurney,	-	-	-	51 " " "
Winslow C. Bailey,	-	-	-	86 " " "
Ard Edson,	-	-	-	76 " " "
Calvin Eaton,	-	-	-	69 " " "
Samuel Snell,	-	-	-	87 " " "
Polly Herrick,	-	-	-	78 " " "
Rachel A. Phelps,	-	-	-	26 " " "
Anna M. Phelps,	-	-	-	1 " " "
Samuel Carter,	-	-	-	73 " " "

DISCHARGED FROM THE HOUSE DURING THE YEAR.

Reuben Shaw,
James B. Young,
George W. Osborne.

EXPENSES OUT OF THE HOUSE.

Paid for support of Mrs. L. P. Osborne and children,	- - - - - - - -	$167 50
" for support of Mrs. Lewis Keith, Jr., and children,	- - - - - - - -	26 50
" for support of Mrs. M. C. Joyce and children,	- - - - - - - -	147 00
" for support of Mrs. A. M. Vickery and children,	- - - - - - - -	10 95
Amount carried forward,		$351 95

	Amount brought forward,	$351 95
Paid	for support of Mrs. Eugene Taylor and children,	4 00
"	for support of Mrs. N. S. Bouldry and children,	260 75
"	for support of Mrs. H. Bean and children,	61 50
"	" " " Mrs. Nehemiah White and children,	8 00
"	for support of Mrs. Deborah Bates and child,	100 00
"	for support of Mrs. Anne McGrath and child,	8 00
"	for support of Mrs. Nancy Orcutt,	20 00
"	" " " Mrs. Henrietta Hathaway,	5 00
"	" " " Mrs. John McGrath,	8 00
"	" " " Miss Lucina Mitchell,	22 50
"	" " " Miss Sybil P. Dunbar,	52 00
"	" " " Miss Rachel A. Phelps,	2 00
"	" " " Misses J. S. and M. P. Washburn,	27 75
"	for support of Mrs. Reuben Shaw,	18 00
"	" " " Mrs. Melissa Mitchell,	36 83
"	" " " J. Manley Whitman and family,	12 00
"	for support of Nahum Ramsdell and family,	127 10
"	" " " Orrin Parris " "	87 50
"	" " " William W. Gardner and family,	10 00
"	for support of Reuben Shaw,	14 00
"	" " " Samuel Carter,	25 00
"	" " " Reuel Lincoln,	90 00
"	" " " Oliver Sharp,	47 00
"	" " " Leander Bell,	20 00
"	" " " James B. Young,	3 88
	Amount carried forward,	$1,422 76

Amount brought forward,		$1,422 76
Paid for support of George W. Osborne, - -		4 95
" State Lunatic Hospital, Taunton, for support of Mrs. Herman A. Washburn, from January 1st, 1868, to April 10th, 1868, -		50 50
" State Reform School, for board of Albert L. Soule, from July 1st, 1867, to January 1st, 1869, - - - - - - - -		39 00
" State Nautical School, for board of Patrick Bates, from October 1st, 1867, to October 23d, 1868, - - - -		27 64
		$1,544 85
Deduct amount paid by Abington, for aid to Mrs. M. C. Joyce, - -	$147 00	
" amount paid by Bridgewater, for aid to Mrs. Nancy Orcutt, -	20 00	
" amount paid by Lakeville, for aid to Oliver Sharp, - -	47 00	
" amount paid by Duxbury, for aid to William W. Gardner, -	5 00	
" amount due from Duxbury, for aid to William W. Gardner, -	5 00	
		224 00
Expense of supporting the Poor out of the House,		$1,320 85
" " " " " in Almshouse,		627 26
		$1,948 11
Appropriation, - - - - - -		1,500 00
Over appropriation, - - - - -		$448 11

JACOB BATES,
ELIAB LATHAM,
CHARLES H. GOSS, } *Overseers the Poor*

EAST BRIDGEWATER February 28, 1869.

LIQUOR AGENT'S REPORT.

Stock on hand, February 12, 1868, - - -		$649 74
Amount received on sales, since February 12, 1868, - - - - - - - -		1,188 90
Agent's salary, - - - - - - - -		33 00
		$1,871 64
Cash paid for liquors, from February 12, 1868, to May 23, 1868, -	$1,082 88	
Paid into Treasury, - - - -	534 56	
Discount on liquors, by agreement with Selectmen, on settlement,	106 02	
Loss on liquors, - - - -	148 18	
		$1,871 64

We have this day examined the accounts of Thos. Rogers, Town Liquor Agent, and find the above a true statement of his accounts, as adjusted by the Selectmen.

ROBT. CURTIS,
WILLIAM ALLEN, } *Auditors.*
WM. H. OSBORN,

East Bridgewater, February 26, 1869.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We, the undersigned, have examined the Collector's account of commitment of taxes, as committed by the Assessors.

Total commitment, - - - -	$21,542 08	
Interest collected, - - - -	79 66	
		$21,621 74
Cr.		
By discount on collections, - -	$891 71	
" paid Treasurer, - - - -	20,730 03	
		$21,621 74

The Auditors consider it due the Collector to say, that his accounts exhibit a remarkable degree of exactness; and that he deserves great credit for the prompt and efficient manner in which he has performed his duties.

ROBT. CURTIS,
WILLIAM ALLEN, } *Auditors.*
WM. H. OSBORNE,

East Bridgewater, February 26, 1869.

REPORT OF TOWN TREASURER.

I. N. NUTTER, *Treasurer, in account with Town.*

DR.

Balance, as by previous Report, - - - -	$1,554	43
Cash of E. S. Whitmarsh, Collector, on taxes of 1868, - - - - - - - - -	458	03
" borrowed on Town Notes, - - - -	5,600	43
" of town of Nantucket, support of paupers,	21	00
" " Bridgewater, " "	20	00
" " Lakeville, " "	118	00
" " Duxbury, " "	5	00
" " Abington, " "	147	00
" of Warden of Almshouse, - - - - -	498	54
" " Thomas Rogers, Town Liquor Agent, -	101	56
" " " " for liquors and casks, -	433	00
" " County Commissioners, one-half license fee paid by T. Rogers, - - -	50	00
" " Thomas Rogers, percentage on sales of liquors, - - - - - - -	34	73
" " Charles A. Latham, in payment of note due School District No. 6, - -	20	39
" " J. Burrill, treasurer School District No. 1,	32	18
" " H. Gurney, " " " No. 7,	14	46
" " town of West Bridgewater, for school purposes, - - - - - -	128	00
" " State Treasurer, proportion of School Fund, - - - - - - -	190	54
" " State Treasurer, corporation tax, - -	261	33
" " " " State aid, - - -	2,650	00
" " E. S. Whitmarsh, collector, - - -	20,730	03
" " Hingham Mut. F. Ins. Co., return prem. on school-house policies, - - -	28	00
" for old lumber, sold from bridges, - -	5	40
	$33,102	05

Cr.

By Cash paid Town orders, - -	$9,157 10	
" " " " notes for money borrowed, - - -	6,721 98	
" " Interest on same, - -	260 92	
" " Town Bonds, - - -	2,900 00	
" " Interest on same, - -	1,211 95	
" " State-aid orders, - - -	1,575 50	
" " School orders, - - -	4,829 15	
" " County tax, - - -	1,471 73	
" " State " - - -	2,840 00	
	$30,968 33	
Cash on hand, - - - -	2,133 72	
		$33,102 05

I. N. NUTTER, *Treasurer.*

This is to certify, that we have examined the foregoing account, and find every item properly entered and vouched for.

The Auditors take pleasure in adding to this their Report, their testimonial to the faithful and systematic manner with which Mr. Nutter has discharged his duties as Town Treasurer.

ROBT. CURTIS,
WILLIAM ALLEN, } *Auditors.*
WM. H. OSBORNE,

East Bridgewater, February 26, 1869.

REPORT OF TOWN-HALL COMMITTEE.

Received for use of hall,		$194 75
Due " " " "		20 00
Total earnings,		$214 75

EXPENSES.

Fuel,	$15 33	
Oil and chimneys,	18 51	
W. Johnson, stove-pipe, etc., and repairs,	8 83	
Washing and cleaning hall,	10 75	
Brooms, coat-hooks, etc.,	5 98	
Carpet for ladies' room,	3 00	
L. Remick, care of hall,	80 30	
I. N. Nutter, services as committee,	10 00	
	$152 70	
Balance net earnings,	62 05	
		$214 75
Balance net earnings,	$62 05	
Paid on repairs,	53 84	
On hand,	$8 21	

I. N. NUTTER, *Committee.*

REPAIRS AND ALTERATION OF TOWN HALL.

Amount appropriated by Town, at Annual Meeting, 1868,		$46 92
" contributed by individuals,		55 13
" from earnings of Hall, 1868,		53 84
		$155 89
Paid for doors, lumber, etc.,	$38 65	
" J. G. Knapp, labor, etc.,	55 92	
" M. A. Whitman, and others, labor,	18 23	
" W. Johnson, hardware,	10 24	
" H. A. Grow, painting and papering,	27 85	
" I. N. Nutter, use of team and services,	5 00	
		$155 89

I. N. NUTTER, *Committee.*

MARRIAGES,

Recorded in East Bridgewater, in 1868.

Date of Marriage. Name of Groom and Bride, and Residence of each.

1868.

January 1. Clinton W. Reed, of Abington, and Hittie Nash Gurney, of East Bridgewater.

January 1. George H. Lee, of Bridgewater, and Renie S. Sampson, of East Bridgewater.

January 1. Edwin W. Brown, and E. Lissette Ludden, both of East Bridgewater.

January 2. Simeon Sharp, and Alice J. Pratt, both of East Bridgewater.

January 21. Levi Merrill Noyes, and Morgianna Augusta Bates, both of East Bridgewater.

January 30. Asaph Peterson, of East Bridgewater, and Susan L. Ford, of Hanson.

February 9. James Lawrence Robinson, and Hannah M. Thomas, both of East Bridgewater.

February 13. Joshua Hollis, of Kingston, and Lucretia L. Joyce of East Bridgewater.

March 23. Isaac J. Bourne, and Alice F. Elwell, both of East Bridgewater.

April 2. Charles Holmes Millett, of Lewiston, Me., and Sarah Bartlett Reynolds, of East Bridgewater.

April 7. Martin Parris, and Ella Frances Winsor, both of East Bridgewater.

April 8. William Francis Keith, of East Bridgewater, and Anna Worcester, of Bridgewater.

May 2. George H. Blanchard, of Plymouth, and Jennette Holmes Shaw, of East Bridgewater.

June 7. Marcus Henry Reynolds, of North Bridgewater, and Emma N. Walsh, of East Randolph.

Date of Marriage. Name of Groom and Bride, and Residence of each.

June 8. Benjamin Thomas Stewart, and Caroline Abbie Hudson, both of East Bridgewater.

June 14. Michael Conley, of Stoughton, and Jane Foley, of East Bridgewater.

July 19. Horace William Newhall, and Emma Augusta Taggard, both of East Bridgewater.

August 1. William M. Harden, of Bridgewater, and Lucy J. Osborne, of East Bridgewater.

August 9. Francis Porter Sturtevant, of East Bridgewater, and Sophia B. Holmes, of Halifax.

August 12. Charles Tannatt, of Springfield, and Mary Annis Ramsdell, of East Bridgewater.

August 31. Frederick Demond Snyder, and Sarah Anna Woodell, both of East Bridgewater.

September 10. William Wardlaw Scott, of Lake City, Minn., and Annie Elizabeth Bryant, of East Bridgewater.

September 20. George Addison Washburn, and Alice Marion Whiting, both of East Bridgewater.

September 25. George Oscar Gannett, of Abington, and Ellen Maria Southworth, of East Bridgewater.

October 8. Henry Perkins Edson, and Martha Atkins Pierce, both of East Bridgewater.

November 1. George Newell Ordway, of East Bridgewater, and Isabella Watson Huntington, of Newburyport.

November 1. Cyrus Howard, of East Bridgewater, and Lydia Hall, of North Bridgewater.

November 1. Ander A. Harding, and Ella J. Thomas, both of Abington.

November 26. John Newton Reed, and Annie Alden, both of East Bridgewater.

November 29. Freeman Jones, and Louisa Weston, both of Bridgewater.

December 6. Benjamin Watson Keith, and Helen Louisa Wing, both of East Bridgewater.

Date of Marriage. Name of Groom and Bride, and Residence of each.

December 6. Samuel P. Raymond, and Ella F. Willis, both of East Bridgewater.

December 13. Sidney Packard, and Cynthia A. Brigham, both of East Bridgewater.

December 24. Charles J. Lakin, and Julia E. Nason, both of East Bridgewater.

December 31. George M. Tower, of North Bridgewater, and Othalia C. Soule, of East Bridgewater.

Total number of marriages — 35.

Number of marriage certificates issued — 32.

J. A. ROGERS, *Town Clerk.*

BIRTHS,

Registered in East Bridgewater, during the Year 1868,

INCLUDING FIVE NOT REPORTED LAST YEAR.

DATE OF BIRTH.	FULL NAME.	NAME OF PARENTS.
1867.		
March 5	Bertrand Branch Byram.	Lorenzo G. and Josephine E.
May 17	Lucy Franklin Bartlett.	Ezekiel R. and Hannah C.
July 28	Ethel May Scribner.	John H. and Lucinda C.
Sept. 9	Wallace Elton Dickerman.	Lucius F. and Josephine A.
Sept. 30	Carlotta Estelle Fuller.	Ezra T. and Mary Jane.
1868.		
Jan. 13	Andrew O'Brien.	Andrew and Mary.
Jan. 24	Leila Tolman Gardner.	Charles and Mary E.
Feb. 13	Anna Curtis Howard.	John and Anna B.
Feb. 24	Amy Maria Hobart.	Aaron and Agnes M.
March 16	George Lyman Smith.	Jason and Eliza A.
March 24	Michael Winn.	Frank and Catharine.
March 26	Loretta Aleen Simpson.	Lewis L. and Maria D.
March 31	Mary Eliza Lang.	Edwin F. and Eliza Ann.
April 1	Myra Louise Bickford.	John E. and Almira S.
April 10	Daniel B. Delaney.	Daniel B. and Margaret.
April 11	James Edward Toohey.	James and Hannah.
April 15	Ira Franklin Porter.	Cephas A. and Betsey J.
April 19	William Bailey Allen.	Henry and Angelina W.
April 21	Cecil Conant Hoyt.	Damon and Emily P.
April 24	Effa Louise Fish.	Job and Eliza.
April 25	Mary Strong Churchill.	Caleb S. and Mary E.
May 28	Catharine Lyons.	William and Mary.
June 2	Frederick Walter Goss.	Charles H. and Emily.
June 6	Anna Williams Ellis.	Obed H. and Eliza S.
June 14	Herbert Russell Cook.	Joshua and Lorentha B.
June 19	Son of	Andrew and Lizzie S. Jackson.
June 22	Anna Augusta Demond.	Joseph and Mary.
June 27	Eva Adelaide Bates.	Albert and Lucretia L.

BIRTHS. — CONTINUED.

DATE OF BIRTH.	FULL NAME.	NAME OF PARENTS.
1868.		
July 4	Annie Wyman Harwood.	Henry V. and Hattie A.
July 7	Charles Herbert Edson.	Albert C and Sarah E.
July 7	Imogene Williams Beals.	George G. and Harriet J.
July 8	Michael Francis Feeny.	Michael, Jr., and Mary.
July 10	Franklin Haggenmiller.	Fernando and Emma.
July 18	Frank Herbert Whitman.	Asa T. and Albina.
July 22	Mary Emmonds Keith.	Zebina, Jr., and Susan M.
Aug. 3	Myron Bertrand Keith.	Robert C. and Helen K.
Aug. 24	Bertie Williams Rounds.	William F. and Rebecca.
Aug. 30	Samuel Chase Keene.	Simeon W. and Mary A. W.
Sept. 2	Charles Edwards Bennett.	Charles W. and Sarah.
Sept. 3	Daughter of	William and Susanna Hodgson.
Sept. 9	John and Mary O'Brien (twins).	Thomas and Julia.
Sept. 14	Harry Newton Churchill.	Newton and Abby W.
Sept. 14	Hannah Frances Fisher.	Benjamin H. and Mary A.
Sept. 17	Alice Pratt Eustis.	William H. and Sylvinia.
Sept. 22	Edith Miriam Nute.	Jotham and Tryphosa F.
Sept. 23	Emelia Rosenfeld.	Gustavus and Jettie.
Sept. 29	Addie Pettingale.	Joseph and Julia M.
Oct. 5	Catharine Barton.	Thomas and Mary.
Oct. 14	Nellie Russell Stran.	Hugh and Annie.
Oct. 15	Lillian Gertrude Eddy,	Allen P. and Arrah Vesta.
Oct. 27	Susanna Copeland Bird.	Edmond and Margaret M.
Nov. 7	Nellie Watson Brown.	Edwin W. and E Lisette.
Nov. 24	Lucy Olive Pratt.	Philander and Bethiah.
Nov. 24	Harry Braman Keith.	Henry M. and Caroline J.
Nov. 24	Susybell Winslow White.	Talbot M. and Mary A.
Nov. 26	George Vincent McLaughlin.	Martin P. and Elizabeth P.
Nov. 30	Ruth Stetson.	Thomas G. and Frances L.
Dec. 3	Frank Sidney Brett.	Algernon S. and Margaret M.
Dec. 7	Hattie Florence Gammons.	Henry W. and Clarissa T.
Dec. 18	George Standish Young.	Robert and Emeline L.
Dec. 20	Alba Lorisa Willis.	Galen, 2d, and Celia A.
Dec. 25	Horace Edward Johnson.	Willard and Mary T.

Total number of births in 1868,	58
Of foreign parentage,	12
Colored,	1
Males,	26
Females,	32

J. A ROGERS, *Town Clerk.*

DEATHS REGISTERED IN EAST BRIDGEWATER, IN 1868.

DATE.	NAME.	AGE. Y.	M.	D.	DISEASE.	REMARKS.
Jany. 4	Cyrus Gurney,	64	6	17	Consumption.	Son of Seth and Rebecca.
" 8	Hannah Parker,	87	4	2	Old Age.	Native of Lunenburg, Mass.
" 11	Kate Kellihu,	19	3	—	Typhoid Fever.	Daughter of John and Mary.
" 27	Morgianna A. Noyes,	18	3	2	Consumption.	Wife of Levi M. Noyes.
Feby. 4	Jesse Louis Smith,	1	5	8	Teething.	Son of David H. and Charlotte.
" 18	Anna Bonom Howard,	21	11	19	Childbirth.	Wife of John Howard.
" 22	Joseph Reed,	85	4	4	Bronchial.	Of West Crook
March 2	Sarah A. Washburn,	25	5	2	Convulsions.	Wife of Orace Washburn.
" 8	Lucinda Gammons,	56	11	17	Cancer.	Wife of Rufus Gammons.
" 16	Betsey Keith,	73	11	17	Congestion of Lungs.	Daughter of Isaac and Betsey.
" 26	Daniel Tribou,	78	7	2	Old Age and Dropsy.	Son of William and Amy.
" 31	Almira Packard,	61	1	28	Cancer.	Wife of Sidney Packard.
" 31	James W. Fish,	49	8	—	Consumption.	Son of Abram and Eunice.
April 9	Charlotte R. Cook,	20	10	20	Convulsions.	Wife of Miller Cook, Jr.
" 10	Maria Elizabeth Bates,	1	9	3	Scarlatina.	Daughter of Irving and Elizabeth.
" 11	Perez Robinson,	70	11	11	Heart Disease.	Son of John and Ruth.
May 3	Julia Kealey,	39	—	—	Pneumonia.	Wife of Patrick Kealey.
" 14	Patrick Flarherty,	2	5	—	Constipation.	Son of Thomas and Jane.
" 19	Atkins Pierce,	55	6	19	Fever and Dropsy.	Son of Joshua and Rachel.
" 24	William H Copeland,	28	7	26	Drowning.	Son of William and Mary W.
" 27	Isabella A. Miln,	84	—	—	Old Age.	Of Scotland.
June 20	——— Jackson,	—	—	2	———	Son of Andrew and Elizabeth S.
July 23	Williams Terrill,	35	3	13	Consumption.	Son of William and Damaris.
Aug. 2	Geo. Herbert Mockler,	4	10	—	Congestion of Brain.	Son of Henry R. and Mary J.
" 5	Lucius Dickerman,	63	6	3	Paralysis.	Son of James and Joanna.
" 15	Harriet Cary,	73	—	—	Heart Disease.	Wife of Francis Cary.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN EAST BRIDGEWATER, IN 1868.—Continued.

DATE.	NAME.	AGE. Y.	M.	D.	DISEASE.	REMARKS.
Aug. 26	Almira L. Ramsdell,	40	6	19	Consumption.	Wife of Nahum Ramsdell.
Sept. 9	Helen K. Keith,	31	—	9	Childbirth.	Wife of Robert C. Keith.
" 12	Amy Maria Hobart,	—	6	19	Cholera Infantum.	Daughter of Aaron and Agnes M.
" 17	Myron Bertrand Keith,	—	1	18	———	Son of Robert C. and Helen K.
" 13	Sarah Frances Goss,	2	1	4	Dysentery.	Daughter of Charles H. and Emily.
" 18	Anna Curtis Howard,	—	7	5	Cholera Infantum.	Daughter of John and Anna B.
" 20	Catharine Gallagher,	37	—	—	Consumption.	Daughter of Michael McCloskey.
" 26	James Toohey,	49	6	—	Found with Neck Broken.	Native of Ireland.
Oct. 4	Abby Curtis Parker,	23	8	20	Consumption.	Daughter of Levi B. and Fanny B.
" 20	Nathaniel Jenkins,	84	8	—	Bronchitis.	Of S. Abington.
Nov. 3	John A. Conant,	75	3	6	Heart Disease.	Son of David and Lucy B
" 21	Anna Whitman,	80	11	9	Influenza.	Widow of Josiah Whitman.
" 25	Cora Waitstill Packard,	3	9	21	Congestion of Lungs.	Daughter of Rufus E. and Elizabeth.
Dec. 8	Annie Stran,	42	5	23	Congestion of Lungs.	Wife of Hugh Stran.
" 9	Emily Goss,	39	6	7	Consumption.	Wife of Charles H. Goss.
" 17	John Soule,	83	11	22	Old Age.	Son of Constant and Jemima.
" 18	William Luddy,	37	—	—	Consumption.	Son of Edmond and Catharine.
" 20	Lucy Dunbar,	75	2	—	Lung Fever.	Widow of Salmon Dunbar.
" 20	John Murphy,	30	—	—	Fever.	Son of William and Mary.

Total number of deaths, 45. Males, 20; Females, 25.

J. A. ROGERS, *Town Clerk.*

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF

EAST BRIDGEWATER,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1869.

EAST BRIDGEWATER:
J. BURRELL, PRINTER, "NEWS" OFFICE.
1869.

REPORT.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. George L. Faxon, - - -	*Principal.*
Miss Florence A. Jenkins, - -	*Assistant.*

Hitherto, owing to the frequent change of teachers, the absence of needed regulations, and the want of a course of study, this school has failed to accomplish its proper work, and parents have been compelled to incur the inconvenience and expense of sending their children to distant schools, to obtain that education in the higher branches which should have been afforded by this.

This necessity no longer exists. A new order of things was initiated at the beginning of the year. The school was divided into two classes, all the members of each class pursuing, as nearly as possible, the same studies; and the order of exercises was so arranged, that each class had but three recitations daily, besides reading, writing, and spelling. Thus, ample time was given to each recitation, and rapid progress insured.

The school was also furnished with a set of record-

books, in which a daily record has been kept, of the attendance, recitations, and deportment of each scholar. At the end of each month, this record is copied onto a report-card, which is sent to the parents for their examination and signature; and in cases of absence, blanks are sent, to be filled out with the reasons for such absence, and returned to the teacher.

The good effect of this system of records and reports has been clearly perceptible. Substituting the love of approbation for the fear of punishment, it has enabled the teachers to dispense with corporal punishment and penalties of every kind. The principle of admitting no penalties for misconduct has been openly announced and successfully maintained during the past year.

The ambition to make their standing, in every respect, as high as possible, has been general among the scholars. Perceiving that, to this end, constant attendance is of the first importance, they have rarely allowed anything but sickness to keep them from school. The record of attendance for the year ending at date of this Report (the Winter Term having yet two weeks to continue), shows the remarkably high average of ninety-five per cent. This is unprecedented in the history of our own schools, and is, we believe, equalled by few other schools in the State, outside the large cities.

Up to the close of the seventh week of the present term (since which time, the attendance has been seriously affected by sickness), there were thirty-nine scholars who had been neither absent nor tardy; and

there had been two weeks, in which the attendance reached one hundred per cent.

This speaks volumes for the high character of the school, and is something of which the scholars may well be proud. At the beginning of the year, the school was organized, with a view to the adoption of a course of study; but this measure was necessarily delayed, until just before the opening of the Winter Term, when a course, prepared by the principal, was submitted to the Committee, and by them adopted. This course, a copy of which will be found on page 8, will, we trust, meet the wants of all students who may enter the school.

The Classical course is designed to give boys such a knowledge of mathematics and the classics, as will fit them to enter any of our colleges; while the English course offers to those pursuing it, the opportunity of obtaining an education which will enable them to pursue with success the ordinary avocations of life.

Scholars who honorably complete the course of study, will, at graduating, receive a diploma.

In connection with the course of study, a regulation was adopted, providing, that new classes should be admitted only at the commencement of the school year. This, however, does not prevent scholars, if qualified, from entering existing classes, at the commencement of any term.

A regulation was also adopted, providing that no scholar shall be promoted from one class to another without passing a satisfactory examination by the Committee. The first of these regulations secures the

permanence of the class system, so essential to the highest success of the school. The second insures suitable proficiency, upon the part of the pupils, in all the studies pursued. By these measures, the school has, in our opinion, been greatly benefited, and its rank materially raised.

The high character which it has sustained during the past year is cause for congratulation, and testifies to the devotedness and efficiency of its teachers, to whose well-conceived methods of government, and thorough and systematic instruction, is to be mainly attributed its present gratifying condition.

In stating what has been done for the school, we must not omit to mention the addition to the school-room furniture of a fine parlor organ and a handsome black-walnut bookcase. A part of the money required for the purchase of these was contributed by the ladies of the town, from the proceeds of a strawberry festival held in the summer. A large sum was also raised by the scholars, partly by subscription, and partly by giving public exhibitions.

In conclusion, we desire to urge upon our fellow-citizens, the importance of giving to this school a liberal support. The education of its children is the highest interest of the town. Standing, as the High School does, at the head of all, its influence, in elevating or lowering the grade of the others is very great. To allow it to decline, would be to do gross injustice to the scholars, who are striving for a higher education, and would strike a damaging blow to the prosperity of our whole school system.

NAMES OF SCHOLARS NOT ABSENT.

Summer Term.

*Clarence A. Chandler,
*Granville C. Monroe,
*Asa Whitman,
*Emma R. Nash,
*Martha F. Osborne,
Ella B. Ramsdell,
*Julia A. Whitman,
Martha Williams.

Fall Term.

*Clarence A. Chandler,
*Aaron H. Latham,
*James W. Latham,
*Granville C. Monroe,
*Charles P. Strong,
Herbert L. Waterman,
*Asa Whitman,‡
*Carrie Hobart,
Ella R. Ramsdell,
*Martha Williams,
*Julia A. Whitman,
*Harriet Alden,†
*Emma R. Nash.†

Winter Term.

Aaron H. Latham,
James W. Latham,
*William D. Mitchell,
*Forest S. Reed,
*John T. Rierdon,
*Frank H. Sheffield,
*Eugene B. Estes,†
*Herbert L. Waterman,‡
*Asa Whitman,‡
*Rhoda Alden,
*Emma C. B. Aldrich,
*Carrie Hobart,
Mary I. Hobart,
*Lucinda P. Hudson,
*Etta K. Johnson,
*Imogene Whitmarsh,
*Harriet Alden.†

For the Year.

*Lawrence H. Edson,
George W. Severance,
*Minot F. Severance,
*Charles A. Sheffield,
*Amelia L. Keith,
*George B. Hobart,‡
*Edward E. Wright.‡

*Not tardy.
†Absent one half day, on account of sickness.
‡Absent one day, on account of sickness.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL.

ENGLISH COURSE.

First Year.

Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, History of the United States.

Second Year.

Arithmetic (completed), Algebra, General History, Book-keeping, Latin or French, Natural Philosophy.

Third Year.

Algebra (completed), Natural Philosophy (completed), Geometry, Physiology, Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, Latin or French.

Elective.

Natural History, Botany, Physical Geography.

Fourth Year.

Review of Mathematics, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Constitution of the United States, English Literature, Latin or French, Geology.

Elective.

Astronomy, Book-keeping by Double Entry, Trigonometry and Practical Surveying.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

First Year.

Latin Grammar and Reader (Harkness's Series).

Second Year.

Cæsar, Greek (Harkness's First Book), Latin Prose Composition.

Third Year.

Virgil, Xenophon's Anabasis, or an equivalent; Latin and Greek Prose Composition.

Fourth Year.

Virgil (completed), Cicero (six orations), Iliad (three books), or an equivalent; Latin and Greek Prose Composition, Ancient Geography and History, General Review.

NORTH PRIMARY.

At the beginning of the year, Miss Mary W. Phillips, of this town, was employed as teacher; but finding the government of the school more difficult than she had anticipated, she gave up her position after two weeks' trial. Her successor was Miss Medora S. Cadien, of Wellesley, under whose skilful management, a few days sufficed to work a most gratifying change in the condition of the school.

This change, effected without the employment of unusual or severe measures of discipline, was apparent in the greater regularity and punctuality of attendance, the more orderly behavior of the pupils, and the increased interest manifested by them in the preparation and recitation of their lessons.

Miss Cadien strove, in many ways, to make the exercises of the school pleasant to all the children under her charge, varying the ordinary routine by the introduction of general exercises in singing, gymnastics, etc.; giving object-lessons, and occasionally reading from some entertaining book. Her methods of instruction were excellent.

In penmanship she taught, first, the elements and principles; then, the combinations, illustrating them upon the blackboard, and calling attention to the form and proportions of each letter.

In geography, she read to the class each lesson assigned, explaining the manner in which it was to be learned, and adding to the knowledge given in the book information gained from other sources.

In all her teaching, she aimed rather to train the mind, than to "exercise the memory." Her efforts, so successful during the Summer Term, were continued, with still better results in the Fall, and made this a model primary school.

Much to the regret of the Committee, Miss Cadien, without giving any reasons for her course, tendered her resignation in the fall vacation.

After an unavoidable delay of a week in obtaining another teacher, Miss Ella J. Fullerton, of North Bridgewater, was placed in charge, and succeeded beyond the expectations of the Committee, in maintaining good order and promoting the general welfare of the school.

NAMES OF SCHOLARS NOT ABSENT.

Summer Term.

Walter Benson,
Frank Newhall,
Arthur Waterman,
Frank Wentworth,
*Sarah Flynn,
*Sarah Ramsdell.

Fall Term.

*Walter Benson,
*Frank Newhall,
Arthur Waterman,
Burton Wentworth,
*Willie Woodward,
*Archie Woodward,
*Freddie Woodward,
*Julia Kelly,
*Alice Newhall,
Sarah Ramsdell,
*Cora Standish.

Winter Term.

*Frank Gardner,
Everett Hobart,
Archie Woodward,
*Ada Beane,
*Sarah Flynn,
*Addie Thurston.

For the Year.

*Augusta Reed,
*Lillie Gardner.

* Not tardy.

EAST PRIMARY.

This school was taught, in the summer, by Miss Diana P. Beals, of Bridgewater. She labored faithfully for the good of her pupils, but failed to bring them into proper subjection to her authority. Dissatisfied with the result of her efforts, she resigned her position at the end of the term.

During the Fall and Winter Terms, the school has been under the charge of Miss Carrie S. Gilbert, of Swampscott, a graduate of the Salem Normal School. Her kind and considerate manner won the affection and confidence of her pupils; and her endeavors to interest them in their studies have been well rewarded.

In reading, a marked improvement has been made by all the classes.

Especial mention should also be made of the class in geography, whose recitations evinced creditable acquirements in, and a lively enjoyment of, that study, which has been rendered so attractive to young children by the admirable text-books of Prof. Guyot. The crowded condition of the school was relieved, at the beginning of the Winter Term, by transferring ten scholars to the North Primary, where they could be better accommodated.

NAMES OF SCHOLARS NOT ABSENT.

Summer Term.

*Bennie Alden, *Edgar Worcester.
*John Norris,

*Not tardy.

Fall Term.

*Walter Judkins,
*Charley Keith,
*John Norris,
*Hugh Rollins,
*Alice Burrell,
*Cora Ellis,
Mary Fuller,
*Edith Hale,
*Susie Holmes,
*Annie Keith,
*Fannie Keith,
*Helen Mullen,
*Mary Roach.

Winter Term.

*Sammie Alden,
*Bennie Alden,
*Arthur Chaplin,
*Susie Holmes,
*Edith Hale,
Mary Roach.

For the Year.

*Katie Holmes,
†Mary Roach.

WEST PRIMARY.

This, though the largest of the three primary schools in the central part of the town, and therefore, it would seem, the hardest and least desirable to teach, has nevertheless, suffered least of all from change of teachers. This, we believe, to be due in part to the greater attractiveness of the schoolroom, whose comfortable chairs and desks of modern style present a most pleasing contrast to those ugly and ill-contrived wooden boxes, which still serve as instruments of torture to the pupils of most of our schools.

Taught throughout the year by Miss Nancy Chandler, of Duxbury, the school has made steady and satisfactory progress, presenting at every visit of the Com-

* Not tardy.
† Absent one half day, for sickness.

mittee, the appearance of good order and diligent application to study. The firm yet mild rule of the teacher secured the ready and cheerful obedience of the pupils, and rendered the whole working of the school harmonious and effective.

NAMES OF SCHOLARS NOT ABSENT.

Summer Term.

*Mary J. Lewis, Lillan Smith,
Arthur Freeman, Alphonso Wright.
Charlie Sever,

Fall Term.

*Willie V. Osborne, *Lucy Field.
*Sumner Smith,

Winter Term.

*Lillan Smith, *Arthur Freeman.

Not absent during the Year.

Richmond N. Waterman, Dennis Morey.

EASTVILLE.

Miss Laura E. Jerald, *Teacher.*

Miss Jerald entered upon her work with an energy and zeal that did not flag during the entire year. Her earnest efforts secured good order, good lessons, and consequently a good school.

We regret the occurrence of an unpleasant incident during the Winter Term, but the teacher was nobly sup-

* Not tardy.

ported by a *large majority* of the parents, who throughout the year have manifested a laudable interest in the the school by their frequent visits,— the Register showing a roll of one hundred and twenty-four (124) names, or an average of four visitors per week.

NOT ABSENT.

Summer Term.

Imogene Whitmarsh,
Celia Washburn,
Augusta Sturtevant.

Fall Term.

Lura Whitmarsh,
Jennie Copeland,
Alice Hathaway,
Mamie Whitmarsh,
Celia Washburn,
Dana Edson,
Willie Washburn,
Willie Osborn.

Winter Term.

Edith Hathaway,
Jennie Copeland,
Lucy Copeland,
Alice Hathaway,
Elliot Copeland,
George Rhodes,
Willie Copeland.

Not absent during the Year.

Clarence Packard,
Clarence Lyon,
Eddie Churchell.

Absent only on account of Sickness.

Lura Whitmarsh,
Frank Whiting,
Celia Washburn,
Willie Washburn,
Mamie Whitmarsh.

NORTHVILLE.

Miss Clara L. Gray, - - - - - *Teacher.*

Miss Gray commenced her labors here as a teacher for the first time. During the first week, the school was very disorderly, but the teacher worked patiently and determinedly, causing a speedy reformation. The exercises of the school were well conducted, the first classes in Arithmetic and Grammar doing honor alike to themselves and their teacher.

SCHOLARS NOT ABSENT.

First Term.

Susan E. Hall, Julia A. Hall.

Second Term.

Grace E. Chamberlain, Luther Chamberlain,
Susan E. Hall, John T. Chamberlain.
Julia A. Hall,

Third Term.

Grace E. Chamberlain, Calvin Chamberlain,
Evie M. Pratt, John T. Chamberlain.
Luther Chamberlain,

Susie E. Harding was not absent during the year.
Carrie Blanchard was not tardy during the year.

WEST CROOK.

Miss Fannie Reed, - - - - *Teacher.*

Miss Reed's instruction was thorough and systematic, all the classes appearing well, the second class in Grammar deserving more than ordinary notice. Excel-

lent maps were drawn according to Guyot's method, giving the pupils a practical knowledge of Geography, which will be of much service to them in succeeding years.

NOT ABSENT.

Summer Term.

Abbie F. Bates,
Agnes C. Gurney,
Clara A. Luzarder,
Lizzie Noyes,
Charles E. Cole.

Fall Term.

Abbie F. Bates,
Adelaide E. Edes,
Effie M. Edes,
Clara A. Luzarder,
Henry C. Cole,
Walter L. Costello,
Edwin W. Edes.

Winter Term.

Effie M. Edes,
Josephine Gaffany,
Emeline C. Smith,
Charles E. Cole,
Henry C. Cole,
Charles A. Cook,
Walter L. Costello,
Asa C. Reed,
Clarence D. Reed.

Not absent during the Year.

Sabina E. Costello,
Lizzie G. Edes,
Fannie M. Gurney,
Addie M. Thayer,
Everett S. Bonney,
Thomas W. Costello,
Herman S. Porter.

Absent one day from Sickness.

Wm. H. Bates,
Chester R. Smith.

Arthur H. Bonney, absent only from sickness.

BEAVER.

Miss Sarah G. Hinkley, - - - *Teacher.*

The chief characteristics of this school were, good order and thorough instruction. Good progress was made in all the studies, and the close of the year found the school in an excellent condition in every respect.

SCHOLARS NOT ABSENT.

First Term.

Hattie W. Drake,
Fannie I. Leach,
Nora Mahoney,
Baalis Littlefield,
Charles Littlefield,
Thomas R. Parris,
Fannie W. Richards,
Benny Allen,
Barty Doody.

Second Term.

Nettie Emmerson,
Laurette Curtis,
Hattie A. French,
Sarah D. Lyon,
Lucy A. Lyon,
Etta C. Lyon,
Nora Mahoney,
Hannah Welch,
Jane M. Sharp,
John Herrick,
Eddie Kingman,
Eddie Marsh,
Bradford Allen,
Zenas Jenkins,
Samuel E. Keith.

Third Term.

Fannie I. Leach,
John Doody,
Zenas Jenkins,
Jane M. Sharp,
Geo. M. Barrell,
Lewis Pearson.

Not absent during the Year.

Agnes K. Littlefield,
Emma Whitman,
Willie Whitman.

CURTIS.

This school has been well taught during the year by Miss Josephine P. Raymond.

The parents take a just pride in its prosperity, and give the personal aid and sympathy essential to its success.

It has the disadvantage of being small in numbers, for a school may be too small as well as too large for the best results, and may lack the animation classes of good size will give. The children have long distances to come, and so are hindered by storms; and there have been several cases of sickness during the winter, but on the whole, the attendance has been fair, and the progress creditable. The singing of the pupils has always been a pleasant and profitable feature of the school.

NOT ABSENT OR TARDY.

Summer.

Frank Young, Walter Brown,
Adna Howland, Willie Jackson.

Summer and Fall.

Mercy Vosmus, Frank Howland.

Fall.

Ida Vosmus, Hannah Vosmus.
Carrie Vosmus,

For the whole Year.

Alice Howland, Joseph Howland.

INTERMEDIATE.

Miss E. L. Merriam has continued in charge of this school during the year. The favorable report of her success last season can be fully repeated for this year. The progress of the school has been commendable, its spirit is prompt and pleasant, and the only drawback has been the irregular attendance of a few pupils hindering and confusing the classes. Plainly, parents who permit such want of punctuality, both harm their own children and wrong those of their neigbors.

NOT ABSENT.

Summer.

*Mary Kingman,
*Emma Gardner,
*Florence Harris.

Fall.

*Ina Burrell,
*Laura Dickerman,
*Emma Gardner,
*Bethia Keith,
*Lillie Mitchell,
*Susie Severance,
*Elma Smith,
*Florence Whitman,
*Bessie Thurston,
*Mary Kingman.

Winter.

*Saba Alden,
*Florence Harris,
*Bethia Keith,
Henry Chapin,
*Preston Edson,
*Eddie Keith,
*Lawrence Mullen,
*Frank M. Carter,
*Michael Reirdon,
*Eliza Keith,
*Florence Whitman.

Whole Year.

*Nellie Benson,
*Lizzie Jones,
*Hattie Estes,
*Florence Trow.

*Not tardy.

JOPPA PRIMARY.

This school is a model one. Miss Mary C. Pratt rules it with gentle firmness, teaches it with combined tact and experience, and maintains a quiet but animated, a very happy and very busy, band of pupils. With the love of the children, and the confidence of their parents, she realizes in the schoolroom what we seldom see, except in theory. We trust she may long continue to conduct the school which she makes a daily blessing to many homes of the Joppa neighborhood.

Not absent, Summer, 4; Fall, 10; Winter, 5.
Not tardy, Summer, 27; Fall, 25; Winter, 24.

SATUCKET.

This school during the Summer was very successful under Miss Mary E. Ryder, of West Bridgewater. When she left it, on account of her marriage, it was carefully taught, though with less satisfactory results, during the Fall, by Miss L. T. Thompson, of Waltham. The Winter Term has been very profitable, under the care of Miss H. M. Starr, of Newton Lower Falls.

There has been a steady gain in the attendance.

The difference in the scholars' ages makes the government and instruction of the school difficult, so that last year, "the insubordination of a few of the larger boys seriously affected the order." This year, Miss Starr has succeeded exceedingly well in preserving proper discipline, and in interesting and teaching both

the older and younger pupils. She deserves great credit for her energy and faithfulness.

Not absent or tardy, Summer, Willie Bottomore; Summer and Fall, Addie M. Keith; Winter, Elbridge Washburn; for the year, Anne W. Harding.

JOPPA GRAMMAR.

Miss H. E. Brown, of Randolph, taught this school, during the Summer Term of ten weeks and the Fall Term of nine weeks, with patience and fidelity and creditable success in some particulars. It is, however, better fitted to a male teacher; and the three winter months taught by Mr. C. H. Dunbar, of West Bridgewater, showed great advancement, making it in every way satisfactory to its friends. Mr. Dunbar is a good disciplinarian, a clear and vigorous instructor; and his classes in Reading, Arithmetic, and Grammar excel. The Writing might be improved. The order of the schoolroom soon became good, the children began to take interest in their lessons and to form habits of study, till the only regret felt by the large number of friends at the closing examination was that another month could not be added to the term. During the year, the attendance has been sadly irregular. Miss Brown's task was made needlessly hard and ineffective, and Mr. Dunbar's success was lessened by this cause.

Parents who justly consider their own time to be money, may possibly allow their children to waste the hours of schooling, which are more precious than gold, and which, once lost, can never be regained.

The schoolroom is in great need of furniture; and the grounds must be fenced, that legal possession of the lot may be held.

Not absent, Summer, Herbert Pratt; Fall, Lucie Harlow, Edith Paine, Belle Kingman, *Abbie Pratt, Herbert Pratt; Winter, Abbie Pratt, Albert Sampson, *Frank Keith.

Two boys were tardy (18) eighteen times each in the summer; another, (20) twenty; another, (16) sixteen; another, (14) fourteen, in the nine weeks of the Fall. In the Winter, one boy was tardy (10) ten times; two, (9) nine times; one, (8) eight times; and one, (7) seven times. One boy was *regularly* present for four weeks of the Winter Term, one day in each week, and two days in each of three other weeks, and irregularly present in the other five weeks.

*Not tardy.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

At date of last year's Report, there was in the hands of the Committee, the sum of $497.90, with which to meet the estimated expenses for the remainder of the school-year.

From this sum, the following bills were paid: —

Austin Sanford, teaching,	$260 00
Florence A. Jenkins, teaching,	78 00
Mary H. Russell, "	88 00
Sammie Alden, care of house,	1 75
George Hudson, " " "	3 25
Henry P. Allen, " " "	3 00
George W. Severance, care of house,	9 75
Samuel W. Poole, repairs,	1 96
Hermon Leonard, "	1 10
Bartholomew Trow, repairs,	25
W. Johnson, latches, etc.,	71
Cyrus Monroe, schooling in Halifax,	4 00
District No. 8, North Bridgewater, schooling,	12 00
	$463 77

The remainder, $34.13, is accounted for in the following Report: —

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 1868–69

Balance from last year, in hands of Committee,	$34 13
" " " " " " " Treasurer,	243 67
Appropriation by the town,	4,000 00
Received from State fund,	190 54
Town of West Bridgewater,	128 00
Amount available for school purposes,	$4,596 34

From this sum, the following bills have been paid: —

TEACHING.

George L. Faxon,	$750 00	
Florence A. Jenkins,	240 00	
Esther L. Merriam,	248 00	
Nancy Chandler,	205 00	
Mary W. Phillips,	13 20	
Medora S. Cadien,	125 80	
Ella J. Fullerton,	63 00	
Diana P. Beals,	60 00	
S. C. Gilbert,	147 00	
Sarah G. Hinckley,	236 00	
Fannie Reed,	217 00	
Clara L. Grey,	217 00	
Laura E. Jerald,	217 00	
Josephine P. Raymond,	217 00	
Mary E. Ryder,	96 00	
L. F. Thompson,	76 00	
Helen M. Starr,	76 00	
Hattie E. Brown,	152 00	
C. H. Dunbar,	150 00	
M. C. Pratt,	217 00	
Whole amount for teaching,		$3,723 00

FUEL.

Eliab Latham, wood,	$29 00	
Galen Latham, "	16 00	
Jacob Bates, "	26 25	
N. Wade, "	36 00	
H. Gurney, "	46 00	
John Wade, "	7 50	
Amount carried forward,		$160 75

Amount brought forward,	$160 75	
Moses M. Sweetser, wood,	21 00	
Charles A. Latham, "	49 50	
John Hobart, coal,	66 87	
S. G. Alden, charcoal,	1 50	
Whole amount for fuel,		$299 62

PREPARING FUEL.

Henry Harden,	$7 36	
J. C. Pratt,	6 00	
Stetson Chandler,	6 00	
John H. Chadwick,	9 00	
Enoch Freeman,	66 50	
Whole amount for preparing fuel,		$94 86

CARE OF HOUSES.

George W. Severance,	$31 00	
Elmer Smith,	5 25	
Richmond Waterman,	3 75	
Bertie Wentworth,	2 25	
Ralph Parris,	1 50	
George Barrell,	1 50	
Barty Doody,	2 25	
Lester Porter,	2 75	
Geo. E. Ludden,	2 25	
L. E. Jerald,	3 65	
Elliot Copeland,	2 25	
J. P. Raymond,	2 25	
Calvin Wade,	2 37	
Frank Reed,	1 75	
Wallace Jones,	2 50	
Sammie Alden,	2 50	
James Stran,	6 00	
Whole amount for care of houses,		$75 77

RECAPITULATION.

Whole amount available for school purposes,		$4,596 34
Paid for teaching, - - - -	$3,723 00	
" " fuel, - - - - -	299 62	
" " preparing fuel, - - -	94 86	
" " care of houses, - - -	75 77	
Amt. expended for school purposes,	$4,195 25	
Balance unexpended, - - -	401 09	
		$4,596 34

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

A. M. Lunt, printing, - - - - - -	$5 55
R. T. Brett, repairs, - - - - - -	5 60
Charles O. Rogers, advertising, - - - -	8 00
E. W. Nutter, paid cleaning funnels, etc., - -	6 65
Baalis Sanford, express, etc., - - - -	1 04
Harlow Harden, repairs, - - - - -	49 95
Mrs. John Cook, cleaning, - - - - -	1 00
F. A. Searle, printing, - - - -	1 65
H. A. Grow, painting, etc., - - - - -	19 58
Betsey French, cleaning, - - - - -	20 50
Taggard & Thompson, maps, etc., - - -	58 68
J. L. Fairbanks, record-book, - - - -	6 50
Joseph L. Ross, chairs, etc., - - - -	14 65
I. N. & E. W. Nutter, school-books, etc., - -	75 36
F. Hayward, repairs, - - - - - -	1 72
W. Johnson, stoves, etc., - - - - -	167 68
Sweetser & Abbott, mats, - - - - -	15 50
Mrs. E. Sharp, cleaning, - - - - -	3 00
Sallie W. Thurston, cleaning, - - - -	2 50
Amount carried forward,	$465 11

Amount brought forward,	$465 11
Mrs. J. O. Underwood, cleaning,	3 00
Mrs. Ford, cleaning,	5 00
John Cook, and others, gardening,	1 12
Mrs. Mary Russell, cleaning,	2 50
Mrs. Evans, cleaning,	1 00
Samuel R. Newhall, repairs,	7 14
Charles H. Edson, map,	1 50
J. M. Whiting, repairs,	4 00
Charles O. Rogers, advertising,	7 76
Mrs. P. Barrett, cleaning,	7 00
E. W. Nutter, expenses,	5 65
Mrs. C. Short, cleaning,	2 00
Charles H. Bonney, repairs,	7 77
R. T. Brett, repairs,	11 00
Francis C. Williams, expenses,	7 35
Daniel Cummings & Co., brooms,	5 00
I. N. Nutter, work by man,	2 70
Sherman Estis, work,	1 00
C. W. Siddell, iron-work,	2 50
Sidney Packard, work,	10 35
Charles Thompson, work,	8 11
J. Sturtevant & Son, work,	2 46
J. Henry Potter, repairing clock,	20
Herman Leonard, boards,	18 11
G. L. Faxon, expenses,	3 00
Alfred Griffin, carriages,	4 50
Moses M. Sweetser, plank,	1 28
Henry A. Dickerman, maps,	6 00
Cutter & Parker, sashes,	1 75
S. G. Alden, boards, etc.,	17 83
Andrew Jackson, repairs,	5 00
Enoch Freeman, work,	4 70
Amount carried forward,	$633 39

Amount brought forward,	$633 39
Mrs. McGuire, cleaning,	60
Levi Chubbuck, ventilator,	1 85
Reuben Healey, repairs,	2 00
Thomas Bates, cleaning pipe,	50
George B. Howland, carpentering,	9 62
E. Carver Co., boards, etc.,	8 01
Samuel Poole, repairs,	4 06
J. Burrell, printing blanks,	10 00
Whole amount for incidentals,	$670 03
Deduct amount of appropriation,	300 00
Amount expended in excess of appropriation,	$370 03

We certify, that we have this day examined the accounts of the School Committee, and find all the items duly entered, and accompanied by proper vouchers.

ROBERT CURTIS,
WILLIAM ALLEN, } *Auditors.*
WM. H. OSBORNE,

East Bridgewater, February 26, 1869.

REPORT.

The particulars herewith given show that the schools of the town are generally in good condition, and in some points improved from that of the last Report. As far as possible, they have been in charge of teachers engaged to remain during the entire year.

Several subjects deserve the notice of the town: —

First. *The harm which the irregularity of a few pupils will do to the character and progress of a whole school.* Such scholars bring into all their classes a disorder the teacher cannot remedy. We need a *preventive*, and a strict limit over which the pupil absent (except on account of sickness) cannot return to confuse and hinder those children whose parents appreciate the duty of punctual attendance. Sometimes it arises from parental neglect and domestic disorder, letting the child be absent or tardy in sheer carelessness. Sometimes, the impression exists that the school is not perfect, or that the teacher is not the best possible for the younger or older pupils, as the case may be; and so the unwise parent keeps his boy at home, or at work, or running errands, or lets him loose over the town; thus teaching him bad habits, preventing him from getting the good he might from the instruction, tempting the other boys to truancy, and making what would have been an average school, positively poor, or worse than none. This is a chief evil in this town.

Another subject, is *the employing male teachers in our mixed schools during the Winter Term.*

There are schools in town, for which female teachers are suitable in the Summer and Fall, but having in the Winter larger boys, backward in their studies, unused to school discipline, who need a man's authority to restrain their bad example and compel them to work. But some of these schools are small, and they should be kept as many weeks as the others in town. Shall, then, a male teacher be employed, at a necessarily large expense, on account of two or three unruly boys ; or shall the female teacher labor at such disadvantage and with such small profit to the school ?

Another subject deserving notice, is *the condition of school property.*

When the district system was abolished, several of the school-houses were in very poor condition; and one, at least, would have been immediately remodelled, had not the town taken the charge of affairs. The buildings have rapidly fallen away since, and there have been no sufficient means to make even the repairs economy requires. During the last year, the property has cost more, and yet is in poorer condition than before. The delay is wasteful. For strong, durable fences — indeed, in two cases, for any fence at all — there must be an outlay. For woodsheds, — that the wood may not be carried upstairs, where it never ought to go, and where it breaks the windows, cracks the plastering, sags the doors, and wrenches the whole frame. For seats and desks, — to take the place of what remains of the noisy, dilapidated boxes, such as no farmer in town would have in his tool-shed, no shoemaker in his shop, and no woman in her back-kitchen. Inside and out, the school property of the town needs considerable repairs.

Eastville is an instance of this. There, the building is too small to comfortably hold the pupils; it is too old to be repaired; its floor is actually unsafe. It has done good service for many years. The erection of a new house is absolutely essential.

And this brings us to the point of economy. On what principles shall public education be conducted? We had better scrimp in anything else than in schools. Here, "*there is that scattereth, and yet increaseth.*" A good school is the best investment. But the large debt and heavy taxes demand rigid economy. The question is, What can we invest? There are two systems of carrying on our common schools.

The one is like that which maintains a "model farm." Its wealthy owner puts up the best buildings that can be planned; he arranges them with every modern convenience; he imports the best breed of cattle; buys the latest patented implements of husbandry; he tries all the promising experiments, and tests the various ways for the culture of land and the raising of stock, *regardless of expense.* He produces "a model farm"; which is a beautiful thing to look at, and a good thing to study. It is a benefit to the state. By its successes and by its failures, we all learn what to try and what to avoid. But it is expensive. Only two or three farmers in the Commonwealth can afford it, and they make in some other way the money it costs.

Our cities and large towns where wealth has collected have their schools very much on this plan, — the capitalists and large corporations furnishing these advantages to the voters.

The other system is the one which most towns, and ours among the number, must hold to. It is like that on which private affairs are managed. It does not attempt all that is desirable, but what can be afforded; it uses the most economical time and way of doing what is judged necessary, and it obtains what is convenient and comfortable by a careful expenditure of means. There is an outlay which is not essential, but which is, however, strictly judicious. It is like paint, both ornamental and preserving to the building.

Your Committee recognize the duty of vigilant economy. They are limited by your appropriation. Except by case of emergency, as of fire, they cannot overrun it. They have estimated what the most prudent expenditure for the coming year will require; presenting you this fact,—that with more money, the past season, your schools would have been more efficient; and that, to keep them where they now are, even to retain the present teachers for the next year, an increased appropriation must be made.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOL.	Number of Pupils.			Average Attendance.			Percentage of Average Attendance.				No. under 5 years of age.	No over 15 years of age.	Length of School, in weeks.			Length of School during the year in weeks.
	Sum.	Fall.	Win.	Sum.	Fall.	Win.	Sum.	Fall.	Win.	For Year.			Sum.	Fall	Win.	
High	43	39	44	41	37	42	94	95	96	95	..	29	12	11	13	36
Intermediate	61	54	59	49	48	52	80	89	87	85	..	..	12	10	9	31
East Primary	53	57	38	46	45	30	85	79	77	80	..	..	10	9	12	31
West Primary	68	61	49	52	43	38	80	77	78	78	..	..	$11\frac{3}{5}$	$9\frac{4}{5}$	$9\frac{3}{5}$	31
North Primary	50	45	51	39	38	42	78	84	81	81	1	..	12	10	9	31
Joppa Primary	50	47	48	40	42	39	80	89	81	83	2	..	10	9	12	31
Joppa Intermediate	35	35	37	28	29	28	80	86	78	81	..	9	10	9	12	31
Eastville	41	39	42	32	32	33	78	82	79	80	4	1	12	10	9	31
Beaver	57	61	58	48	52	50	84	85	86	85	3	..	12	10	9	31
Northville	36	34	29	30	27	24	83	79	83	82	2	1	12	10	9	31
Satucket	29	37	33	23	31	29	80	84	88	84	..	4	12	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	31
West Crook	48	48	35	40	43	32	83	90	91	88	2	3	12	10	9	31
Curtis	21	23	21	18	20	15	86	87	71	81	2	4	12	10	9	31
Total	592	580	544	486	487	454	*82	*85	*83	*83	16	51				

* Average.

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